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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME
MAGAZINE

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

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

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

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

Our prize of \$5.00 has been awarded to Mr. J. E. Thompson, Emerson, for the best essay on "The Advantages of Mixed Farming over Wheat Growing as a Specialty".

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Best System of Feeding and Method of Caring for Cows in Winter for Winter Dairying". Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th of October.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Advantages of Mixed Farming over Wheat Growing as a Specialty". Essays to be in this office not later than September 15th.

Glenboro Summer Fair.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Our Society held their exhibition of live stock on July 17th, a new departure for us, which was a pronounced success. There were over 250 entries of live stock, the quality of which showed a marked improvement over any previous year. Our Society has been at a great expense the past year, having erected a commodious building at an expense of some \$400. We hold a fall fair on November 6th—an exhibition of grain, roots, etc., manufactures and fine arts.

Faithfully Yours,
FRED. AXFORD, Sec-Treas.,
Glenboro, Man.

A Matter for Most Serious Consideration.

FREE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN CATTLE INTO CANADA—THE POSSIBILITY OF CANADIAN CATTLE BEING SCHEDULED BY ENGLAND.

Though not generally known by the people of Canada, it has for some time been the custom of our government to allow the shipment of American cattle in bond through Canada from one point to another in the United States. These cattle are taken from the cars at one or two intermediate points in Canadian territory, and fed and watered. Of course strict regulations are observed. Not content with thus exposing our herds to great danger, pressure has for some time been brought to bear on the government at Ottawa to allow American cattle to be imported into Canada to be slaughtered by an Abattoir Company, who desire to carry on business at Three Rivers, P.Q.

If this privilege is allowed at Three Rivers it cannot consistently be refused at any other point, which means the free admission of American cattle into the Canadian market. Yet the farmers of Canada are absolutely refused the privilege of importing, duty free, cheap corn, the raw material by which they desire to produce beef, mutton, pork, butter and cheese. It is the policy of the present administration to allow manufacturers to import the raw material free, and to protect the producers of the finished article. The farmer has heretofore been made an exception in this case; yet they, above all others, are to-day the class who need protection most. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the farmers of Canada are in a bad way financially, though not as bad as in many other countries. Especially is this true of those in the older provinces. The government are doubtless in favor of allowing the privilege asked by the Abattoir Company. The Premier, the Hon. Mr.

Abbott, in speaking of this subject on August 24th, said:—

"The government see no serious difference between allowing the importation of these cattle into Canada to be slaughtered for export and the privileges of transit heretofore accorded American shippers. Correspondence with the Imperial authorities on this subject had led to the drafting by the Canadian Government of certain rules and regulations to be enforced as safeguards from infection in the shipment of these cattle into Canada. These regulations had been submitted to the Imperial Privy Council, which had declared them in every way satisfactory for the purpose intended. Although the government had not yet finally decided the question, I can announce that within a few years, in all probability, there will be established at several points in Canada large meat packing concerns, and a large number of prominent cattle men were desirous of starting an enterprise of this character."

It would be interesting to know who are these "prominent cattle men" referred to by the Premier; not Canadians, certainly, but Americans. It would suit the purpose of the Americans exceedingly well to be allowed thus to ship their cattle into Canada, exposing our herds to all the diseases so common in the U. S. A. This is reciprocity with a vengeance; it is the kind of reciprocity Canadian farmers do not want. Does any sane person believe Americans would allow Canadians a similar privilege? Certainly not. Brother Jonathan is too wide-awake. All packing houses in his domains are supplied by American farmers, although better cattle at a cheaper price could frequently be bought in the Canadian Northwest. Such cattle would be always sound and healthy, while American cattle are frequently diseased. We find Canadians practically shut out from the American market. Then why give the American farmers a privilege they refuse Canadians? The Abattoir Company at Three Rivers can be supplied with good, healthy Canadian stock, which is now sold so cheaply that in many cases the only profit Canadian farmers in the older provinces are making from them is the value of the manure. That is, they feed the grain on their farms and obtain about market price for it, leaving the manure as pay for their labor. Until recently cheap dressed beef, shipped from Chicago, drove the farmers of the Maritime Provinces out of their own markets. Considered from a financial point it would be better for the government to bonus abattoir companies than to allow American cattle access to our markets. Canadian farmers should be encouraged to feed all their coarse grains, and even to buy more. Any steps the government can take to induce them to do

so will be a national blessing, increasing the fertility of our farms and enriching our farmers, on whom the prosperity of the Dominion depends. Should American cattle be imported to be slaughtered, even for export alone, it will certainly have a tendency to lower the price of Canadian live stock, as they will have to compete with the poorer grades of American stock and sell for an equal price; or else American cattle, if allowed to come in, will supply the entire number killed by such concerns as that proposed at Three Rivers.

Americans have tried for a long time to ship their inferior goods abroad under the name of Canadian products. Surely our government is not going to now aid them in this nefarious design, thus injuring the good name of Canada abroad. Looking at the question from a sanitary point of view our government ought at once to prohibit American cattle from passing through Canadian territory as heretofore, except those that have been duly quarantined, as required by cattle arriving from Europe. The Americans have long been anxious to obtain free access to the British market, such as is enjoyed by Canadians, but have been denied for very good reasons. Failing in gaining access they endeavored to have us also scheduled. If they now succeed in sending their cattle through the length and breadth of Canada, as now proposed by our government, our own herds will soon be diseased, and we will lose free access to the English market, now worth \$2,000,000 annually to Canadian cattle growers. If Canadian cattle were scheduled and had to be killed on landing our best bullocks would be worth \$20 per head less than farmers are now receiving. The store cattle trade would entirely cease. It is often discussed by farmers whether cattle pays now. What would become of the industry if we lost the English market? For many years pleuro-pneumonia prevailed only in a few seaboard states in the American union, but by as innocent a practice as the Canadian government now proposes, it was scattered far and wide, not only pleuro-pneumonia, but other diseases to be dreaded also, as the following extract, just cut from an American paper, declares:—

MORE SICK CATTLE.

"Burlington, Iowa.—The mysterious hoof and mouth disease that is so prevalent among cattle in Northwestern Iowa is in full force in Des Moines County, nearly 200 cases having been reported. The disease is found in all parts of the country, and is quite prevalent over in adjacent Illinois counties. The dairies around Middletown, Danville, Augusta, and other places have been attacked, and the healthful supply of milk is greatly diminished. The State Veterinarian has been notified of the situation, and has signified his intention of investigating the trouble. There is a great deal of uneasiness regarding the use of infected milk. But as a strict quarantine is kept on the diseased animals it is not probable that any sickness will result to the people through the use of the milk from infected cows, as almost the first symptoms were a drying up of the milk glands; in the less severe cases the flow of milk is not entirely suspended and begins again during convalescence. There is more danger in the milk drawn at such time, as has been demonstrated in the case of calves, which become sick after having been allowed to suckle from convalescent mothers."

Some of these diseases are terribly infectious. Writing of pleuro-pneumonia, Prof. James Law, a well known American authority, in his able work writes:

"That contagion through infected buildings is so exceedingly common that an apology would be needed for referring to it were it not for the hardship in some dairies in denying all *mediate contagion*. Distillery stables, where the cattle of many owners mingle, soon become infected in infected localities, and from that time onward they remain infecting, though all new animals are excluded. Distillery stables suffer in a special way; and thus, after a dealer has kept a diseased animal in his place, he

continues for months or years to disseminate cattle that infect others, though it may be impossible to find a sick beast on his premises at any time in the interval. One or two cases may, however, be particularized:

"John Miller, Farmingdale, L. I., traded with a Brooklyn dealer, January 1st, 1879, for a cow, which, soon after, fell ill and died. He shortly after purchased another cow, and placed her in the same stable, but she also sickened and died. After this, he placed a calf in the stable, but this also perished; and at the present the stable remains unoccupied."

"Mrs. P. Gregory, 12th street, Brooklyn, had two cows and one calf in her stable in the end of February, 1879. When visited, one cow was very sick, and both were destroyed, the stable being afterwards washed with disinfectant liquids. The calf was disposed of for veal. Two months later, Mrs. G. purchased a new cow from a man who had kept her as a family cow for some years, and put her in the same stable in which the first had stood. Ten days after, she showed symptoms of disease, and, when slaughtered, showed the characteristic lesions of lung fever."

"Mr. Addick, Sunnyside, near Dutch Hills, L. I., kept on an average of twenty-two cows, and for two years has lost heavily. Early in the present year he left the place, and the stable was let to Patrick Hollihan, who bought in fresh cows. Some of these he got May 1st of J. & J. Wheeler, dealers, and some July 3rd of Patrick McCabe, dealer. In both cases the fresh cows came from the country and went to the stables, with our permits, furnished after examination. August 19th four cows were found to have the lung plague and were slaughtered."

Many other similar cases could be cited.

In the face of this evidence how are we to prevent our cattle being shipped in infected cars, which will sooner or later happen if we allow American cattle to enter, except after due quarantine.

The same authority writes that the infectious nature of the manure is certain, and cites the case of Mrs. Power, Franklyn avenue, Brooklyn:

"She kept eight cows, and had made no purchase since the autumn of 1878. On March 26th one of her cows was found to be affected with lung fever, and was killed in consequence. The only appreciable source of the contagion was the manure, which had been drawn from infected city stables, and spread on a lot where these cows were turned out on fine days for exercise. In spite of the ploughing under of the manure as soon as the frost would allow, three more of her cattle have sickened, and had to be killed May 12th. As further evidence of the contagious nature of the affection in this case, Mr. K., her neighbor, who had visited and handled her first sick cow, has since lost one out of his herd of eleven, with unequivocal symptoms and lesions."

"Contagion through Infected Pastures.—It is to an example of this medium of contagion that Australia owes her present bovine lung pestilence. In 1859 a Shorthorn cow was imported by Mr. Boodle from England into Melbourne, and was found to be affected with the lung plague. All of Mr. Boodle's cattle were killed and paid for by private subscription; his farm was then quarantined, and the colonists fondly hoped that the danger had been averted. It happened, however, that a teamster who worked his ox-teams on the streets during the day, turned them in these prescribed pastures at night under cover of the darkness, and when later large numbers belonging to different herds and districts. What was thus begun by the cupidity of the teamster, was repeated again and again in quick succession, and on every side, for the herds of different owners roamed at large on the unfenced pastures, the healthy grazed where the sick and infected had preceded them, and soon the greater part of that immense island-continent lay in the grasp of the relentless pest."

"This method is a fruitful source of infection around our cities and villages. The cattle of different owners are turned out in summer on the commons and unbuild lots of the city and suburbs, and even if headed by an attendant or staked on a given spot, they go in successive days on places where infected stock have been before them, and inhale the deadly *contagium*, from which the owner thinks he has been carefully guarding them."

Wherever the practice of pasturing the cattle of different owners on unfenced lots is allowed, the work of exterminating the disease is most seriously retarded, if not rendered altogether futile, the expense to the state is indefinitely enhanced and prolonged, and the hope of any future riddance of the pestilence is rendered extremely problematical."

"Contagion through Pasture or Fodder.—An instance which came under the author's observation in east Lothian, Scotland, in the years from 1856 to 1862 was nearly allied to the above. On the Bell estate the deer park was not fully stocked with game, and the right of pasturage for a certain number of cattle was let yearly. Prior to the date mentioned cattle affected with the plague had developed year after year in the herds there turned out. That the infection came from the field was unquestionable, as the stock turned out on the deer-park were often from farms near by, where they had been kept all winter, and where there had not been

a trace of the disease for years. As the park was vacated by all but the deer and sheep for four or five months of the year, it is hardly credible that the *contagion* survived in the soil for that length of time through all the changes of the British winter, and it seems more reasonable to conclude that it had been covered up under great accumulations of dried leaves, or in hay stored for the use of the animals."

"In conclusion it is well to add that this denial of *mediate contagion* is sustained by but very few living veterinarians, who cling to this as others still obstinately claim the absence of all contagion whatever, direct or indirect. But the best authorities, including Delafond, Bouley, Reynal, Garlach, Roloff, Rychner, Roll, Lafosse, Fleming, etc., etc., advance the doctrine of *mediate contagion* as amply proved and indisputable. Rychner says, 'The affection breeds a disease-germ—a contagion of a volatile nature. That it attacks the cows that stand in an uncleaned, infected stable, the many proofs of its conveyance through men, and through horses that have stood in stables as mates with cattle, its constant extension in a stable or in a herd, and finally its sure arrest by the seclusion of stables and localities affords the most conclusive evidence of this.' (Bojatrik.) Roll says, 'Contamination occurs from the contact of sound animals with the sick on roads, pastures, in stables, through the medium of food, of straw that has been breathed upon and soiled by infected beasts, by the utensils that have been used for the latter, and by the persons who have attended them.' (Pathologie and Therapie.) Fleming says, 'Healthy cattle have been contaminated after being lodged in stables that were occupied by diseased ones three or four months previously. Hay soiled by sick cattle has induced the disease after a longer period; and pastures grazed upon three months before have infected healthy stock. The flesh of diseased animals has also conveyed the malady; and it is recorded that the contagion from cattle buried in the ground infected others fifty or sixty feet distant.' (Veterinary Sanitary Science.)

VITALITY OF THE VIRUS.

"There is much difference of opinion with regard to the power of the virus to resist ordinary destructive influences. In many cases the free exposure of an infected place for three or four months to the action of the air has purified it so that fresh stock have been introduced with impunity. On the other hand, instances can be adduced in which cattle have been infected by being placed in stables in which sick cattle had been kept at least four months previously. Other things being equal, it will be preserved longest where it has been dried up and covered from the free access of the air. Thus, in very dry and close buildings, in those having rotten wood-work, or deep dust-filled cracks in the masonry, and in those with a closed space beneath a wooden floor, it clings with the greatest tenacity. Again, when the buildings contain piles of lumber, litter, hay, fodder or clothing, the virus is covered up, secreted and preserved for a much longer time than if left quite empty. In these last it is preserved just as it is in woollen or other textile fabrics and carried from place to place by human beings."

"As carried through the air the distance at which the virus retains its infecting properties varies much with varying conditions. The author has seen a sick herd separated from a healthy one by not more than fifteen yards and a moderately close board fence of seven feet high, and in the absence of all intercommunication of attendants, the exposed herd kept perfectly sound for six months in succession. On the other hand, infection will sometimes take place at a much greater distance without any known means of conveyance on solid objects. Roll quotes 50 to 100 feet, while others claim to have seen infection at a distance of 200 and 300 feet. But it may well be questioned whether in such cases the virus had not been dried up on light objects, like feathers, papers, straw or hay, which could be borne on the wind. This, from being in thick layers, would escape the destruction that would have befallen it had it been carried in the air only as invisible particles."

Should American cattle be allowed to pass through Canada how can the manure be prevented from becoming scattered at times along the railway tracks where, frequently, Canadian cattle are seen grazing, and how will it be disposed of at the different resting places?

In view of these facts, we again repeat, American cattle should not be allowed to enter Canada except after a severe quarantine, equal at least to that imposed on animals coming from Europe. The farmers of Canada should stand firmly together in the demand that they be excluded. This is a question for the Grange, the Patrons of Industry, and the Farmers' Alliance to take up and discuss. Farmers and live stock breeders should everywhere raise their voice against the proposed innovation, and also demand that American cattle be no more carried through Canadian territory in bond.

Free Entry of American Cattle.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SIR.—May I call your attention to the statement that the government are about granting a certain company the right to bring in American cattle for slaughter, and that the English Minister of Agriculture had consented to such cattle being allowed to be brought in without prejudicing Canadian cattle interests. We all know the value to Canadian breeders of the market in England. Our cattle are, I believe, at present the only ones that have that privilege, worth, as I have heard estimated in Chicago, fully \$15 per head. Now, sir, I ask, shall we throw away that privilege, or should we remain passive when by so doing we may allow the English Minister of Agriculture to schedule our ports, for I believe this is what it means? Mr. Chaplin is not a pronounced Free Trader, and he, as a very large land owner, whose interests are with the English farmers, with any show at all, would schedule our cattle. His only chance to do so is to have some such excuse as would be offered if American cattle were allowed in Canada, and a case of simple pleuro-pneumonia developed during one of our fall shipments. Once that order is passed in Council it would take a lot of High Commissioners to remove it. I can't think our Minister of Agriculture is well advised in the matter. It seems to me like selling our birthright for a mess of pottage. This company could certainly live without establishing abattoirs at Three Rivers. The railways could carry the dead meat as well as the cattle, and yet, for the benefit of the few, the great mass of Canadian farmers' interests are submerged. If our government intend admitting a few, I would advocate to remove all restrictions. By so doing we should gain a lot of credit and give great satisfaction to our friends on the other side of the line. But if we wish to retain our present status, keep all out. If the virus of disease can be communicated so far as has been proved, then by all means the passage of American cattle through our borders should be stopped. I would instance the case of the champion Ayrshire herd of the West on their return home from the Detroit Fair. They caught some contagious disease from a car of western beef cattle alongside of which they had home to die. The consequence was they went home to die. If this case occurred in Ohio, why could it not in Canada?

Now, sir, the farmers of Canada are looking to you to assist us in this matter, recognizing that in the past you have ever been their champion, and no influence can be greater than yours in assisting us to protect our flocks and herds from disease.

R. GIBSON, Delaware.

A Serious Matter.

DEAR SIR,—The article in your issue of to-day, under the above heading, is of interest to, and voices the opinion of, the cattle men of Canada, both the Ontario farmer and the Northwest rancher. We have facilities for supplying the abattoir company of Three Rivers with all the stock they require. In fact, unless they increase their capacity four-fold, Ontario alone can supply all they require. That phase of the question, the chances of our losing the English market, is not sufficiently considered by the Department of Agriculture. Allow me to further explain to your readers how it is to-day:—Denmark and Canada are the only countries that are allowed to send into Great Britain cattle for feeding purposes, i. e., our "stockers" (lean cattle) are sold to the British farmer, who feeds them on his farm and sells to the drover or butcher whenever the market is favorable. As stated in your article, cattle from every other country must be slaughtered "at the dock where they land" within 24 hours after arrival. Now, for a case confirming your statement that it is a "ruse" of American ranchers to get us shut out (scheduled) of the English market. Before the C. P. R. was completed to terminal points, the company, anxious to do all business possible, contracted to carry Montana cattle from Maple Creek, a station on their line in the Northwest, to Chicago. Every precaution was taken; the herds were driven in over an old trail, were not allowed to come in contact with Canadian cattle, skilled vets were employed, cars were whitewashed and not used for any other traffic. Well, what was the result? Certain Montana ranchers, hoping to have us "scheduled," called the attention of the English government to the practice, and "scheduled" we were; and although the shipping was stopped and cars and overalls fumigated, it took some hard work to get back to our old position.

About a year ago the Montana Live Stock Journal complained that, by the action of the Dominion Government, the dressed-beef trade of our Maritime Provinces was lost to them, and a corresponding gain to our ranchers. To grant the Three Rivers Abattoir Co. what they ask will turn the tables on us.

C. F. GALLAGHER.

The Monetary Times says:—Sir Charles Tupper is financially interested in the success of the Three Rivers Abattoir Company.

The Cattle Breeders' Association.

At the organization of this Association, at Brandon, on the 22nd of July, 1890, there was a membership of thirty. During the year it ran up to about fifty. At the annual meeting on the 22nd of last month, the new membership was forty-four, and the amount in the treasury sixty-five dollars. This is a good showing for the Society, and goes to prove that the movement of organization was in the right direction. During the one short year in which the Association has been in existence a number of efforts have been made in the direction of benefiting the breeders of the province and territories, and some have already borne fruit, while others are likely to in the near future. A circuit of fairs, has been arranged for along the Deloraine branch that will enable exhibitors or visitors to attend every fair along that line. It is to be hoped that the same course may be adopted on the various lines of railway in the country, as it aids materially in making the shows a success. The nomination of judges qualified to act at our exhibitions was also a move in the right direction, and has been appreciated by the agricultural societies generally. The appointment of judges that would adjudicate satisfactorily is always a perplexing matter to the boards, and to have the breeders come forward and name certain persons they consider fully qualified to perform this duty, and whom they are prepared to accept in that capacity, is certainly rendering their duties less onerous. Just what the committee, appointed to endeavor to secure better rates for transporting animals to and from local exhibitions, will be able to accomplish it is impossible at present to say, but it is more than probable that satisfactory arrangements can be made.

In the hurry of preparing the constitution and by-laws some matters were overlooked that demand attention and correction. Other things were, for the sake of getting through with the work in time, compromised between the members of the committee. Among the latter was the clause providing that none but members actually engaged in breeding cattle should hold office of any description. In the main this clause is all right, but there are many instances in which it would prove decidedly in the interests of the Association to have assistance from other sources. Under existing circumstances no delegate could be appointed who was not actually breeding cattle. No representative on any board could be appointed who was not a breeder, and last, but not least, the important office of secretary cannot be filled by any other than an actual breeder. Now, it is not likely that men of leisure, like the present secretary, will always be found able and willing to fill these positions. It has been claimed, on the other hand, it is not in the interests of the breeders to allow other members to hold office. It is certainly not advisable for the breeders to allow the control of the organization to pass out of their hands; but those who take sufficient interest to become members and pay their fees cannot be considered enemies to the cause, and, in fact, it might be argued that they were enthusiasts, from the fact it is purely interest in pure-bred stock that leads them to become members, while the breeders are members from expected financial advantages.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association admits any person taking an interest in Shorthorn cattle on the same terms in every respect as a breeder. If these precautions are unnecessary in the case of that association, where matters of vital importance in connection with registration qualifications, which means thousands

of dollars to the members, are controlled by the association, why should they be necessary here where there is no such interest at stake?

Again, some of the best men who were members last year have stated that they should not again become members if these restrictions were not removed, as they would not belong to an association on terms of inequality with other members. There is little doubt, however, that Mr. Sharman's amendments will carry almost unanimously.

Timely Hints for September.

Grain.—Should you have been so unfortunate as to have some grain frozen so badly as to be doubtful of sale, cut it as green as possible and cure it for hay, even if you don't want it this year; when well-stacked it will keep till next year, when the wild hay may be short.

Try ploughing a very weedy field very shallow directly after harvest, harrow well, and leave it till spring. A great number of weeds will come up and be destroyed by the frosts of November, and you will have a far cleaner field than if you left it till October, and then ploughed deep in the usual way.

Don't be in a hurry to thresh; let the grain "cure" in the stack; get everything well ahead, and thresh in the bright, cool weather in October, and your stack will turn out better, and will be threshed quicker and cleaner.

Put a board roof on that granary, or if you can afford it, shingles. Ten dollars worth of boards may save you a hundred dollars in grain.

Poultry.—See that your poultry are moulting easily. A little linseed meal will help them to get over "dry moult". Kill off all hens over two years old; they won't pay for their keep through the winter; the same with late chicks.

Get your hen house fixed up now, and see that your poultry roost inside every night. Owls are generally very busy in September.

Stock.—On cold nights put in the milking cows. As the grass dries up, commence feeding white turnips or rape. Most cows go back more during this month than any other. Make the transition from grass to hay and roots gradual. If you turn your cows on the stubble land now, let it be in a "clean" field, or weed seeds will be carried all over your land, and "one year's seeding is seven years' weeding".

Pigs.—Push the pigs along by generous feeding to be ready to kill next month. Give them plenty of clean bedding and a dry pen.

Winnipeg Exhibition.—Every reader of the ADVOCATE should endeavor to be present at the coming exhibition, and also bring his wife, children and hired man. It's a poor, unobservant person who won't learn something from seeing such a collection of fine stock and produce. Compare your own stock, grain or other produce with the prize-winning exhibits and see if you can't find out why they are inferior; and then go home determined to improve. If you have anything that you consider particularly choice, exhibit it—even to the baby—and if it is really good you will have some reason to be proud of it; if it is only good in your own mind, the chances are you will have the conceit taken out of you most effectually. Buy a good animal of some pure breed, whether a bull, horse, pig, or even a duck, to improve your home stock. Compare the increased price of a good article with that you generally receive for your "ornery" things, and the time spent in going to and from the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition will not be thrown away.

INVICTA.

A Celebrated Horse.

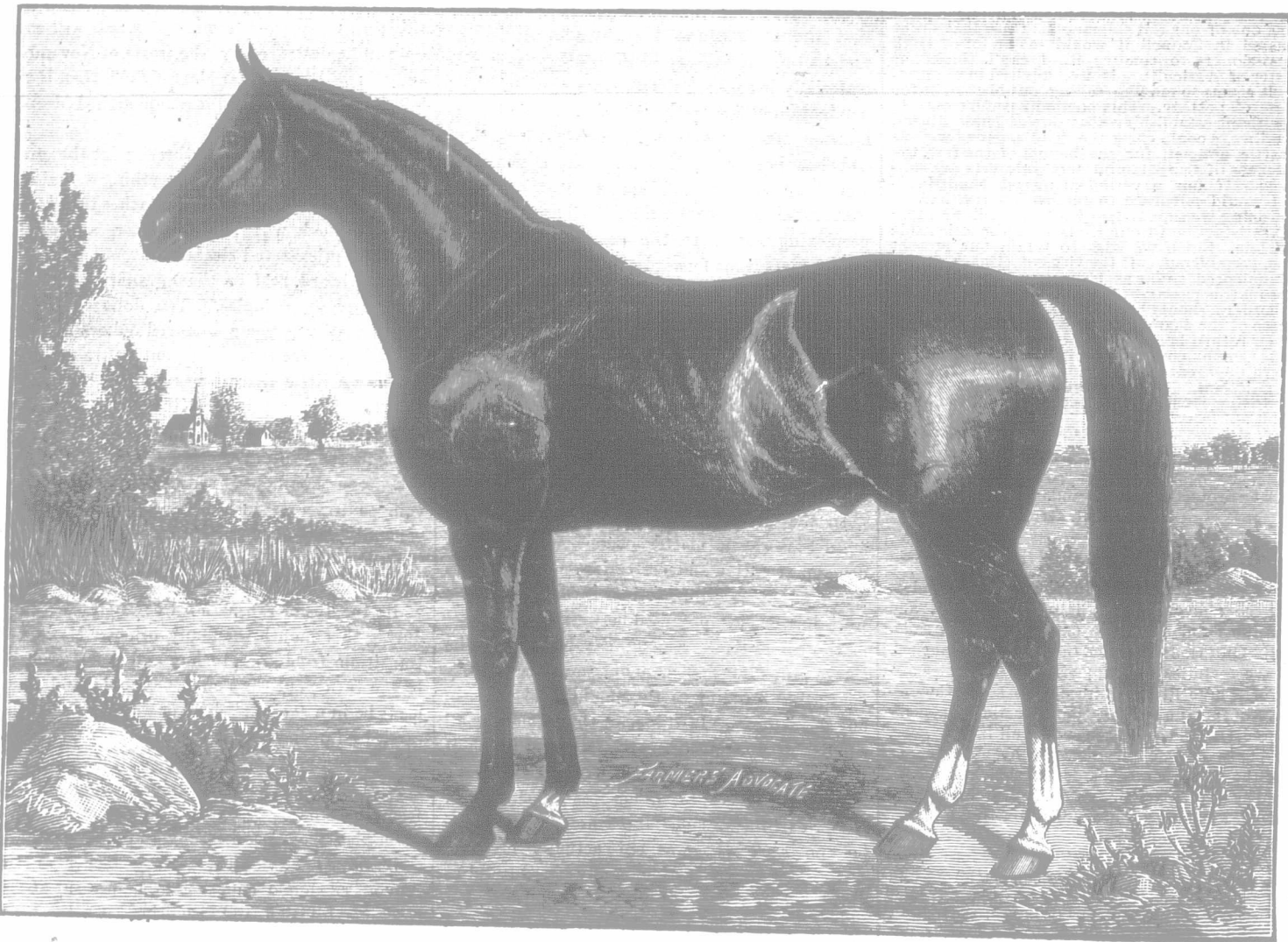
Comrade, the subject of the accompanying illustration, is one of the most valuable additions to the stallions of Manitoba that the province has yet received. He is a dark chestnut, standing 16.1½ hands high, and weighs 1,250 lbs. His head and neck show the highest quality and breeding, while his long, sloping shoulders and deep, well-sprung ribs, indicate speed and bottom to a remarkable degree.

Owing to an unfortunate accident, Comrade's turf career was cut short, he only having started in five races, one of which he won, and in all of which he was well placed. He was awarded the diploma and \$100 prize at the Portage Spring Stallion Show of 1890, and first prize at the Brandon Summer Show the same year, in a field

classic turf of Doncaster; John Scott, "the Wizard of the North," as he was universally called, and who was in his day the greatest living authority, as he was the greatest trainer of race-horses, considered Touchstone to be the best stayer of his time, and the old North Countryman's verdict has been proved correct by the extraordinary degree in which this quality was transmitted to his famous descendants, Cotherstone and Orlando, both Derby winners, Mendicant, winner of the one thousand guineas and the Oaks, and last, but not least, Newminster, the sire of the mighty Hermit himself. Further down we see the name of Birdcatcher and of Glencoe, famous both on the turf and at the stud, the latter laying the foundation stone of thoroughbred racing stock all over America. Camel,

authority on race-horses, The Druid, speaks of Waxy "as the modern ace of trumps of the stud book," describing him as a very handsome, rich bay, with good length, and especially beautiful quarters, and there is no doubt that to this great son of Pot-8-os we owe some of our best and speediest racers. One need hardly say that Pot-8-os was a son of Eclipse, undoubtedly the corner stone on which English thoroughbred blood stands, and the authority above quoted considers that Pot-8-os, and three other sons of Eclipse, transmit to us the Darley-Arabian blood in its present form.

It would be easy to write far more on this interesting subject, as the eye runs over the names occurring in Comrade's pedigree in direct line. To write of that wonderful horse Velocipede, whom the Wizard of the North thought the purest race-horse ever on the turf, of Orville and Lanercost, owned by that eccentric North



"COMRADE," THE PROPERTY OF J. D. MCGREGOR & CO., BRANDON, MAN.

of five imported stallions; also first at Souris the same season, and first in a field of four imported stallions at the Brandon Summer Fair this season.

Turning to his pedigrees the eye at once stops at the name of his grandsire on his dam's side, Kettledrum, a horse who won the Derby in an exceptionally fast year, following that victory with many other notable wins. He has sired a great number of winners, including Bandmaster, Buttercup, Cymbal, Trombone, and a host of others. Comrade's granddam, Wax, was sired by Surplice, one of the few horses having the honor to hold the "blue ribbon of the turf," and the St. Leger as well. Surplice's sire again was Touchstone, another St. Leger winner, and one of the handsomest horses ever seen on the

another name we see, was undoubtedly one of the horses of the century, and an offer of \$50,000 would not tempt his owner, M. Theobald, to part with him, even when an old horse. Turning to Comrade's sire, Conductor, we find he won many large races, including the Trial Stakes at Ascot, where he beat such horses as Thunderer and Strathavon. Conductor has been for some years at the stud, and in 1890 was amongst the first three stallions as first-class hunter sires in England. Young Trumpeter, Conductor's sire, got a great many first-class race-horses, including Bugler and the well-known Savoir Faire, while his dam Anticipation has a very strong strain of the celebrated Waxy blood. Coming up through such names as Tour-de-Force and Sea Kale, by Sea Breeze. That well-known

Countryman, Mr. Kerby, who valued the latter in those early days of the history of the turf at 4,000 guineas, having paid 3,000 guineas for him stripped of everything but his shoes, not even a halter thrown in, of Vulture, that marvelous mare, even yet thought to be the "speediest animal that ever trod the turf," to quote The Druid once more, or of Teddington, and the great win he made of over £150,000 for his backers on one event.

That Comrade is a worthy descendant of his great ancestors few will gainsay who have looked him over, and run their hands down his clean, flat boned legs, or measured his great girth and magnificent quarters, while his unstained pedigree through the great performers on the turf and at the stud, down to Eclipse himself, should encourage us to hope that Manitoba may be yet represented by the winners in some of the big races that so far have been won exclusively by American horses.

The William Weld Company (Limited).

As will be seen by our business announcement in this issue, the publication of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and all business pertaining to it has been taken over by the joint stock company recently incorporated, and known as THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED). This, however, is not a new arrangement, but has been under consideration for the last three years, and was fully determined on in December 1890, but on account of the death of Mr. William Weld the arrangements were not put in force until the month of August. The major part of the stock of the Company is controlled by Trustees for the estate of the late Mr. Weld. The personnel of the management is not changed, on the contrary the new arrangements

Breeze Lawn Shorthorns.

Our sketch from life this month, by Mr. C. W. Young, of a trio of heifers, representatives of three different families, in the herd of Sharman & Sharman, of Souris, Manitoba, will give our readers a good idea of the merit of the late purchases made in the east for this noted herd whose record at the last Provincial brought them to the front. The yearling to the left is Linton Lustre, sired by Lord Linton =8912=, dam Lady Violet Lustre (imp.) =2181=, Royal Hope (32392), Lustre 19ch, Montrose (34873), tracing to Lustres right through. Lord Linton's sire, T. C. Booth =2459=, was out of the imported cow Rachel =455=; she was one of the thickest or heaviest fleshed cows ever imported. Lord Linton's dam, Roan Lustre (imp.) =8328=, was sired by Arthur Benedict =40986=. It has

behind, exceptionally good underline, long quarter, thick, close twist, flanks well filled. Taken all round, this is really a magnificent heifer, from which grand stock may be reasonably expected. The last, though not the least in the group, is the yearling Irena Irwin, by Royal Booth 2nd =3818=, dam Sowerby's Gem (imp) =11086=, Ruben (46977), Princess Irwin, Sir Arthur Ingram (32490), Irwin's Rose, Lord Irwin (29123), tracing to Mr. Booth's Sowerby tribe. Irena Irwin is a red and white. She possesses in an eminent degree all the characteristics of her family, which is one of the best ever imported. Mr. Linton, her breeder, says of her:—"She is on wonderfully short legs, is wide in front and prominent in the brisket, with the most fascinating head I ever saw. She is an ideal heifer, undoubtedly the best I ever bred."

The Messrs. Sharman are always pleased to show their favorites to all lovers of stock who may call on them at their farm near Souris.



BREEZE LAWN SHORTHORNS, PROPERTY OF MESSRS. SHARMAN & SHARMAN, SOURIS, MAN.

permanently secure the services of persons who have for several years done good work on the staff. The Manager of the company being Mr. John Weld, who for over twelve years has been connected with the paper, during the last five years as Assistant Manager, the Secretary of the Company being Mr. Fred W. Hodson. At the first meeting of the Shareholders the following members were elected the Directors of the Company:—William Stephen Weld (President), John Weld, F. W. Hodson, Joseph Weld and Thomas Orr.

The policy of the ADVOCATE will be in the future what it has been in the past, fearless and independent. All the energy previously displayed will be continued in every department. Our staff of contributors is very complete, all of them practical and successful men. We trust that the patronage which has been extended to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in the past may be continued. We, in turn, promise that the ADVOCATE will continue to merit the support of every intelligent farmer.

been said that Arthur Benedict, by Mr. Booth's Paul Potter (38854), bred by Wm. Linton, Esq., Sheriff-Hutton, York, England, was the best specimen of the bovine race that has ever been produced—not a chance result, but evolved by the patient skill of many years experience and close observation. Linton Lustre is a dark, rich red, with hair like silk, flat horns, prominent front straight lines, both below and above; very deep, with low flanks and long quarters, and is a valuable heifer individually, as well as in her breeding. The centre figure in the group is the two-year heifer Blushing Beauty, sired by Lord Linton =8912=, dam Buxom Beauty =11317=, Sir T. C. Booth =2459=, Beauty 15th (imp.) =31=, Heir of Englishman (24122), tracing to Beauties. Blushing Beauty, red, with little white, is a short-legged, blocky heifer, with a grand back, grandly filled out, both before and

The Exhibition.

From present indications the Winnipeg exhibition, commencing Sept. 28th, will be a complete success. While there has been more or less disagreement on some matters, the intense desire of the citizens of Winnipeg, as well as the leading men of all parts of the province, to have an exhibition, has thus far overcome all obstacles. The Canadian Pacific Railway has also come nobly to the assistance of the city by carrying exhibits both ways free of charge. In this respect the M. & N. W. road has not been behind, while the Northern Pacific, yet to hear from, will no doubt do the fair thing.

The prize list is certainly liberal in the leading departments that are of interest to this country, and no pains have been spared in securing judges fully qualified to pass upon the various classes. Cheap rates have been secured from the different railways, and it would seem there is nothing left undone that has been in the power of the directors to do to make the exhibition a success.

Fair Week Meetings.

The larger fairs afford excellent opportunities for farmers' meetings, as they can come together at less expense than at another time; the evenings can be profitably spent in that way.

During the week of the Winnipeg Fair there will be two, and probably three, meetings of this kind. First, the executive of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute will be held on Tuesday evening, September 29th, in the committee room of the city hall. On Wednesday evening at eight o'clock the first annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association will be held in the same place. It is to be hoped that every poultry man in the province will attend, and aid in advancing the interests of the poultry fraternity. Every person in city or country interested in poultry is invited to attend. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and general business attended to. It is also more than probable that the Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association will hold a meeting on Thursday night, October 1st, although official intimation of it has not reached this office. It was generally understood that a meeting should be held, but as the secretary has been for some time absent in the east, no steps have as yet been taken, but, doubtless, will be in ample time to make the meeting a success. The *ADVOCATE* begs to suggest that Mr. C. M. Simmons, who is to judge the beef breeds, be asked to give an address on cattle breeding, or the single judge system. Mr. Simmons has been a breeder of Shorthorns all his life, and has had some excellent animals, as well as having judged in many of the best eastern shows. Push along breeders, and have a rousing good meeting. The *ADVOCATE* will undertake to secure a suitable room if notified in time.

Winnipeg Exhibition Prize List.

Our valued contributor "Invicta," asks the following questions *re* prize list: Why no classes for eggs? Because it is quite unusual to offer prizes for them. Why are Yorkshire swine, Chester White and others put in the same class? Because it was thought better to class all the large breeds together, from the fact that there were so few in the country that the classes would not be likely to fill, and money was not sufficiently plentiful to pay prizes further than is offered in prize list. Why should Essex, Suffolk and others compete with each other? Same reason as in previous question. There is no doubt that the prize list may seem imperfect to many not conversant with the circumstances of its origin, but the prizes are, on the whole, very liberal, especially in comparison with the entry fees, and it is more than possible it may be found advisable to make some changes before a second exhibition is held, but those who know the labor of preparing a prize list, and adapting it to the wants of Manitoba and the territories will realize that the present list is, to say the least, a good one.

Viscount de Langle, D. Langle Ran E, White-wood, has some forty-five or more mares, about thirty two and one year old geldings and colts, and about twenty spring colts. Mr. B. Langle has a few of the same and a few colts.

Mr. P. H. Clark of the same neighborhood has owned a few mares, and some thirty colts. Mr. Clark has a few mares to an improved Cashmere, 150 lbs. weight, purchased from Mr. J. A. McArthur of Brandon. Mr. Clark has a few more of the same kind.

Unity is Strength.

Farmers are frequently heard to complain that they are not properly represented in the Parliaments of Canada. Though the farmers form the great bulk of the electorate all over Canada, few find their way to parliament, while many lawyers, doctors, and merchants are sent to represent them and make laws to govern them. No matter how well disposed these men may be, they are not usually well informed regarding the requirements of the farmers; hence we see the wants of the farmer much neglected, because not understood. If farmers would persistently make their wants known and act as the manufacturers do—stand firmly together—and let the politicians know what they want, and what they must have, and that they mean business, and mean to stand together, then would cease to be heard the complaint that farmers' interests are neglected. When the manufacturers want anything they join hands and send a deputation to the government and make their wants known. They do not go as private individuals, but as representatives of an association which controls many votes; they insist in the name of these many votes that their requests be granted, and for the sake of the many votes they are granted most readily their requests. Until farmers can appeal in the same way their cries are vain. Unity is strength. Unite, debate, and conclude what are for your best interests; then be united and firm in demanding it; throw away all party allegiance, and with all your strength work for the good of yourselves—the farmers. Such a course will bring a blessing to the nation, but will be bitterly opposed by all party politicians, who will slander your efforts in every possible way, but when they see that you are gathering strength will fall in line. The body known as the "Patrons of Industry" are at the present time flourishing in the Province of Ontario. We would advise every farmer to join one or other of the farmers' organizations, and assist in making them as useful as possible. It is a well-known fact that farmers, for many years past, have not been making the money they should for the labor done and capital expended. Farmers themselves must remedy their grievances. As long as they sit still and grumble they will gain nothing, but by mutual efforts they will advance as they ought.

Agricultural Writers.

The beautiful stanza from Gray's *Elegy*:
Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a rose is left to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

is in few instances better exemplified than in many of our farmers, who, with an advanced knowledge gained by a long experience in their calling, hide their light under a bushel. The farmers' institutes are correcting this to a certain extent, affording as they do an opportunity for expression of thought by these men, which, did they imagine was to be printed and distributed to six or seven thousand of their fellows, would be forever unexpressed.

The secretary of the Crystal City Farmers' Institute recently sent to the office of the *ADVOCATE* a paper on dairying, written by a Mr. James Smith, who would, no doubt, have shrunk from writing an article for an agricultural paper, and who, in all probability, never wrote a line for a paper of any kind in his life. The essay was published, and several readers of the *ADVOCATE* referred to it as especially valuable. Later two of our best American contemporaries have copied it, and now probably thirty thousand people have read this paper on dairying. Further, each effort improves the writer, and as he writes his thinking powers are at work and new ideas develop. His neighbor, too, stimulated by the effort, and, possibly with a different experience, takes up his pen and relates his experience, and a twofold benefit is derived. The *ADVOCATE* will gladly receive contributions from practical farmers without regard to penmanship, and the construction of sentences. The ideas are all we want.

Assiniboia Along the Line of the C. P. R.

Grenfell, 280 miles west of Winnipeg, is surrounded by a good mixed farming country. To the southeast of this town, in the neighborhood of the "Weed Hills," is found, probably, as picturesque a district as any in this part of the territories. The acreage of land here under cultivation is increasing. Ladoga wheat has been somewhat extensively sown this year. Among the leading stock owners may be mentioned Col. Lake, of Winmarleigh Grange; Mr. J. S. McDonell, who owns a Shorthorn bull and cow and about sixty head of cattle; Mr. O. P. Skrine, of "Hope Farm," is the owner of some 150 sheep, of which about one-half are of the Shropshire Down breed. Dr. Bush owns the imported Shire stallion Lord Wilton; Messrs. Rowley & Chapman, of "Avenue Farm," own a number of Shorthorn cattle, of which two are bulls of the Waterloo family, a number of grade cattle and about twenty horses; Messrs. Cummings & Co. own the imported thoroughbred stallion Corneille. To the north of the town Mr. N. M. Cummings owns the imported stallion Prince the Eighth, while Mr. Alex. Morrow owns a heavy draught stallion.

Messrs. Albert Switzer and M. Freeman, of Grenfell, have invented an automatic animal trap for the killing of gophers or other small animals. The trap is encased in a cast-iron oblong box, and is worked by an ingenious arrangement of wheels and crank by means of which the animal is impaled by a number of small spears, then ejected bodily, after which the trap resets itself. The motive power is that of a somewhat heavy weight attached to a string supported by two uprights. The number of times which the trap resets itself is determined by the length of supports to which the line is attached. The number of times at which the one now in use resets itself is thirteen. A patent for this invention has been taken out by the inventors for the United States, and they have also applied for one for Canada.

The Wolseley Agricultural Society, of good standing, financially and numerically, have purchased fifteen acres for exhibition purposes, and contemplate erecting a suitable building thereon.

Some six miles to the northeast of Wolseley is the Conmee Farm, owned by James Conmee, Esq., M. L. A., Port Arthur. This farm is under the management of Mr. M. McLelland. It consists of about 4,000 acres of land, about 2,800 acres of which is broken, the remainder consisting of wood, pasture and hay lands. About 400 acres are under crop this season—wheat, 280 acres, the remainder of oats and barley. About 2,800 bushels of barley were raised on this farm last year, being 30 bushels to the acre sown. There are 48 head of cattle, some 27 head of horses, and 70 pigs. The farm is well stocked with machinery. Employment is found during the summer for some 15 or 16 men. A carload of stock is regularly shipped from the farm to Port Arthur in the fall of the year. Mr. McLelland purposes working chiefly in the direction of stock raising.

A few miles to the north of Wolseley, Ellisboro post office and store is very prettily situated in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River. The Pheas-

ant Forks Cheese Factory has been recently opened. To the north of the Qu'Appelle River, and to the south and southeast of Pheasant Creek is an exceptionally fine stretch of wheat-growing country known as the Little Pheasant Plain. Mr. C. H. Bonesteel had, last season, some 3,300 bushels of wheat to 93 acres, and other farmers here are doing equally well.

Mr. J. Donaldson owns a very pretty farmstead to the south of Broadview. Mr. Donaldson has, with his brother, 300 sheep, 30 head of cattle and a number of horses.

In the valley of the Qu'Appelle River lie a number of interesting lakes. The hills on either side add to the attractiveness of the country.

FORT QU'APPELLE is pleasantly situated in the valley at the head of one of these lakes. The town is probably, from its situation and surroundings, as interesting as any to be seen in this part of the country. There are a good number of thoroughly well-built houses, churches, and schools. The Qu'Appelle Valley Flour Mills here are doing excellent work. A drive along the north shores of these lakes is a pleasant one. A line of railway along this road would be a most attractive feature in this section of country. The Indian Industrial School is situated near one of these lakes. This school is under the management of the Rev. J. Hugonnard, who is assisted by ladies and other gentlemen in each separate department of work. A visit to the school will prove pleasant and profitable. The greenhouse, garden, workshops where blacksmithing, carpentering, baking and shoe-making are carried on, the dormitories, kitchen work, recreation and dining rooms all have their special interest. The children are taught reading (English), writing and arithmetic; the girls, to spin, knit, dress and clothes making, cooking and washing; the boys, blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The farm is situated at some distance from the

school beyond the hills. The boys are very much interested in this department of their work. The intelligence of the scholars is most marked, and great credit is due to the Principal and to all associated with him in the management of this large and valuable institution.

To the north and northwest of Fort Qu'Appelle are the Hayward and Parklands districts. The residents here regard this part of the country as well suited to stock-raising. Sheep are now being brought into these neighborhoods. Mr. Wm. Lehane, of the Touchwood District, has some 200, and Mr. John Price, of Parklands, some 300. Mr. McCann, of the Loop Creek Settlement, has four imported Cotswold ewes and other well graded sheep. The whole stretch of country lying to the north of the C. P. R., and north and west of Indian Head, the Indian Reserves, and to the south of them is well adapted for general mixed farming. The crops were looking well, and are at least ten days ahead of former years. To the west and northwest of Qu'Appelle, a town some 311 miles west of Winnipeg, are the

thriving settlements of Strathcarrol, Springbrook and Edgeley Farm.

In the Balgonie District are the thriving settlements of our German people. The mud houses, as built by the people here after the pattern of those of the homeland, are well suited to this country. They are practically impervious to heat and cold, and can be made most attractive looking. The north of Balgonie is the district of Hednesford. Mr. J. W. Harrison has recently opened a grist mill here. This undertaking will be appreciated by settlers there, and also of the surrounding neighborhood.

REGINA, the capital of the Province of Assiniboia, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 354 miles west of Winnipeg, is a town having a population of some 2,500 inhabitants. Among its chief buildings will be noticed the government buildings, consisting of the Northwest Council Chambers, the Indian office, the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, the headquarters of the Northwest Mounted Police, and

year ago. The Board of Trade (President, Mr. Paul) has been incorporated here for the purpose of advancing the commercial interests of the town and country. The streets of the town will shortly be illuminated by means of the electric light. Of newspapers, there are The Regina Leader, under the editorship of Mr. J. J. Young, and the Regina Standard, under Mr. J. K. McGinnis. These are published weekly.

To the Indian Industrial School, recently built and under the management of the Rev. A. J. McLeod, a good number of Indian children have been already admitted, and a large number of the Indian people are applying for the admission of their boys and girls. The Regina Agricultural Society numbers (July) 150 members. The spring show was a very successful one. The fall show will be held in the month of October. The Society has recently purchased from the government, for exhibition purposes, about 100 acres of land; one-half of this has since been sold to the Regina Turf Club.

A large number of well-bred horses and cattle are now being imported. There is a marked change (in the right direction) in the class of horses and cattle here during the last few years. The mineral resources—coal, etc.—of this district will, in the near future, probably engage the thoughts of the practical business men of this country. The town is improving, population increasing, farming country around looking well, crops giving promise of a large harvest, and it is to be expected that the united efforts of the people here, helped by the bracing, healthy climate of this country, will ere long place Regina among the leading cities of this Dominion.

To the north west of Regina is the thriving Wascana Creek settlement. Crops there are looking excellent. The example set by Mr. D. F. Jellie, M. L. A., Mr. Chas. Martin, and Mr. Charles Rigden (Moose Jaw), and perhaps others, of planting trees (which are thriving and looking well)

and gardens around their houses, might, with advantage to themselves and to the country, be copied by all settling on this broad and almost treeless plain. Good stock is being brought largely into the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, and doing well.

MOOSE JAW, 44 miles west of Regina, and 398 west of Winnipeg, is a thriving town. A number of new buildings have been recently erected, and a number are now going up. Bricks are manufactured in the town by Mr. James Brass, formerly of Hamilton, Ont. The electric light is in operation there and working satisfactorily. Of churches, there are the English, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist, and a school room used by the Salvation Army. There is an excellent union (high and public) school. It will be necessary after the summer vacation to employ three teachers to assist the Principal, Mr. Calder. A farmers' institute has been recently formed, with Mr. S. K. Rathwell as President, and Mr. John Warden McIntosh as Secretary and Treasurer. The Agricultural So-



PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF AN OAT FIELD, SASKATCHEWAN COUNTY.

the Indian Industrial School, the court house, gaol, banks, land offices, the English, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, and an excellent union (high and public) school. There are a good number of first-class business houses and hotels. Most of the buildings recently erected, and in course of erection, are of brick. The building recently built by Smith, Ferguson & Co., for a wholesale and retail hardware business, is a credit to the firm, town and country. An excellent brick building is now in course of erection by the Montreal Banking Co. The town council recently submitted a proposition to the ratepayers that twenty-five thousand dollars be spent in draining the town, and a by-law to that effect has been carried. The town authorities are in communication at the present time with eastern men, with a view to putting down water works similar to those of North Toronto. Among the buildings in contemplation are a town hall and market building. A company is being formed for the purpose of erecting a roller mill to replace the one destroyed by fire a

ciety (President, Mr. Henry Dorrell; Secretary, Mr. O. B. Fish) is in thoroughly good standing, numerically and financially. Numerous enquiries are being made for C. P. R. and other vacant land. Stock, sheep, horses and cattle, is being largely imported into this district, and everywhere doing well. The number of ranchmen in this section is very large. Messrs. Gagen & Co. started ranching in here in 1886 with some eighty head of cattle. Their sales last year amounted to \$6,000, averaging \$54 per head; this year \$2,400, averaging \$48 per head. Mr. Donald McLean, of Eyebrow Lake, has a sheep ranch numbering some 2,800. Mr. McLean shipped 1st July, 1891, some 12,000 lbs. of wool at 12½c. per lb. Messrs. Bambridge & Co., at present about seven miles southwest of the town, own a large sheep ranch of about 1,500 head. Mr. J. L. Legaré, of Willow Bunch, has for the past three years conducted cheese-making operations there on an extensive scale.

In addition to the union school of the town, there are in the surrounding districts about a dozen other schools. The people desire that every opportunity be afforded of giving to every child an excellent education.

The farmers have great faith in the productivity of the soil of the district. They only need the means to farm as they would wish to, and they are confident of securing good results.

From Moose Jaw to Caron, seventeen miles to the north of the railway, is a fine stretch of country, much of which is yet open for settlement. With Caron the settlement in a westerly direction, with the exception of the Lester Kaye Farms, practically ends until Swift Current, some ninety-six miles further to the west, is reached.

TREGARVA.—Some few miles to the north of Regina is the Tregarva Settlement. The whole district is a good one for mixed farming. Most of the farmers are stock owners. A good class of bulls and entire horses have been brought into the neighborhood during the last two or three years. The crops everywhere (July, 1891,) are looking excellent. The Messrs. Brown Bros., of the Rose Plain Settlement, own 115 head of cattle, 22 horses, have 325 acres under crop, 100 acres of breaking and 55 acres of summerfallow.

LONGLAKE.—This district lies some few miles to the northwest of Craven. Crops here everything that could be desired. This, too, is an excellent stock district; Messrs. Barnes Bros. have, during the past few years, brought up a number of good grade draught horses from Parkhill, Ont. About two summers ago they imported from that district the registered Shire horse Sir Thomas [5350]. They intend making further importations next spring.

STRASSBURG.—The German settlement here is a most thriving one. Crops everywhere are looking well. A number of good houses, some of them after the pattern of the homeland, have been recently built or are building here. There is a good school.

All along the east side of the Long Lake is a good stretch of country well suited for mixed farming.

SILTON.—Mr. Chas. Benjafield of the post office here has a pleasantly situated home on the lake side. Mr. Benjafield owns a trim-built steam yacht and a number of small boats. Sifton is a pleasant holiday resort for some of the Regina and other people, and in the "good

time coming" a large number will, no doubt, avail themselves of an opportunity to enjoy a holiday at this point.

LONG LAKE is from three-quarters to four miles in breadth and about sixty miles in length. The white fish, which is very marketable in Regina and elsewhere, pike, pickrel, perch, besides the common fish, are found in abundance. The deer, antelope, prairie chicken, geese, ducks, of which there are a large number of varieties, and other game, common to the country, are found along the shores of the lake. At the upper end of the lake are a number of islands upon which the pelican, the cormorant, ducks, geese and other wild fowl breed. The wild swan is found here in the spring and fall.

VALLEY OF THE QU'APPELLE.—It would take much space to particularize all the work which is being done along this pleasant valley. Among the stock owners from Craven to Fort Qu'Appelle may be mentioned:—Messrs. Lambert Bros., owning some 50 horses and 275 head of cattle; Messrs. Lee, Wilson, Catley, F. W. Evetts, Messrs. Binger & Kerr, owning some 50 horses and about the same number of cattle; Mr. S. P. Gregg, Mr. A. E. McCaul, owning about 100 horses and some 60 or 70 head of cattle—the Clyde horse Sir Boydston [1472], the imported Clyde mare Miller's Maid [604], from which he has a yearling filly [reg. No. 1385]; also a thoroughbred horse by sire Collogram, dam Maggie Simpson, and purchased from Mr. Cook, of Cookstown, Quebec; a Polled-Angus bull, three Polled-Angus cows, two of which were imported, and three Hereford cows, one of which was imported; Mr. D. A. McDonald, who owns some pure-bred Polled-Angus cattle, also purchased from Mr. Pope, and a number of horses; Mr. H. C. Lawson, who owns the imported thoroughbred stallion Derwentwater, from sire Doncaster, the winner of the Derby, two thoroughbred mares imported this spring, together with about 90 other horses; Messrs. Boulding, Mollard, Stewart & Sons, J. Smith, J. Brown and Mr. Wm. Kearns & Sons, some 12 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle, who owns the Hambletonian trotting stallion Lorne Harold [275], imported two years ago, and Union Jack. They own also standard-bred Canadian and bronchio mares, all of which are being bred to above horses. The Messrs. Kearns purpose making a speciality of the breeding of high class road horses and Holstein-Friesian cattle. Of Holsteins they own the bull Holland's Pride Duke Netherland [7656]. Of cows Catherine Tensen's Flossy [15243], Polly Tensen [15244], Alice Gilbert [16491], together with young stock from the above. They own also a herd of high grade cattle, numbering about 30, and about 30 sheep of Southdown grade. These gentlemen, with others along the Qu'Appelle Valley, have excellent facilities for carrying on an extensive stock business, and it may be expected that this whole stretch of country will become noted for its first-class stock. There are a number of other gentlemen working extensively and successfully to the west of Craven, and also along the west side of the Long Lake and elsewhere in this excellent stock district, but trust that the ADVOCATE will be favored with particulars from them from time to time.

Some six miles to the west of Fort Qu'Appelle is the Sioux village and school.

In a good season wild fowls are found in these districts in abundance. They will be scarce this year. One lady gave me a list of thirteen varieties of wild fruits picked in their neighborhood last (a good) year. The white, black, and red cherries, the black, blue and red currants, the high and low bush cranberries, the strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, saskatoon and the thorn apple.

FAIRMEADE.—This is a good district for mixed farming. There is a large quantity of stock, including pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, here. Our representative had recently the pleasure of spending the night with Mr. John Kidd, of the P. O. there. The "White Cluster" and the "Prize Prolific" oats from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are looking well. About 80 per cent. of the trees received, also from Ottawa, are in a most thriving condition. Mr. Kidd is experimenting in the growing of different varieties of potatoes. The "Rosdale" from

Messrs. Pearce & Co., seedsmen, London, Ontario, did excellently last year, fifty-nine pounds being produced from the one pound sown. This potato is looking well now, August 1st., 1891. Mr. Kidd owns a herd of fifty-one well-bred cattle.

Mr. Kidd, in speaking of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, said:—"I've subscribed for the paper for the last twenty years, and it's more welcome each time it comes along."

McGregor, Manitoba.

This thriving village is situated seventy-eight miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of the C. P. R. As yet it has but two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist, and Church of England services held in the Presbyterian church. The school-house is at present situated about a mile out of the village, but it is the intention to build one in the village at an early date. A new grist mill of 125 barrel capacity has recently been erected, and is proving a boon to the locality. The inhabitants number 250. Excellent water is obtained at a depth of from twelve to eighteen feet. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and the locality very healthy. Excellent building lots can be obtained in the village at from \$40 to \$150 each, and farm lands in the vicinity from \$3.50 to \$15 per acre. Prominent among the business men of the town are T. R. Varden, who is Secretary of the municipality of North Norfolk, also a real estate agent, lends money, and represents Massey Co's. implements, as well as the Northwest Land Co. Mr. Varden has been in McGregor nine years. Stinson Bros., general storekeepers, handle groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, glassware, clothing, etc. Messrs. Stinson appear to be reliable men, and carry an excellent stock. They have been in McGregor two years, and are evidently growing up with the town. Edward Smith, harness-maker, appears to be a thoroughly practical man, carries a large stock of every kind of harness, manufactures all hand stitched goods, and, as is often the case in new places, Mr. Smith has a variety of businesses. He keeps a stock of furniture of every description, and is the leading undertaker of the place. Mr. H. B. Fryer does the hardware business of the town, is a general blacksmith, and also handles furnaces. He has been in the place some two years, and does a good business. Mr. W. Cairns' general store is the oldest establishment in the place, having been established five years. He carries a good stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. Logan & Co., bankers, do an extensive business in money matters, as well as a good lumber trade. The grist mill is owned by Mr. George Rogers, and, as might be expected, is doing an excellent business. A good mill is a very great benefit to the town in which it is located, in any country, but more especially in Manitoba, as most of our farmers can testify. McGregor is to be congratulated on having such a business located there. Mr. Alex. F. Murdock runs a general blacksmith and horse-shoeing business, as well as attending to general repairing of all kinds for the farmers of the locality. He is also agent for all kinds of carriages, wagons, etc. He has been two years a resident of the place, and, like most Manitoba people, is well satisfied with the place where he resides. Mr. Henry Ivey does a truly cosmopolitan business, and meets with fair success in all. He keeps general stationery, millinery and dress-making establishment, general confectionery and fruits of all kinds. The Stanley House, kept by Mr. E. Watson, is the leading hotel of the place. It has a well-furnished sample room for commercial travellers, and is located convenient to the station. Mr. R. J. Fleming runs the Albion; he keeps a general boarding house. He has been two years in town, and is doing exceedingly well. McGregor is a very healthy town, and the situation and soil are such as to make it a desirable place to reside. Good average crops are raised in the locality, and entire failures are never known. Mr. E. B. Laughlin, the genial agent of the C. P. R. at this point, reports C. P. R. lands for sale at \$3.50 to \$4 per acre within two miles of the town. There are eighteen to twenty sections in the locality yet for sale.

Brandon, Manitoba.

The province of Manitoba is now beyond doubt the most promising portion of the Dominion of Canada, and second to no section or territory in America. In the centre of this province, and occupying the most favorable position for doing business with every quarter of it, is located the city of Brandon, rightly termed the "Wheat City of the Dominion," because millions of bushels of the best wheat in the world find here a market where it is transhipped to the large centres in the east.

Railway Facilities.—Located on the main line of the C.P.R., with an express train east and west every day, passengers call here on their journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and freight from China and Japan meets freight from

developed. The Northwest Central is now constructed to the northwest some sixty miles and will be extended 300 miles west through a tract of rich prairie most suitable for homesteading. This road, when in operation its entire length, will open up a vast territory and create much trade for Brandon, where its works will be established. Other roads are in prospect which would confirm the opinion that Brandon would yet become the most important railway centre in the west.

Rivers.—The Assiniboine river, which takes its rise some two hundred miles to the north and which drains a vast area, much of which is covered with timber, passes through the city. The Saskatchewan joins it a few miles west, and on either of these rivers unlimited power for

richest agricultural districts in the world, and connected by rail with all thriving towns in this district, having a perfect postal and telegraph system connecting her with the world, and with the volume of trade annually increasing, Brandon should be a most desirable place for capitalists to invest their wealth.

Educational Advantages.—In the matter of education Brandon has dealt most liberally in providing school accommodation and in securing a competent staff of teachers. Contracts have recently been made to erect a neat two-story brick, with basement, capable of accommodating 800 pupils. The building will be constructed on the most approved plans of the age, and will be heated and ventilated by the Smead-Dowd system. (See cut prepared by the



FARMER'S ADVOCATE
THE FLEMING BLOCK, BRANDON, MAN.

London and Liverpool. The Souris branch of the C.P.R. extends from the city for 175 miles, connecting at Souris, twenty-five miles out, with the Glenboro branch, and at Melita, seventy-five miles out, with the Deloraine branch. The road runs in a southwestern direction and gives easy access to all towns in the west and south. This railway is one of the most important entering the city, as it connects it with the vast coal fields on the Souris river, now being developed, and from which coal will be delivered here at \$3.50 per ton. The Northern Pacific leaves the city in a southeastern direction, passing through a rich agricultural section in Manitoba for 150 miles, touching many important towns and connecting Brandon with St. Paul, Duluth and Chicago. This road has only been in operation a little over a year, but a good trade is being

manufacturing purposes can be obtained. At present an extensive lumber trade is being carried on and the mills are running night and day in order to complete the cutting before winter sets in of large drives of logs brought forward. The excellent waterpower, cheap coal and other fuel obtained from the refuse at the lumber mills should induce many lines of manufacturing to be established, especially as an ever increasing market awaits them.

Position.—"Position is not everything," but the location of the city on the banks of the river makes it most desirable as a healthy and pleasant situation. The elevation of the principal streets, some seventy-five feet above the level of the river and the gravelly nature of the soil, insure clean, hard roads at all seasons of the year. Being surrounded by one of the

architect). Two Ward schools built of brick at a cost of \$15,000, one located in the east and the other in the west, accommodating two hundred pupils, are now in active operation. The Roman Catholics have a Separate School conducted in connection with their church by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, which has an attendance of over 100 pupils. In connection with the Methodist Church of Canada a school is being established for the education of Indian children. A farm of 320 acres adjoining the Government Experimental Farm has been purchased by the city council and handed over to the committee. Suitable buildings will be erected next season, where the children of the original occupants of the prairie will be taught, not only to read and write, but how to till the soil and work at the several trades. A reformatory for boys was

established by the local government on the north side of the river in 1889, but fortunately the standard of the youth of our country is such that as yet it has not been required except in one instance.

Banking.—At present there are three chartered banks, namely, the Imperial, Merchants' and British North American, the two latter having recently erected neat and substantial brick buildings, and the Imperial has men engaged at present on a three-story brick building with dressed stone front. These banks have done a most satisfactory business in past years, and have been in a measure the means of the success of many of our business men.

Population.—The population has steadily increased since the location of the city in 1882, until it now numbers about 5,000, made up principally from the eastern provinces and from Great Britain, although Jews, Icelanders, Chinamen and negroes are represented, but in small numbers. No town or city in Canada, and Canada compares favorably with the world, can produce a more thrifty, enterprising, intelligent, industrious and agreeable people. Each year adds largely to the population, and the prospects now are that the city will grow much more rapidly the coming year than ever before, insuring a substantial advance on all investments.

Churches.—The several denominations are well supported, and in nearly every church increased accommodation will shortly be needed.

Preparation is being made for the sick, and a hospital is now in course of erection costing \$20,000.

The grist and oatmeal mills are doing an increasing and profitable business. The electric light plant has been largely increased in the past year, as well as all places of business; also the public streets are lighted.

The city has seven grain elevators, with a capacity of 250,900 bushels, and the farmers market annually at this point from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 bushels. The Experimental Farm for the Province of Manitoba, which is maintained by Dominion Government, is located here, and is visited by farmers from every district in the province. This farm has been of the greatest benefit to our farmers, and has saved them large sums in making tests of the different grains and the treatment of the same. It has also shown the value of the several grasses found on the prairie for hay and pasture.

The judicial district court and jail, costing \$70,000, are located here, also the Provincial Lands Title office, costing \$18,000. The Dominion Government have just completed, at a cost of \$61,000, a post office and Dominion Government offices, showing the interest of members of parliament have in the future of the city. A city hall and market building is now in course of erection, costing \$60,000. It will be a public hall accommodating an audience of eight hundred. The building is of white brick trimmed with limestone. Any one desiring further information regarding the same, may write the City Clerk or Secretary of the Board of Trade, who will gladly answer any correspondence.

Experimental Farm Brandon.

At this season of the year wheat is the great object of interest, so we will deal with it first. Ladoga is the earliest variety by about six days. A field of seven acres on the hillside has been the great attraction of the farm since it began to ripen. Some of it was cut on August 10th, and the remainder the four following days. It was sown April 15th, five days later than Red Fife. It is a bright, plump sample and will yield well. Old Red River ripened August 22nd; Pringle's Champion, August 15th; Campbell's White Chaff, August 14th; Chillian White, (bearded) August 17th; Wellman's Fife, which is a selected Fife, has very long, lengthy head and is a fine wheat, ripening with the Red Fife. Beanbier's Assinibonie ripens with Red Fife. It is a bearded wheat. Green Mountain is three days later than Red Fife. The above plots were all grown on high, sandy soil, the earliest portion of the farm. In the valley Golden Drop, a square headed, bald wheat is several days earlier than Red Fife. Red Fern is a bearded wheat, rank in the straw, but stands up well, quality good, almost equal to Red Fife, and rather redder in color. White Fife is a heavy crop, and will ripen with the red. Hard Red Calcutta, bearded, has a short head, stools but little, and is two weeks earlier than Red Fife. White Connell is similar to White Fife

began with one bushel and a peck. The wheat began with one bushel, and oats with one bushel and three quarters. The best results are from nine pecks of wheat, eleven pecks of oats, and seven pecks of barley. These tests were all made with the common drill. A test was made in sowing wheat on spring plowing, the ordinary way, and on stubble without plowing. Three tests were made as to the mode of sowing on stubble. First, by simply drilling in the seed on burnt stubble without any cultivator; second, by sowing broadcast on burnt stubble and disk harrowing twice; and third, by broadcasting without burning the stubble, and cultivating twice with disk harrow. The spring plowing was by far the most satisfactory, the stubble cultivation giving short heads and uneven ripening, and very patchy crop.

Summer fallows.—These are all perfectly clean with one plowing and cultivator and harrow work. Couch grass was effectually killed last season by plowing twice, turning the roots the second time up to the sun and raking them out when dry with the horse rake and burning them. Some land was covered with it, but it is now without a trace of it.

Potatoes.—One hundred and twenty-six varieties are being tested, twenty of which originated on the farm. These will be thoroughly tested, and all not fit for the climate will be rejected. Last year sixty varieties were rejected. The potato crop is very promising, and free from weeds.

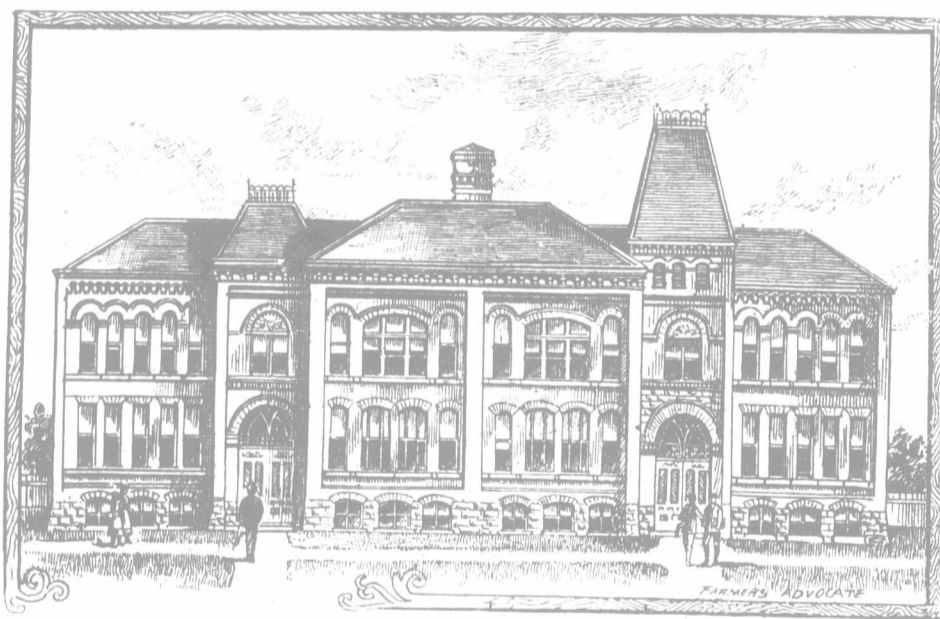
Twenty varieties of turnips, fifteen of carrots, and fifteen of mangels are being tested, both on the upland and the valley. Thirty-six varieties of corn are sown, from Squaw corn up to gigantic fodder corn of the South. There are thirty-five varieties of cabbage and cauliflower and twenty varieties of beans, and many other garden tests.

Fruits.—Apples are not yet giving any great indications of success, but crabs in a number of varieties are perfectly hardy. All small fruits are doing well, the Crescent Seedling strawberry being a decided success. In blackberries, Philadelphia Turner, for red; Snyder and Agawan, for black; and Hilburn for black cap, all bore well, and are hardy.

Forest Trees.—On the farm are now 145,000 forest trees. The mainstay is the native maple, native ash, native elm, and Russian poplar.

Hedges.—This is a matter all farmers take much interest in, as, to garden successfully, the wind must be broken. A mile and a-half of hedge has been set out this season on thirteen plots. They are set in double rows, different varieties of trees being tried and at different distances; also different sizes of plots have been made, so that all may learn of the values of a hedge.

Grasses.—Tests in the different varieties of grass are being made more than ever extensively, as the farmers from every section manifest much interest in this department. Mr. Bedford has received twenty-three varieties from the Dominion botanist, many of which have not yet been tried; also ten varieties from Scotland through Mr. Robinson, of Wawanesa. Among the cultivated grasses a plot of mammoth red clover attracts the attention of everyone, as it is equal to anything grown in the east, and our farmers who have found clover a failure have been sowing the wrong variety, as there is no failure with this variety. Timothy broom grass and orchard grass are also promising. Many native grasses are most promising, and several varieties are now proven to be most valuable. Space is too limited to give a further description of the tests on the farm, but if the number of visitors and the interest manifested is a criterion, then the Manitoba Experimental Farm is a great success.



CENTRAL SCHOOL, BRANDON, MAN.

and is a heavy cropper.

Oats.—Welcome variety is the earliest, Prize Cluster next, and Early Race-Horse third. Glenrothen stands up best, branching out well, and is an excellent variety.

Peas.—All varieties have done well this season, and will yield very largely.

Millets.—Three varieties were sown; Common Millet headed August 12th, but was the highest crop. Hungarian Millet made a much ranker growth, but not quite so early. German Millet was still heavier than Hungarian, but still later. Chana, or India Millet is a large, coarse plant, more corn-like, and still later, but yielding very heavy. Last year the yield of Hungarian was four tons per acre, and this year it will be as much. Regarding the seeding of millets, tests have been made of from ten pounds to twenty-three pounds per acre. The thickest sowing is the most satisfactory.

Test of Drills.—There is very little difference in press and common drill sowing. In broadcast, with barley, it was patchy and uneven in ripening. In wheat the press drill is the most even and slightly earlier than all other sowing, being the heaviest crop of all. Wheat sown broadcast was patchy, uneven in length and later than that sown by either drills. This was a very severe test, however, as the wind was high and the soil was badly blown from the seed.

Test and This Season.—In this test five plots of each, wheat, oats, and barley were tried, adding a peck of seed every test. The barley

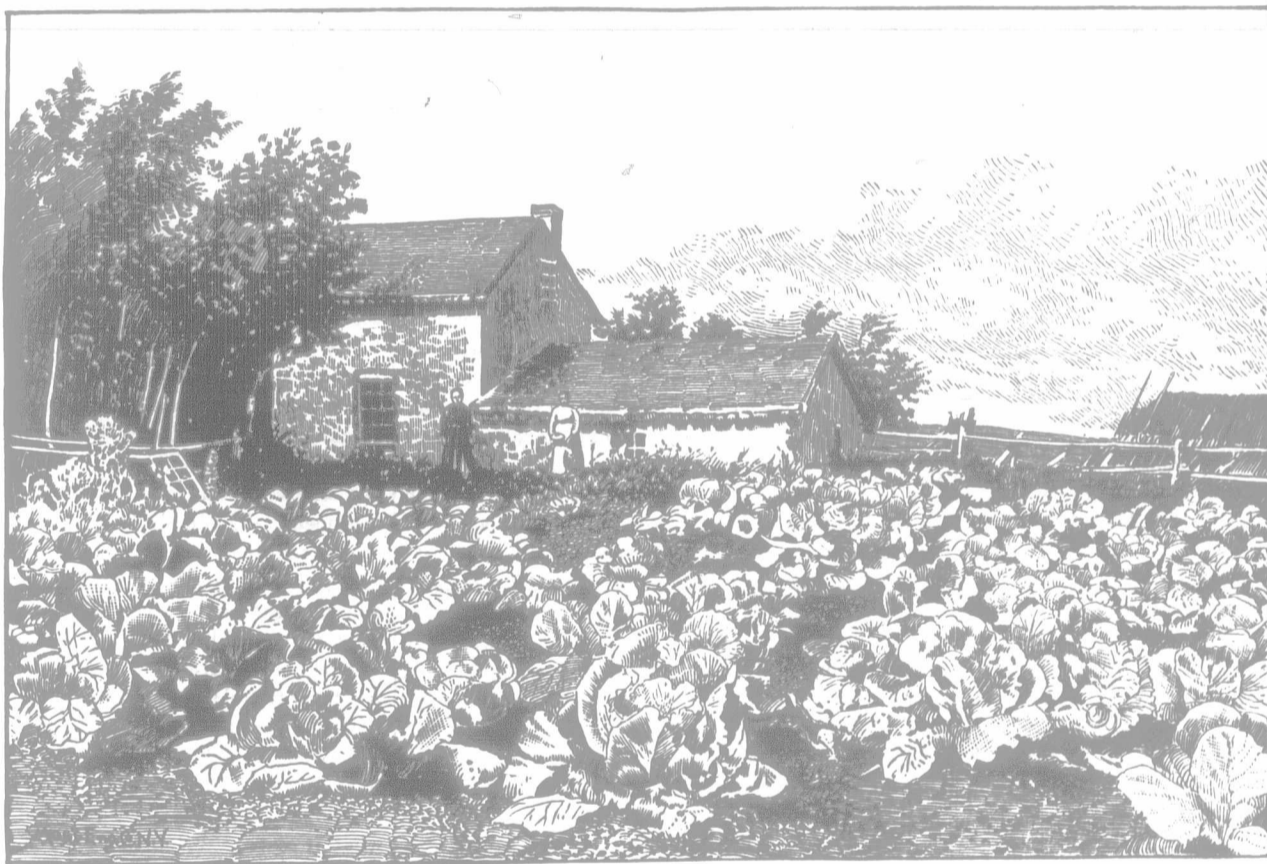
Manitoba Notes.

MIAMI.—This village, 80 miles southwest of Winnipeg, on the Morris Brandon Branch of the N. P. Railway, is one of the most pleasant and fortunately situated in the province. It contains some 200 inhabitants and has three churches—Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal. The present school-house is small, affording accommodation for 150 only, being inadequate to the requirements of the place. A much more commodious one is to be built in the near future at a cost of about \$5,000. The very best water is obtained here at a depth of 15 to 22 feet. There is at present one elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity, owned by Martin & Mitchell. Messrs. Carson Bros. are about to build a second, however, which will be of the same capacity. The Grand View Hotel, owned and operated by S. A. Cowan, is fairly commodious and very comfortable, and the charges

residences in Miami East has been erected since last fall. The land is high and dry, and there are some beautiful shade trees which make the place very attractive. The residence referred to is owned and occupied by Mr. Chris. F. Collins, banker, etc. Mr. Collins has been a resident of the place since 1878, and has occupied the position of clerk of the municipality and registrar for the county. He has been asked several times to run for the Provincial Legislature but has declined all such honors on account of pressure of business. Miami has a very nice public hall, furnished with chairs, organ, etc., which will accommodate 200 people. It is over the store of Mr. Anthony Wilson, who keeps a large and varied assortment of all kinds of goods. Mr. Wilson is also a genial, kind-hearted man such as it does the stranger good to meet. Mr. J. S. McGiffen, J.P., of the hardware firm of McGiffen & Campbell, dispenses

respected. James Carson, agent for McCormick machines, also handles building materials and does general contracting work. The land in the immediate vicinity of Miami is a heavy clay loam, very rich in plant-food, getting somewhat lighter nearer the Pembina Mountains. Crops in this district have never suffered by frost, and the farmers are very successful. It is to be regretted that more space cannot be devoted to this review; however, anyone wishing to settle in Manitoba will not make a mistake in stopping off here and taking a look around. Excellent farm lands can be obtained at from five to fifteen dollars per acre.

DOUGLAS, MANITOBA.—Especially worthy of notice, among the rapidly growing towns and villages of Manitoba, is the village of Douglas, one hundred and twenty miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of the C. P. R. Douglas has about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, a



A PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF A MANITOBA CABBAGE GARDEN.

reasonable, all things considered. Mr. Cowan is one of the pioneers of the village. The health of the town and vicinity is looked after by Mr. McPhillips, B.A., M.D., a graduate of Manitoba Medical College. Although but eighteen months a resident of the place, the doctor has made many friends and stands high in the estimation of the general public. He reports the district a very healthy one. Mr. W. Thomson, postmaster, has filled the position for twelve years. He is one of those kind, genial fellows that it does a man good to meet. He has been a resident of Miami since 1874, during which time he has served three years as reeve of the municipality of Dufferin and three more as councillor. He has a large farm in the immediate vicinity of the town, and is generally spoken of as Mayor Thomson. Miami East has recently been surveyed for residences, and a number of choice lots are now in the market. About fifteen cottages have been built, and one of the finest

justice for the town and vicinity. Mr. B. C. Bunby provides the farmer with harness and saddlery goods. He has been in business here two years, occupies his own place and expresses satisfaction with business in the town. Durant Bros. are also making rapid strides successward. They have been in the place three years and are well spoken of. Mr. Thomas Whitely, carriage builder, special agent for pumps, will, in future, keep in stock carriages, sleighs and buggies. He reports large sales of the celebrated Buckeye force pump. Meikle & Coppinger, general merchants, of Morden, have also a store here and do a good business in groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. They have been here eighteen months and appear to have made their mark. Messrs. Meikle & Coppinger are both highly spoken of. Messrs. McMullen, Lane & Laurence are extensive dealers in lumber, lath, lime, bricks, building paper, etc., etc. They have been in business here two years and are highly

Methodist and a Presbyterian church and school house, general stores, blacksmith shops, implement, harness and lumber business as is usual in Manitoba towns. No whisky is sold here, but two excellent Temperance hotels, kept by Messrs. Alex. Colquhoun and J. C. Berry, respectively, provide ample accommodation for travellers. These places of entertainment seem to be sufficient, as will be seen by their advertisement, the Douglas people do not want a licensed hotel. This speaks well for the moral sentiment of the place. It has three elevators with a combined capacity of 85,000 bushels, the owners being Thos. E. Greenwood, Milne & Beresfield and Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Last year 300,000 bushels of grain were shipped from this point. Excellent water is found at a depth of twelve to fifteen feet. Fuel is plentiful and the price merely nominal. While especially adapted for mixed farming, Douglas is a great wheat centre as well. Considerable building is being

done this season, and the general outlook is indicative of prosperity. Mr. Archibald Nichol, of 9-14-17, was the first settler here, arriving some thirteen years ago. He is still a resident of the place, and, with his wife, children, and grandchildren, thinks Douglas the finest place in Manitoba. Village lots are still to be had at prices away down, and excellent farm lands in the adjoining districts at four dollars an acre and upwards. The C. P. R. have still on their books some eleven quarter sections to dispose of, and there are other lands at very reasonable prices. Douglas requires a grist mill, and few better investments could be made than a grist mill at this point. The writer called on Alex. T. Thompson, 13-12-17, and was pleased to find all the modern conveniences, in the way of out-buildings, such as root houses, granaries, stables, and a farm house equal to most city houses for comfort and convenience. Mr. Thompson has, this season, two hundred and fifty acres in crop. Douglas has a J. P. in the person of R. H. Swallow, and some of the advantages arising from such an official are no cases, no fines, no jails. Among the pioneers of the place are the Postmaster, Mr. Thomas E. Greenwood, the owner of one of the elevators, as previously stated, which he uses largely himself, being engaged in buying and selling grain. Mr. Colquhoun, the proprietor of the celebrated stallion, Charming Charlie, is also an old inhabitant, farms three hundred and twenty acres, has a feed and sale stable and ships horses largely from Ontario. Messrs. Baker & Leeson have been in business here three years. They keep a large stock of boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc. They are also largely engaged in farming. Mr. J. B. Hetherington, contractor, has been two years in the place, does a good business, and, from all reports, has a good hold upon the people of the town. John Carswell does a good, steady and constantly increasing business in groceries, keeps a good stock, and evidently sells at reasonable prices. Mr. W. J. Twiss, one of the village blacksmiths, is an energetic young man and has succeeded in building up a good business in a short space of time. Milne & Beresfield are largely engaged in grain. Their elevator is of 35,000 bushel capacity and they are counting on doing a large business this year. Levi Manley, the harness man, like his neighbors, seems to be doing a good business. He pays close attention to business, gives good value for the money, and his future prosperity seems assured. Dixon & Sharpe are handling implements, furniture, flour and feed. They are pushing young fellows, full of energy and business tact. The grass does not grow under their feet. Their standing in Douglas is good. The land around Douglas is of excellent quality, and prices very low considering the location. Those who are prospecting for land will do well to stop off and take a look around before locating permanently elsewhere.

Railway Lands in Manitoba and the Northwest.

The C. P. R. have over a million acres of land for sale in the best settled parts of Manitoba. On the main line, in the vicinity of such points as Austin, Carberry, Brandon, Griswold and Oak Lake; on the southwestern branch, near the thriving towns of Cypress River, Glenboro and Methven; on the Souris branch, at Plum Creek, Hartney and Napinka; on the Hudson's Bay R. R., surrounding Shoal Lake; on the M. N. W. R. R., in the neighborhood of Neepawa, Minnedosa and Rapid City, and on the North West Central near Beulah, and in the Oak River settlement. This company also controls the lands of the Manitoba & S. W. C. P. R. R. These are looked on as being the most desirable lands remaining in the province. Choice sections can be obtained along the Pembina Main branch, close to the market towns

of Killarney, Boissevain, Deloraine and Melita. The above mentioned lands are held at an average price of \$4 per acre, and are sold on the ten years' credit plan, the terms being made so easy that the farmer can pay for his land, outside of the first instalment, from the crop it produces. By the extension of the last mentioned line from Deloraine, and the Souris branch from Melita, the lands west of the Souris and along the antler rivers are brought into market. These will be valuable lands for the farmer to secure, on account of their lying close to inexhaustible coal fields. It is expected that the railway will be constructed in time for the coal company to supply the whole of Manitoba during the coming winter with cheap coal. It is calculated to sell coal in Manitoba at \$4 a ton. In the districts of Assiniboia and Alberta the company still own a vast area of selected lands in the railway belt, no part of which lies further than twenty-four miles from the main line. These lands are sold at an average of \$3.50 an acre. The lands in the vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat, in what is commonly called the Cypress Hills country, possess a special value, owing to the cheapness with which horses, cattle and sheep can be raised on them. This section is now considered by experts as being the most desirable for stock purposes of any portion of the company's landed estate. Recently the Government made over to the railway company seven million acres of land in the lovely park country of the Saskatchewan Valley. This great tract of arable land, estimated to contain the largest acreage of uniformly good land on the American continent, is now being rapidly developed, and is the section of country to which the great mass of the new settlers are turning their attention. It is served on the east by a line of railway leading from Regina to Prince Albert, and is being pierced on the west by a railway now in construction from Calgary to Edmonton. Owing to the south and north Saskatchewan being navigable, the intervening portion lying between these railways is made accessible to settlement. The chance of obtaining free grant lands of the very highest grade in close proximity to railway stations has not been offered since the days of constructing the main line. Homesteads picked up at points on the C. P. R. presenting like conditions to those prevailing on the lines of railway running into the park lands of the Saskatchewan can be readily sold to-day at from \$15 to \$20 an acre. The company's lands will be sold at an average of \$3 an acre.

Farmers arriving in Winnipeg and desiring to see the company's lands, can obtain at the land offices of the company round trip land exploring ticket, the full cost of which is refunded to the holder if he settles on free grant land, or buys railway land from the company, within thirty days of date of ticket. The railway company have recently issued a set of valuable maps and pamphlets, giving the latest and most reliable information concerning the properties in which the company are interested. Innumerable letters from farmers testifying to the worth of the country are inserted. These pamphlets are supplied free to all applicants, and should be read by every farmer who takes an interest in the Northwest. The pamphlets are intitled "Farming and Ranching in the Northwest," "The Northwest Farmer," "The Scotch Farmer," and "One Hundred Farmers Testify."

Advantages of a Selection and Buying Good Seed Grains.

BY JOHN S. PEARCE.

The majority of farmers do not pay the attention they should to the changing of seed grains, selection of seeds, nor to the purchase of new and improved varieties. The loss to themselves and to the country from this cause alone is immense. Indeed I question if it is not much greater than the annual loss to the country through the miserably poor butter that is made throughout the country and that we hear so much about.

There is a large class of farmers throughout the country whose whole aim and ambition is to get in a large acreage of crop every year, losing sight of the importance of increasing the yield per acre through better cultivation and a selection and purchase of new seeds. I venture the assertion that if this class of farmers would only exhaust their surplus energy that they now expend on getting in a big acreage of crop—if they would direct this anxiety and energy towards an increase in the yield per acre, and put in one-third to one-half less acres, they would be a great deal better off at the end of five years.

Good and thorough cultivation must go hand in hand with new and improved varieties of seed grains. It is no use buying new and improved seeds and sowing them on an old worn-out and badly cultivated field or farm, any more than putting a high, well-bred animal of any kind in the hands of a poor and indifferent feeder and stockman, or one who does not understand the care and handling of stock. Both the seeds and the stock would soon be useless under such treatment. This is, to a large extent, the cause of the failure of many who try both new seeds and high bred stock. Both have been improved and brought up to what they are by selection, hybridizing or breeding and careful attention, and high cultivation or feeding and handling. Another trouble with a large class of farmers is that they are too penurious about buying good and expensive seeds, and stand in their own light to their own injury by so doing. They seem to begrudge the money for such seeds, forgetting what it costs to bring out such new varieties. And just here I want to point out, and I wish my readers to take to heart and bear in mind that good seeds cannot always be judged by size, weight or color, though these requirements are necessary to a handsome sample. A good seed is one that will produce a healthy, typical plant, and to do this must have been produced by just such a plant. That "like produces like" and "blood will tell," is quite as true and applicable in plant life as with animals. Good seeds cannot be sold cheaply, as the grower has to give them patient and expensive labor, and probably years of valuable time. To produce this healthy, typical plant, he has to keep the strains uniform and true to name with one concentrated end in view, namely, that of endeavoring to place it on a still higher plane of purity, vigor and perfection. These qualities in seeds are only produced by specialists who have concentrated their time and energy in persistent looking after and studying the growth, habits, etc., of the plants and seeds under test and improvement by them. Though the cost of these may be many times greater than that of ordinary seeds, yet their

value may be tenfold. There is another large class of farmers, while they are anxious and would like to try the new and expensive varieties of seeds, won't do so, but wait till some neighbor, who has had a little more enterprise than they, has more than he needs for his own use, and then they are ready to try the new sort. This is just where they make a great mistake. They are allowing their enterprising neighbor to get the cream and they are content with the "skim-milk." Supposing I, as a seedman, were to adopt this policy; where would I be, or what would the wide-awake, intelligent farmer and gardener think of my mode of doing business? He would soon say, "You are behind the times, and I must find some other dealer to supply me with seeds." Then there is another view of the question—as an investment. Farmers are too slow in this matter and don't view the matter from an intelligent point, or as a financier or investor would. Supposing a farmer buys a bushel of new seed wheat for which he pays \$4. The change of seed and new variety, with strong vitality and vigorous growth, will increase his yield, we will suppose, 7 to 10 bushels per acre. This increase per acre will pay for the bushel of seed and 25 per cent. on the investment, to say nothing about the extra value of the product of this bushel of wheat, which may be fifty cents to one dollar per bushel.

We know of a customer of ours who invested two years ago in a peck of Red Clawson wheat, for which he paid, after a good deal of haggling, \$2.25. This year he has threshed 270 bushels from the product of his peck, and has sold his crop at a handsome profit over market price. I leave those who read to draw their own conclusions. I remarked at the commencement of this article that farmers did not pay the attention they should to the changing and selection of seed grains. This is sadly neglected by a very large class of farmers. Of the benefits from changing seed grains I need not speak, as every intelligent reader of this paper must know; if not try the effects of a change of seed from one kind of soil to another. But there is another point to which I wish to call special attention, and that is the selection of your seed grains, and sowing clean seed. Selection, if carefully followed up, along with hand picking, would give some very pleasing and surprising results to any one who will take the trouble to follow it up for a few years. It will repay all who take the care and trouble. There is one point more in connection with the selection of seed grains that farmers are very negligent about, and that is sowing filthy *versus* clean seed. Whatever you do, sow clean seed. Cockle and ches are more than worthless. If a man sows wheat he will reap wheat twentyfold. If he sows ches he will reap ches a hundredfold. This fact is patent to all intelligent farmers, and I am sure that all the intelligent readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will not question this statement, yet I find the old theory of wheat producing ches about as hard to eradicate as it is to get all the ches out of the seed wheat.

The first lesson to learn in stock farming is that it costs as much to house and feed a poor animal as a good one, and that there is no profit in the former. The next lesson to learn is that it is even more unprofitable to breed from such stock, thereby perpetuating the losses, than to feed it. Breed well first, then feed well.

Good Goods Bought at Living Prices.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR,—Having been a reader of your paper for many years, I have watched with interest the efforts of your advertisers to attract attention to their different wares which they were offering for sale through your columns. For several issues back there has appeared an advertisement by Stanley Mills & Co., Hamilton, offering road carts, harness, scales and other goods at apparently very low prices. Their terms, they stated, were that the cash should always be sent with the order; that, and the fact that the prices were much below what I ever knew such goods to be sold at, first drew my special attention to their advertisement. Now my first thoughts were suspicious, but as I wanted to purchase a road cart and a set of single harness, I determined to visit Hamilton and inspect for myself. I did so, and the result was so satisfactory that in justice to the Messrs. Mills, I have taken this means of advising other readers of the ADVOCATE who, owing to distance, are unable to make a personal visit to the establishment, not to hesitate about ordering from this firm, as I have found that they adhere strictly to what they advertise. A short description of my visit would probably be appreciated by some of your readers. As stated before, I wished to purchase a cart and harness, and asked to be shown these articles first. After a careful and critical examination I purchased a \$16 cart, and also a set of single harness at \$15. I had often wondered if a really good cart could be made for \$16, but I now am convinced that my \$16 cart is as good in every respect as some of the road carts my neighbors use, and which cost them \$30 and \$35. To say the least, the harness was exceedingly good value. I was shown a line of harness at \$10 per set that puzzled me to know how they were made for the money. The principal object of my visit over, I asked to be shown through the establishment. The firm has just recently added the manufacture of buggies to their already large business, and my attention was directed to them first. The salesman showed me a thoroughly well-made buggy, all complete, for \$55. This appeared to me exceedingly low, and I asked to see the unpainted material used in their construction. There seemed to be a great many of these buggies in the course of manufacture, and I had a good opportunity to examine properly. No fault whatever could be discovered with either the wheels or bodies, or any of the woodwork. I was told that the firm did not manufacture the gears, but purchased the complete unpainted gear from a concern in Galt, Ont., who made a specialty of that line. If I remember right, Narnock was the name of the Galt firm. I asked to see the brace and six auger bits, which were advertised for only \$1.50 for the set. They were good articles everyone of them, especially the bits, which had keen, sharp lips and screws, and were well finished. The young man informed me that for an additional 50 cents they could be sent through the mails to any post office in Canada. This must prove a great advantage to persons at a distance. A vise and anvil at \$2 was good value, but rather small for farmers' use, but one only required 50 cents more to get a good, strong article in the same line. I had often felt that, as a farmer, I should own a platform scale, and although I was

not prepared to buy just then, I asked that I might see their stock of scales. I was shown a scale on wheels, capacity 1,000 pounds, for something like \$13. This included the price of stamping, which had already been done at the factory. It was a thoroughly well-made scale, but at that time I was not posted as to what scales were being sold at. Another article which struck me as being low in price was a wheelbarrow at \$2, and so also were the collar sweat pads at 45 cents each. The assortment of harness snaps which I was shown was the most complete I had ever seen. The whiffletrees, all ironed off, for farmers use, at only 50 cents each, were not only cheap, but they were made of the prettiest second growth white ash it had ever been my pleasure to look at. The team neck-yokes, also ironed off, were equally as good, and equally as cheap at \$1 each. Before taking my departure from this interesting cash system store I was handed one of the firm's price lists for this fall, which had just come from the printer's hands. Mr. Mills said these price lists were distributed gratuitously to all who were interested enough to ask for one. The impression which this visit left on me was that this firm were filling a long felt want of the farmers—a place that would sell things at a reasonable price, and not fairly rob the poor farmer, as some storekeepers in many parts do. Several of my neighbors were as interested as I was in my visit, and on my return I was plied with questions of all kinds, and many a critical eye glanced over my cart and harness, but not once did I hear an unsatisfactory remark. On the other hand, all seemed imbued with the same idea that I had, viz., we had been paying far too much for our goods in the past. The result was that myself and two others each sent in an order for a platform scale, which have just come to hand and are very satisfactory. Before sending in our order we enquired of several of the storekeepers near us what they would supply these scales for. One said \$18, two said \$20, and a fourth said \$23. Now we are only about twenty-eight miles from Hamilton, and the difference in price was remarkable. The scales from Hamilton, after paying the freight, cost us each \$13.35, which we thought a great saving.

JAMES WM. SPARHAM, Halton County.

Farming on the Pacific Coast.

Farming methods west of the Cascades differ considerably from those pursued on the prairies or in Ontario. Except some low-lying alluvial land and little plains, a heavy growth of timber covers the unimproved soil, and presents a temporary disadvantage to the settler. The large trees are frequently cut on the "spring-board", the chopper or sawyer having climbed from 5 to 25 feet up the tree by notching and fixing a little board in the notch. Having by this means reached a point where the tree is smaller, he fixes his spring-board in the highest notch and cuts the tree. Fire is also commonly used as a felling agent. A little fire-place and flue are made by the auger, and a coal inserted. The fire smoulders at first, soon bursts into flame, and in two or three days the big fir or spruce comes down with a crash. Then the process of cutting, "noggering" and logging go on until the land is sufficiently cleared for a crop. In some localities, in very good soil, there is not such a heavy growth of timber, as in older or vine-maple land. The latter is a small tree, but furnishes good wood, and always indicates a rich soil. Potatoes and other vegetables are very commonly first planted. Oats are a favorite crop, and yield very heavily, commanding also a good price. I know several farmers who always expect from 100 to 120 bushels of oats to the acre. This, at 50 cents per bushel, is a very paying crop. However, I think this immense yield is only enjoyed on the alluvial soil. It is

in "trench-farming" that the coast "rancher" is especially successful, if we may include hops in the term. I met last fall an unassuming young farmer who had cleared \$15,000 in hops that season, which was an unusually profitable one. His crop had comprised some thirty odd acres. Others devote their chief attention to chickens or to fruit, and with good profits in either case. In a private letter I mentioned something about the size of strawberries grown on a border island, and a young man in Ontario thought it safe at that distance to doubt the truth of my figures. However, next season I will ship a strawberry to the *ADVOCATE* for the inspection of all visitors, the consignee to pay the freight.

Among the coast towns with an especially fine agricultural backing are New Westminster, B.C., and Anacortes, Washington. Farmers who have lived for thirty years in these localities say that they have never seen a failure of crops. In fact that is the report from all the coast country. Of course prices have fluctuated, and must always do so.

The *ADVOCATE* I find to be highly appreciated, and the ranchers are even modest enough to own that they can learn from its pages. E.

The Central Institute.

The organization of a Central Farmers' Institute has been advised by this paper since the organization of local institutes began last winter. Such organization has now been effected, and there is every reason to anticipate that even greater benefits will be derived than was urged in favor of its formation. Already the valuable services of Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, have been arranged for, and a circuit of meetings will be held some time in December. The Dairy Commissioner is a host in himself on agricultural subjects, and can discuss economic agriculture in all its branches. At an early date circulars will be sent to the local institutes, asking for suggestions as to the subjects most desirable for their immediate sections, which will, so far as it is at all practicable be acted upon.

As a part of his duties, an address will be given in each place on dairying; but another on other subjects will be given where requested by the institute in time to arrange for it. All communications on this subject should be addressed to J. W. Bartlett, the secretary of the Central Institute, Winnipeg P. O. Other talent will also be secured for the circuit, if it is desired, and the government grant the expected aid.

Note our subscription prizes. Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs, Shropshire sheep and pure-bred poultry for prizes. Anyone can get some of them by a very slight exertion. If your neighbor does not take the *ADVOCATE* induce him to subscribe, and if you have not time but for one subscription we will send you "First Principles of Agriculture," worth forty cents. But there is no reason to stop at that; one man got a fine Shorthorn bull from us this spring by getting subscribers to the *ADVOCATE*. You can do as well, and get some pure-bred animal that will improve your stock wonderfully. Try it this fall at the fall shows. Let the bull get fifteen subscribers and get a pair of pure-bred fowls. In this work you benefit your neighbors and the persons who subscribe. Send us new subscribers and we will give you a prize copy free of charge. Send no new subscribers and we will send you the *ADVOCATE* for one year.

Mr. Brown, owner and manager of the Cheek Cheese Factory, made one pound of cheese from half pounds of milk. This is pure milk and good milk to work on. The factory has sixteen staves and seventy barrels of milk clear of all expenses.

First Prize Essay.

THE ADVANTAGES OF MIXED FARMING OVER GRAIN-GROWING AS A SPECIALTY.

BY J. E. THOMPSON, EMERSON, MAN.

The advantages of mixed farming over wheat growing as a specialty are great in any part of Canada, but even greater in Manitoba than in the older provinces. Wheat-growing is very uncertain owing to the droughts, hail storms, grasshoppers, frost and fire, and, perhaps, very low prices to end with, while with dairying there is much less risk, sure profits, and gives profitable employment the whole year, and will also keep up the fertility of the soil. But even if wheat-growing was always profitable, it does not follow that it need be less so where mixed farming is followed, as a farm on which a herd of cows is kept will in a few more years support the cows and produce more grain than the farm on which no stock has been kept. The soil of Manitoba is so rich that the need of manure has not yet been felt, but it will not long remain so if wheat-growing is continued from year to year. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and by stocking the farm while it is rich it can be kept so, and farmers can go on from year to year raising good crops without danger of exhausting the fertility of the soil, and at the same time realize handsome profits from the dairy. Every farmer should keep about one cow for every five acres of land, and three-fifths of the land might be sown to grain, one-fifth in pasture, the balance to roots, corn and other green crops, a portion of which would be required for to make up the deficiency of pasture, the balance of green feed made into ensilage for winter feed. By giving the land on which roots and green crops are raised a good cultivation it will be left in as good a condition for a wheat crop as if it had been summer-fallowed, the manure having been applied during the winter as taken from the stable. In this way the stock can be kept and as much grain grown as if none were kept, as there is no idle land for summer-fallow, and the land under cultivation will give much better crops owing to the manure having been applied. Then, as before stated, there is sure profits from dairying. It is now the mainstay of the Ontario farmers, and if it is profitable there it must be much more so here where pasture and coarse grain are so cheap, and a given quantity of feed will produce as much milk in Manitoba as in Ontario, and the milk in Manitoba will produce more cheese or butter than it will elsewhere, and the price of cheese here is two cents per pound higher than in Ontario or Quebec. Hence, the Manitoba farmer has the advantage of cheap grain, cheap pasture, richer milk, and a better price for the product. Let us see what this would amount to supposing the Ontario farmer makes a profit of ten per cent. on the money he invests in pasture and other feed: At present price of cheese \$1,600 worth of feed would require to produce 142,351 pounds of milk, which would make 12,911 pounds of cheese at 81c per pound, giving a return of \$1,100, or a profit of \$100 for each \$1,000 invested in feed. Coarse grain is only about half the price here that it is in Ontario, and pasture does not cost over one-fifth as much.

\$1,000 invested in feed here will produce at least twice as much milk, or a total of 284,702 pounds, which will make 28,470 pounds of cheese at 81c, giving a return of \$2,318.95, or a profit of

\$1,989.35, or, while the Ontario farmer has a profit of ten per cent. the Manitoba farmer would have nearly two hundred per cent. At first sight this might appear to be overdrawn, but the figures are taken from actual experience, and from business that has been done this season, as our firm is farming and manufacturing cheese in both provinces. Another advantage from dairying is a large number of hogs can be kept very cheaply on the whey or skim-milk, and the cost for extra labor required is not much, as men can be hired about as cheap for one year as for the summer months. To secure profitable returns from cows they must have good stables in winter, abundance of pure water, and good feed at all times, and should be milked at least ten months of each year, making cheese in summer and butter in winter. Those who follow dairying on the old plan of milking cows only six months in the year, and making a class of butter that sells at ten to fifteen cents per pound are not likely to favor mixed farming. It might also pay to breed sheep or horses, or cattle for beef; but as I have not had much experience in that line I confine my remarks to dairying.

The Study of Agriculture.

Foremost among the topics occupying attention in Great Britain to-day is that of agricultural education. Its importance is recognized by the highest authorities, and gradually steps are being taken that indicate the development of a general system of national agricultural instruction, from the elementary schools upward. The subject is now bound to receive considerable practical attention in the province of Ontario in connection with the public school course, since it has been placed on the curriculum, and a text book authorized for the use of teachers and scholars. As yet it is only an optional study, and may not for some time be taken up very generally. On the part of teachers surely some special equipment is necessary preparatory to dealing with so important a subject, especially in view of its ramifications into various physical sciences. In fact by haphazard or distasteful methods of presenting the subject to pupils of the third and fourth classes, as contemplated, positive injury may be done and progress delayed. It will be well to make haste slowly. How to deal with the subject in the school-room would seem to be about the first point for consideration. It will bear exhaustive discussion at the teachers' associations, and might, with advantage, be ventilated at farmers' institute meetings.

A man might as well grow pine trees for the sake of the knotty boards that could be made from the body above the lower limbs, as to feed cows on purpose to raise caseine. The more "clear stuff" there is in a tree, in proportion to the whole, the more it is worth per thousand feet. Same with the milk of cows; the fat is the "clear stuff" and the caseine is the cheap knotty part.

The Legislature of Illinois has passed the following act relating to the "docking" of horses: "Whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$200."

Constitution of Subordinate Granges.

ARTICLE I.—ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP.

First Degree—Laborer (man), Maid (woman).
Second Degree—Cultivator (man), Shepherdess (woman).
Third Degree—Harvester (man), Gleaner (woman).
Fourth Degree—Husbandman (man), Matron (woman).

Section 1.—Subordinate Granges shall be composed of such persons as are directly interested in agricultural pursuits, having no conflicting interest—being not less than nine males and four females who shall apply for, and be regularly organized under a Charter granted by Dominion Grange.

Section 2.—The membership shall consist of such persons as have been initiated in, or affiliated therewith, and who have not withdrawn or been excluded therefrom.

Section 3.—Every application for membership must be in the prescribed form accompanied by the regular fee, and shall be announced in the Grange and referred to a Committee of three, two of whom shall be appointed by the Master and one by the Overseer, which committee shall be appointed at the time the application is received. Said committee shall consider the application and report to the Grange. If the committee report favorably, the Grange shall proceed to ballot for the candidate, but if adversely, and the report be adopted by the Grange, the candidate shall be considered rejected without any further action. A candidate may be balloted for and initiated at the same meeting. When a committee reports unfavorably and the report is not adopted by the Grange, a ballot must be held.

Section 4.—It is not allowable for the Grange to discuss the merits or demerits of a candidate.

Section 5.—In balloting for candidates the ballot is secret and no member can be required to tell how he voted.

Section 6.—A ballot cannot be taken for more than one member at a time, each must be balloted for separately. A candidate is only balloted for once and that is before receiving the first degree.

Section 7.—After an applicant has been rejected, if a member voluntarily declares that he cast a black ball by mistake, the Master may immediately order another ballot.

Section 8.—A member must not disclose outside the Grange the result of an unfavorable ballot. The application of a candidate may be withdrawn at any time before a ballot is ordered thereon, but when a ballot is taken and the candidate elected, the application cannot be withdrawn nor the fee refunded.

Section 9.—No application shall be received from males under the age of 16 years or females under the age of 14 years.

Section 10.—A rejected applicant cannot be admitted until the expiration of three months after such rejection.

Section 11.—It shall require three negative ballots to reject an applicant. A vote or ballot rejecting an applicant may be reconsidered by the Grange at the same meeting, but the ballot resulting in favor of an applicant shall not be reconsidered. The fee must be refunded to a rejected applicant.

Section 12.—No member shall be admitted to membership who has not a direct interest in the cultivation of the soil, and, if having more occupations than one, the chief interest must be in agriculture.

Section 13.—When a person who is ineligible on account of occupation has been admitted, he is a member until expelled. A person who has lawfully become a member does not forfeit his membership by changing his occupation, unless such occupation conflicts with our interests, if his conduct continues to be such as becomes a good Patron, and is not hostile to the interests and objects of the Order.

Section 14.—After a candidate has been legally elected he is entitled to initiation and the degree must be conferred unless objection is made, the nature of the objection stated, and the objection sustained by a majority of the Grange.

Section 15.—After a member has received one or more degrees he is entitled to advancement, unless

charges are preferred against him and he is expelled from the Order.

Section 16.—If, after being elected, a candidate fails to present himself for initiation, the Grange is under no obligation to return the fee.

Section 17.—A member who knowingly signs the application of a person under the required age, or otherwise disqualified for membership, thereby violates his obligation and invites the penalty.

Section 18.—When a candidate is being balloted for, and exactly three black balls appear, the Master may allow the ballot to be retaken, and if three black balls again appear, the candidate is rejected and the ballot cannot be repeated.

Section 19.—A member advancing the initiation fee for an applicant must consider it a loan to such applicant to whom he must look for repayment, and not to the Grange. But such applicant neglecting or refusing to repay the same, when in his power to do so, renders himself liable to expulsion.

Section 20.—If an applicant is balloted for whose fee does not accompany the petition, and is elected, the election is illegal, and the degrees should not be conferred; if rejected, the rejection is illegal, and the applicant may apply again at any time.

Section 21.—Membership commences when the applicant takes the first degree, upon which he becomes entitled to all the pecuniary and other benefits to be derived from a connection with the Order, and is subject to the same fees and dues as though he were in possession of all the degrees.

Section 22.—No one can be held to be ineligible to membership on account of religious belief or political opinions.

Section 23.—A person whose name was enrolled and fee paid at the time of organization, though not then present, may be obligated afterwards in the same manner as other charter members, but after the charter has been issued, another name cannot be substituted for the name of any charter member.

Section 24.—Junior members shall be entered upon a separate finance book, and all their accounts kept separate from the regular paying members, and reported in a separate column in the quarterly reports.

Section 25.—When junior members cease living under the parental roof, and drawing their supplies from the same family purse, or when there shall have ceased to be two regular paying members in the family, they shall be entered as regular paying members.

Section 26.—Junior members shall be received only through the same channel as regular paying members, viz.: by application, ballot and initiation, and shall be subject to the same laws as regular paying members, except as herein before provided.

Section 27.—No junior member shall be allowed to vote upon any question affecting the finances of the Grange, nor be eligible for election to the offices of Master, Executive Committee, or Delegate to superior Granges.

ARTICLE II.—MEETINGS.

Section 1.—Subordinate Granges shall meet at least once each month, and may have special meetings when considered necessary. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except in Granges where the quorum has been increased by by-law.

Section 2.—A record of all meetings, both regular and special, should be fully kept by the Secretary.

Section 3.—Special meetings may be called by the Secretary upon order of the Master, written or verbal notice to be given to each member of the time and place, stating the object of such meeting, at which no other business can be legally transacted, except notice is given at a previous meeting.

Section 4.—The Master may, for good cause, change the time for holding a special meeting appointed either by himself or the Grange, upon the concurrence of three members of the Grange, upon giving notice to the members.

Section 5.—Divulging the proceedings of any meeting to those not members in good standing, shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

ARTICLE III.—FEES AND DUES.

Section 1.—The initiation fees in all Subordinate Granges shall be, for males \$3.00, and for females 50 cents, unless reduced by by-law of the Division or Subordinate Granges as provided in sub-section to this section. Subordinate Granges may, by by-

law, admit young men residing with their parents, the father being a member, at a reduced initiation fee of not less than \$1.00. Also may admit junior members as follows:—When one male and one female, or two males (but not two females) are full paying members, the remainder of the family, if otherwise eligible, may be admitted at not less than 25 cents each. No person shall be admitted to membership free, or at less than the above rates.

Sub-Section 1.—But Division and Subordinate Granges not connected with a Division or Provincial Grange shall have power to pass by-laws reducing the initiation fee to male persons in their discretion, but in no case shall such fee be reduced below one dollar and such reduction shall effect all existing Granges within the Division.

Note.—The full charter fee will be required to be paid in every instance, whether the above by-law is brought into operation in the case of Granges newly organizing or not.

Section 2.—The regular dues shall not be less than ten cents per month for regular male members, five cents per month for regular female members, and two cents per month for junior members, to be paid quarterly, and no member shall be entitled to vote, or receive the password, who is in arrears of dues.

Section 3.—The entire initiation fee must accompany the petition and not be divided among the several degrees.

Section 4.—A Grange cannot vote back to a member any portion of the initiation fee.

Section 5.—Members do not pay monthly dues for the fractional part of the month in which they are initiated, but from the first of the next month.

Section 6.—A Grange may suspend members for non-payment of dues.

Section 7.—Suspension from membership does not excuse a suspended member from payment of dues during the time of suspension.

Section 8.—Members suspended for non-payment of dues become reinstated upon payment of all dues up to date of reinstatement. This rule does not prevent Granges adopting by-laws terminating membership or prescribing other conditions of reinstatement, after the member has become delinquent a specified time.

Section 9.—Subordinate Granges are exempt from the payment of initiation dues for Charter members. Capitation tax must be paid for all who have been members one full quarter when report is made.

Section 10.—Whenever a Subordinate Grange is reduced below seven members its Charter and Seal must be surrendered through the Secretary of the Provincial to the Dominion Grange, but no Charter can be surrendered so long as seven members in good standing are desirous of retaining it.

Section 11.—Two or more Subordinate Granges may be consolidated in the manner following: Application for permission to consolidate shall be made to the Master of Division Grange, if in the jurisdiction of Division Grange, and his consent obtained; one of the Granges wishing to consolidate shall then vote to surrender its Charter and consolidate with the other, and the other must vote to receive all members of the surrendering Grange. A copy of each vote, duly authenticated, must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Provincial Grange, or Dominion Grange, as the case may be, and the surrendered charter must be returned to the Dominion Grange through the office of the Secretary of the Provincial or Division Grange, with the fact and date of its surrender and consolidation endorsed thereon, authenticated by the Seal and Signature of the Secretary of Division or Provincial Grange. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the surrender of the Charter of a Grange in which seven members in good standing shall desire to continue the organization thereof.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS, THEIR DUTIES, POWERS AND PRIVILEGES.

Section 1.—The officers shall consist of a Master, Overseer, Secretary, Treasurer, Lecturer, Chaplain, Steward, Assistant Steward, Gate-Keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora, and Lady Assistant Steward. Also two Auditors, and an Executive Committee of three members.

Section 2.—The officers shall be both nominated and elected by ballot, at the first regular meeting

in December in each year, and should be installed during the same month. All officers shall continue to hold office until their successors are installed.

Section 3.—It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at all meetings; to see that officers and committees perform their respective duties; to announce the results of all ballots and other votes of the Grange; to see that the laws and rules of the Order are obeyed; to sign all orders drawn on the Treasury by order of the Grange, and to perform all other duties that may be required of him, pertaining to such office, in accordance with the constitution, by-laws and rules of the order.

Section 4.—It shall be the duty of the Overseer to assist in preserving order in the Grange; to preside in the absence of the Master, and to perform all other duties devolving upon such office. In the absence of both Master and Overseer, the Grange shall elect a Master *pro tem*.

Section 5.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record accurately the proceedings of the meetings; to report quarterly to the Secretary of the Division Grange, and if no Division, then to the next superior Grange the names of all persons initiated, reinstated, suspended, expelled or deceased, since the last report, and pay to said Secretary the sum of fifty cents for every regular male member, twenty-five cents for every regular female member and twelve cents for every junior member initiated during the quarter; together with a capitation tax of 8 cents for each regular member, and three cents for each junior member in good standing at the close of the quarter, except those initiated during the quarter. Reports to be forwarded not later than the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year. In the case of Subordinate Granges not connected with any Provincial Grange, such report shall be sent direct to the Secretary of the Dominion Grange, together with the same initiation dues and capitation tax, payable to the Division Granges. A so keep the financial account between the Grange and its members. To receive and pay to the Treasurer all moneys, taking his receipt therefor. To draw and countersign all orders voted by the Grange, and perform all other duties pertaining to the office.

Section 6.—It should be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys, giving his receipt for the same; to keep an accurate account thereof, and pay all orders of the Grange; to allow his books and accounts to be examined by the auditors at all times; to deliver to his successor or to the Grange, all moneys, books, vouchers or other papers belonging to the office when called upon so to do, and to report at the last meeting in each year a full and detailed state of the finances.

Section 7.—It shall be the duty of the Lecturer to be always prepared with some useful information for the good of the Order, and to impart the same to the Grange by means of lectures, readings, essays, &c., when called upon by the Master.

Section 8.—It shall be the duty of the Chaplain to conduct the devotional exercises of the Grange.

Section 9.—It shall be the duty of the Steward to have charge of the Inner Gate, to conduct the ballot, to see that the implements are kept in order, and the place of meeting made suitable for the members.

Section 10.—It shall be the duty of the Assistant Steward to see that the regalias, &c., are in their proper places, to conduct the candidate at initiation and to assist the Steward in the performance of his duties.

Section 11.—It shall be the duty of the Gatekeeper to see that the gates are properly guarded, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Grange.

Section 12.—The duties of the Lady Officers shall be such as are prescribed by the Ritual.

Section 13.—It shall be the duties of the Auditors to audit all bills and accounts previous to their being passed by the Grange; to examine the books of the Secretary and Treasurer at any time they may think expedient, and report at the regular meeting in December in each year the year's transactions, the state of finances, and the condition of the books.

Section 14.—The Secretary and Treasurer shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee or the Grange.

Section 15.—The duties and powers of the Executive Committee in Subordinate Granges shall be the same in respect to such Grange as the Executive Committee of Division Granges exercise in their respective Granges.

Section 16.—Where Division Granges exist, each Subordinate Grange shall, at the time of electing its officers elect such number of delegates to the Division Grange as the Division may decide, in addition to the Master, who is a delegate by virtue of his office.

ARTICLE V.—RITUAL AND DEGREES.

Section 1.—The Ritual adopted by the Dominion Grange shall be used in all Granges, but the ceremony may be abridged by unanimous consent of the Grange, but the signals, salutations and obligations shall in no case be omitted.

Section 2.—Persons not members of the Order must not be permitted to obtain or read the Ritual.

Section 3.—Degrees may be conferred at either regular or special meetings. At special meetings called for the purpose of conferring degrees, it is not necessary to open in any degree but the one to be conferred, but members may sit in different degrees at the same meeting, and close from any degree.

Section 4.—A member cannot remain in the Grange when it is open in a higher degree than such member has taken.

Section 5.—A member who has received one degree and refuses to take more must be retained on the roll until suspended or expelled therefrom by action of the Grange.

Section 6.—The existence of a Grange commences at the date of Charter, but until the Charter is received, no business can be legally transacted other than the election of officers or appointment of committees.

ARTICLE VI.—DEMITTS, WITHDRAWALS, ETC.

Section 1.—Any member in good standing, who is clear on the books, is entitled to a demit or withdrawal card upon application therefor. A member not in good standing cannot be demitted.

Section 2.—No Grange can refuse a demit or withdrawal.

Section 3.—A demit can be applied for and granted at any regular meeting; the application need not necessarily lie over.

Section 4.—Demitted members wishing to join another or the same Grange must deposit their demits with application, which must be referred to a committee and balloted for, the same as a new applicant. No fee is required other than the monthly dues from the close of the quarter in which the demit was granted.

Section 5.—In the case of demitted members becoming charter members of a new Grange, though not liable to pay initiation fees, they do not thereby lessen the charter fee of such Grange.

Section 6.—Members receiving a demit have no claim upon the Grange, or share in the property or funds.

Section 7.—No member can belong to more than one Subordinate Grange at a time, neither can members of a suspended Grange form a new Grange.

Section 8.—A Grange cannot divide into two or more Granges and divide the property.

Farmers' Alliance.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Sir,—An event marking an important point in the progress of Agricultural co operation took place at Balmoral, on July 4th, when the central committee of the Manitoba Farmers' Alliance met in the school-house in that village. There were the following delegates, representing over 400 members of the Alliance, viz.:—Joseph Bradshaw, John H. Scott, A. W. H. Stewart, R. B. Smith, George H. Chatfield, George Tacher, H. Newmarch, Thomas McFarlane, Ira Stratton, E. R. Sutherland, J. H. McClure and J. S. Slater. E. R. Sutherland, as President of the Alliance, occupied the chair, while J. H. McClure acted as Secretary. After routine business, the *piece de resistance* was reached by the ordering of ten tons and a quarter of binding twine from Messrs. Peaker & Runnians, of Brampton, Ontario, to be delivered at Stonewall station, C. P. R., freight paid. Since this meeting the twine has arrived, being accepted as equal to sample, settled for and distributed. It is estimated that the Alliance saves some five cents per pound on this twine over the prices charged by agents. We may remark that this organization, framed mainly on the lines of the American Farmers' Alliance, was started in a small way last winter, and now has branches in many parts of the province, embracing over 400 members, and is rapidly extending.

The Dominion Grange.

In our April issue we made the following suggestions to the officers of the Dominion Grange, viz.:—

"* * * that their Executive meet and choose at least twelve subjects to be debated by the subordinate Granges, naming the subject that shall be debated each month, and that each subordinate Grange be requested to have a paper prepared on the subject specified each month, such paper to be read at their regular monthly meeting; the paper and debate thereon to be forwarded to your secretary, he to make an abridged report of all papers and debates and forward same at once to us, and we will publish all worthy of publication; or, if the Executive so desire, the papers and debates may be forwarded direct to this office, and we will condense and publish. We suggest that the subjects chosen be of general importance to all Canadian farmers, as far as possible. If this course is carried out we will give, each month, a PRIZE OF FIVE DOLLARS for the best article on the subject chosen to be debated for that month. In this way the influence of the Grange can be largely augmented. Follow up this practice and hold frequent good open meetings, and the results will soon be felt in renewed life and activity. By this means farmers all over Canada will be drawn closer together. Unity is strength."

Soon after the above appeared in print we received a letter from the President of the order stating that they had accepted and acted on our advice.

In this issue appears the first article in what we hope will grow to be a powerful element for good, aiding in the work of drawing together the farmers of the Dominion, and developing hundreds of men who otherwise would never be heard from.

Mingling as we do with people of all classes, we have a splendid opportunity of judging the intelligence and capabilities of the different classes, and we say, without fear of successful contradiction, that among the farmers and their families there are more well-informed, well-read and thoughtful men and women than can be found among any other class, not excepting professional persons. The reason agriculturists do not more frequently fill positions of trust is because they do not mingle sufficiently with one another or the public. Thus they never learn their own power, nor do others discover it. The plea for not mingling with others is that they cannot afford the time; the truth is they cannot afford to miss opportunities of developing themselves and their friends. Suppose the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, the Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier and Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, or the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Quebec, had reasoned thus, Canada would have lost the services of three of her most useful and prominent men, and the gentlemen themselves would have lost many social and other benefits that they and their families now enjoy. Their public spiritedness has blessed both themselves and their country.

What has been attained by any of these gentlemen is attainable in a greater or less extent by hundreds of farmers all over Canada, if they will but exert themselves to meet with their fellows and the public generally, and, without self-seeking honestly, endeavor to advance the interests of the farmers—not the interests of a political party—but the interests of the farmers pure and simple.

It demands good cattle to meet the present wants of the market, and it is only the best that will bring top prices. The farmer and stockman of the northwest must now use as good bulls as the farmers and cattle raisers of the older provinces do. It will pay just as well to work toward the improvement of stock here as there, and we are glad to say there is a marked tendency in that direction.

Circular of the Executive Committee of Dominion Grange.

PATRONS.—Probably the most of you are aware that arrangements were made with the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of London, during the last annual meeting of the Dominion Grange to devote a portion of that journal to Grange subjects.

The April number contained a lengthy report of the proceedings of the annual meeting and also a suggestion that if the Executive Committee would prepare a list of subjects for discussion at the monthly meetings of the subordinate granges, and if the subordinate granges would prepare papers and send them to the ADVOCATE, together with the discussions, they would publish such as they considered worthy of publication, and would give a monthly prize of five dollars for the best paper sent.

In a subsequent communication upon this subject the editor says:—"What I would like would be for the Grange to have one or two persons appointed to prepare papers on the subjects, and

reduction in the number of members in populous sections of the provinces?

December.—Is the country in favor of the proposal to increase the indemnity to members of the Legislative Assembly to eight hundred dollars per session? And if so, why?

January.—Would half the present number of members be sufficient to represent the people and enact our laws in either Dominion or Provincial parliaments, or in both?

February.—Would our system of government suffer by the abolition of the Senate, or would it be better to retain a second chamber and make it elective?

March.—Would it be advisable to abolish the Grand Jury system?

April.—Would the farmers of Canada be benefited by free trade with the world?

May.—Can any better method of making and maintaining county roads be adopted than the Statute Labor system as generally conducted, having regard to the cost?

June.—Ought houses of industry to be pro-

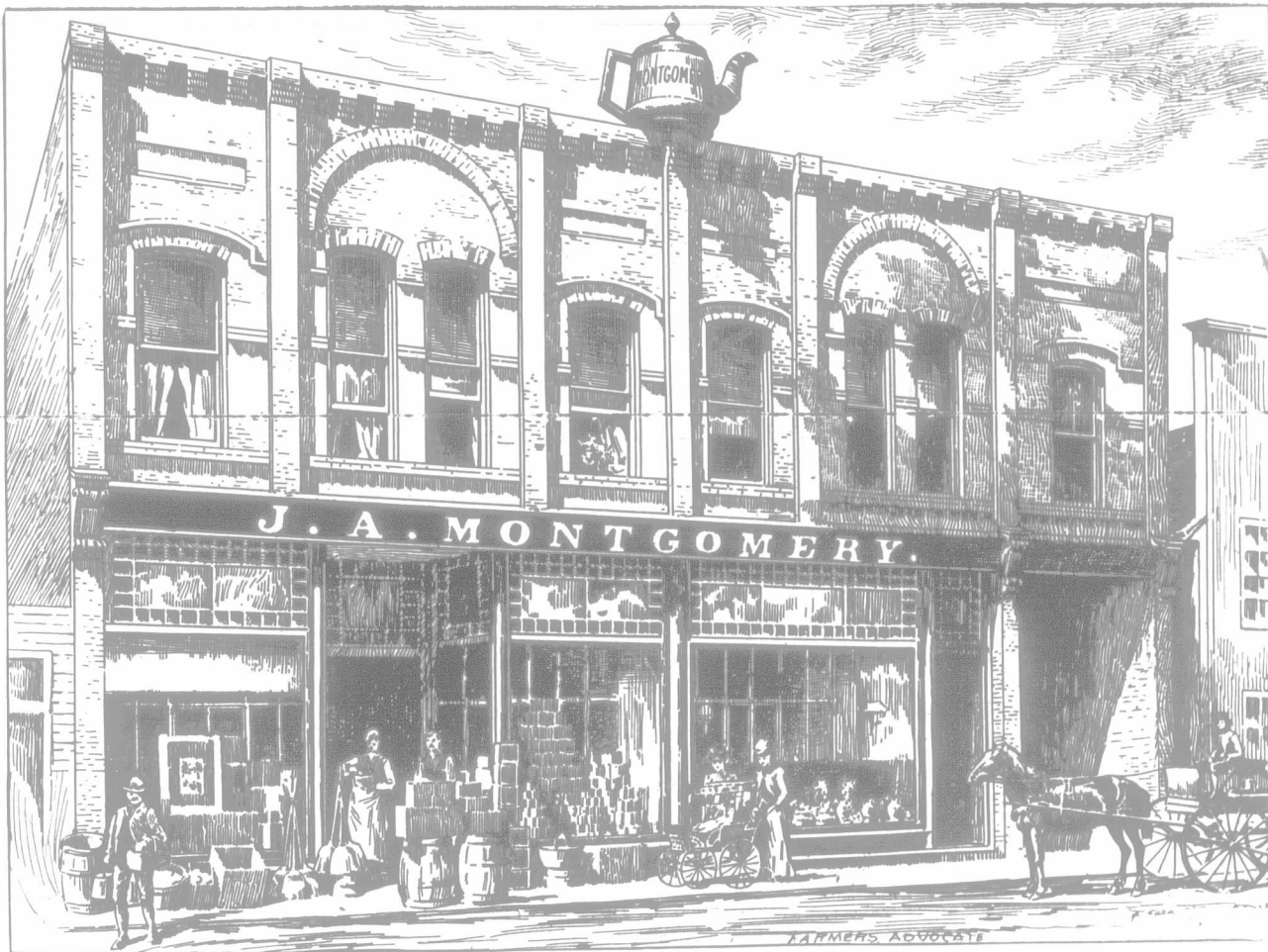
The evening session was somewhat of a like nature with the addition of a number of Patrons of Industry, who were invited to spend the evening with the Grangers.

David Agnew was called to the chair, who, after brief an address, called upon Gavin Wilson, Master of the division, who gave an address "Grangers versus Patrons of Industry," in which, he thought, that owing to their interests being identical, should amalgamate.

J. Currie gave a paper on "Dairying," which was well discussed. Cleanliness, care, proper feed and water, selection of cows, etc., were amongst the principal points brought out.

John S. McDonald, Reeve of Huron township, and Warden of the County of Bruce, gave an address on farming in general, and compared the imperfect method too often employed in Canada with work he had seen in Scotland. Greater care in ploughing, and the saving of manure was necessary to retain the fertility of the farm.

George Gillies' subject was "Fencing," in which various kinds of fences were spoken of, with



THE MONTGOMERY BLOCK, BRANDON, MAN.

the members of the grange come prepared to discuss the questions at their next meeting; that the secretary be requested to forward the papers written, and the discussions which take place on said papers. To the grange which forwards the best paper on the subject for the respective month we will award the prize."

The Executive Committee, believing that such a course must prove beneficial to the members, and appreciating the liberality of the ADVOCATE in making such an offer, have chosen the following subjects for discussion:—

August.—Is the Grange Organization worthy of the support of the farmers?

September.—What is the best way to raise the revenue for Dominion, provincial, county and township purposes, viewed from a farmer's standpoint?

October.—Is the present sectional system of raising taxes for public school purposes fair and equitable, and the division of the legislative and county grants just to the rural municipalities?

November.—What is the best system of representation in county councils, looking to a

vided in each county for the support of the indigent?

The Executive believe that an intelligent discussion of the above subjects cannot fail to be of much advantage as well as interest to not only those who take a part in it, but to all who may have the privilege of listening, and will be well worth the time devoted to it.

Grange Notes.

Division Grange, No. 7, of the Patrons of Husbandry held their summer session in Ripley, township of Huron, county Bruce, recently. There was a good representation, and everything past off satisfactorily. Along with the usual business the following subjects were discussed:—"Feeding stock," which took up a good deal of time, and which, throughout, was very interesting. Kindness, good stabling, method, regularity of feeding, with a proper breed of cattle will invariably bring success. "Cows for Milking." Grade cattle were considered the best. One cow, tested by John Martin, gave 30 lbs. at the evening milking, and 25 lbs. at the mornings, without any special feeding.

their advantages and disadvantages. In the discussion that followed these points were brought out:—First, that posts were not as likely to heave, if a drain were dug and tile put in, and the posts above, and filled in. This plan would not cost more than digging post holes, excepting the cost of tile and laying. W. Welsh contended that the best post fence was one like the above with a pole nailed on top, and two strands of barbed wire beneath, and then earthed up to near the lower wire. This embankment, three feet each side, saved cattle and horses from injury.

W. Welsh, secretary, gave an address on "Home Adornments," in which he stated that nothing tended as much to make a pleasant home, as some time and money spent on adornment. Flower garden, ornamental trees and tastefully laid out walks would give a cheerfulness that could not be got by any other means at the same cost; and above all, to remember that rudeness, tobacco spits and scowling looks were far from ornamental anywhere, and that there was nothing like purity of language and motives to give a tinge of contentment to each member of the household.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Prize awarded to H. A. McIntyre of South Elder-
slie, Grange No. 453, for Best Essay sent by
any Grange for Question Debated
During the Month of August.

"IS THE GRANGE ORGANIZATION WORTHY OF
THE SUPPORT OF THE FARMERS?"

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS:—By our meeting together from time to time in this hall we say plainer than words can that we believe the Grange organization is worthy of the support of the farmers. Who among us has not been the better for our meeting together and discussing subjects of common interest bearing on our occupation? I believe that at the present time the Grange comprises a large percentage of what we may call the cream of the farming community. In it to-day are found men and women who possess the pluck and perseverance necessary to ensure success in any calling. Although many of our comrades have deserted us, although many noble men are not with us that we would gladly welcome to our ranks, still we know that strength lies not altogether in numbers. The man who makes an honest use of his brains is worth a score of those who never think. Though diminished in numbers, there are still great possibilities before us. If we are true to the principles of our order we can improve ourselves in many ways. One reason why so many granges have failed is that the members have not made themselves sufficiently acquainted with the aims and objects of the order. Let us notice a few of them.

First. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes. What a reformation can sometimes be wrought by the application of paint to buildings; by replacing a clumsy fence by a neat one; by tree planting, and numerous other details, each of which would form a good subject for an evening's discussion. Among the ladies on our farms there are many clever writers. Here is a field in which they can make good use of their talents.

Second. To reduce expenses. Much expense results from carelessness—from extravagance, from wrong methods, or from want of method. The Grange improves its members in these respects.

Third. Thorough cultivation. The Canadian farmer has many excellent implements at his disposal; it is of the utmost importance to him that he have the ones best adapted to his soil. In the Grange he can gain information in these matters, and learn from the experience of others. Different modes of cultivation for different crops can here be discussed with profit. New ideas are the material with which progress is made.

Fourth. To condense the weight of our exports. This is one of the most important matters that can engage the minds of the farmers at the present time. Many good farms have been robbed of their fertility by a system of grain-growing for the market. The great advantage resulting from a revision of that system is now acknowledged by all advanced agriculturists. Improved live stock is now the watchword. How to excel in the production of superior horses, cattle, sheep, and swine is work that is being taught in the Grange. Dairying is a branch of farm work connected with the live stock industry which should receive more attention from the farmers. I am sure that we all have the hope that the present venture of the Grange

Government in employing the travelling dairy to instruct the buttermakers of this province may be crowned with success. I am pleased that an effort has been made to secure a lecture from Prof. Dean, and an exhibition in the art of buttermaking by that gentleman and his assistants in this hall at an early date.

Fifth. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. In no branch of industry, perhaps, is there less system employed, and nowhere is it more needed than on the farm. In the rotation of crops, and in the many particulars connected with farm operations system is ready and willing to come to our aid if we will but invite her. The successful man in any business is the man who calculates intelligently. If farmers would keep accounts, and carefully note their profits and losses, they would soon learn to make safe calculations and not overshoot the mark, as almost all do who work in a slipshod manner. Discussions incite men and women to action. The Grange is an excellent institution in which to discuss these matters.

Sixth. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, and other injurious systems. I believe that fully one-third of the disappointments in business are due to neglect of the precept "Pay as you go." Great masses of farmers, from these causes, are to-day bearing burdens grievous to be borne—burdens which generations yet unborn may not see removed. A society that has the courage to discourage such systems is surely worthy of the support of the farmers.

Seventh. Co-operation. The pecuniary and other advantages within the grasp of the farmers from this source alone are incalculable. The wonder is that they have not more fully availed themselves of them. Just in proportion as they unite and make their power felt, will they be enabled to benefit themselves.

These are only a few of the specific objects of the order. But there are other considerations which make the Grange organization worthy of the support of the farmers. Not the least of these is the sociability connected with it. Here friendships are formed which last for life. The young man finds it a medium through which to improve himself; here he is taken by the hand. If he has talent; they can here be developed. Public speaking is an art in which farmers as a class are greatly behind. This is a mistake, but one which the Grange can remedy. To all young men who follow agricultural pursuits I would say: Join the Grange. They would thereby be benefited, and they would find many opportunities to benefit others. The fraternal feature is an important one which should not be overlooked. No class of people should find it easier than farmers to foster fraternal feelings among themselves, their interests being the same.

There is a dignity connected with the Grange organization which all true members feel and respect. Its influence is elevating. Such ennobling virtues as honesty, courage, temperance, thoroughness and benevolence are here inculcated. Let us, therefore, not forget the precepts of our order. Let us emulate each other to hasten the good time coming, when a greater and grander brotherhood shall exist.

"When man to man the world o'er,
Shall brothers be and a' that."

The discussion that followed the reading of Bro. H. A. McIntyre's paper heartily endorsed the sentiments contained in it.

The Grange was a most thorough organization, being based upon a firm constitution, and being supported by principles, the most noble and profound. Those principles have endured the blast and storms of years and to-day are unshaken. It was the high tone of the order that attracted the thinking and intelligent farmer, and caused him to enrol himself a member of this peculiarly farmers' association. To-day the most active, intelligent and prosperous farmers are to be found within its gates. Go into what public meetings of farmers that you will, and the Patrons of Husbandry stand prominently forward. They are the executive of the agricultural class. The Grange has wrought a great work for us, it has worn off the rough edges of prejudice, and taught us to respect each other, to feel and

know that we have a common interest, that we have the same battle to fight. Grangers could now come together, and, if necessary, discuss political questions on their merits. The bitter animosity of the partisan has to a great extent been removed, and he moves in a higher sphere. The Grange came among us with a quiet influence, educating our lives and ennobling our calling. It was impossible to estimate the good that has been done, and is still being accomplished. The awakening of familiar relations, and the pleasures of social joys were simply incalculable. Nor were the benefits of the order exhausted on these lines, but it had been of immense financial value. It had withdrawn the curtain that hung before the mercantile world, and gave the farmer a knowledge of things behind the scenes. It has also taught the farmer that he holds the reins of power—that he could control the destinies of this his native country if he only would put forth his strength in united action. The beautiful ritual of the Grange! How grand; how edifying! Every sentence rang with sweet instruction—with endearing fraternal sentiment.

While the grange confined itself to the discussion of the question as propounded by the Executive of the Dominion Grange, it felt that much good might be accomplished by discussing the reason why farmers did not accord the Grange a more hearty support. All were agreed that if the principles of the order were studied more, and if farmers were fully acquainted with the benefits and pleasures to be derived from it, all would give it their hearty support. It was the opinion that the Grange would survive all other similar organizations.

Apple Grove Grange, Middlemarch,
Elgin.

This Grange is in a very flourishing condition, with a good comfortable hall, containing an organ and library, all of which are paid for. The members have had in the past lectures, debates, historical tableaux, charades and many other entertainments for amusement and instruction. This year it was decided to read and discuss the new agriculture book for public schools. Several books were bought and each lesson assigned the meeting previous. The first lessons were made more interesting by simple experiments with the elements mentioned in them. In the spring when the lesson of weeds came on each one was expected to bring specimens and any work of botany obtainable. This was a very interesting night, and when the meeting closed each one felt he or she had learned something. But perhaps the most enjoyable evenings were those devoted to diseases of plants, and beneficial or destructive insects. Then each one vied with the other in bringing new and curious insects, and finding out friends from foes. Considerable information was obtained regarding these from some of the volumes sent out by the government. In this, as in all other societies for mutual improvement, the ones who do the most work for the success of a meeting derive the most lasting benefit, for our minds are like our fields—the more they are cultivated the better they become. The Grange is thinking of taking up some of the questions sent by the Master of the Dominion Grange next season, and of trying to gain some of the prizes so kindly offered by your excellent farmers' paper.

Mr. Joseph Cope, of Broadview, Assa., speaks of his district as an excellent one for mixed farming. Since coming from England to this country Mr. Cope has been very successful. If his excellent garden could be seen by a large number of the settlers in this new country, it would, or should, be to them as a stimulus to go and do (work) likewise.

The enquiry frequently reaches our office, where can I get a good poultry paper? There is none that fills the bill more nearly than the Canadian Poultry Review, published by H. B. Donovan, at 58½ Victoria St., Toronto. A long acquaintance with both paper and publisher enables us to recommend the Review to all interested in poultry.

Netherland Romulus (6275).

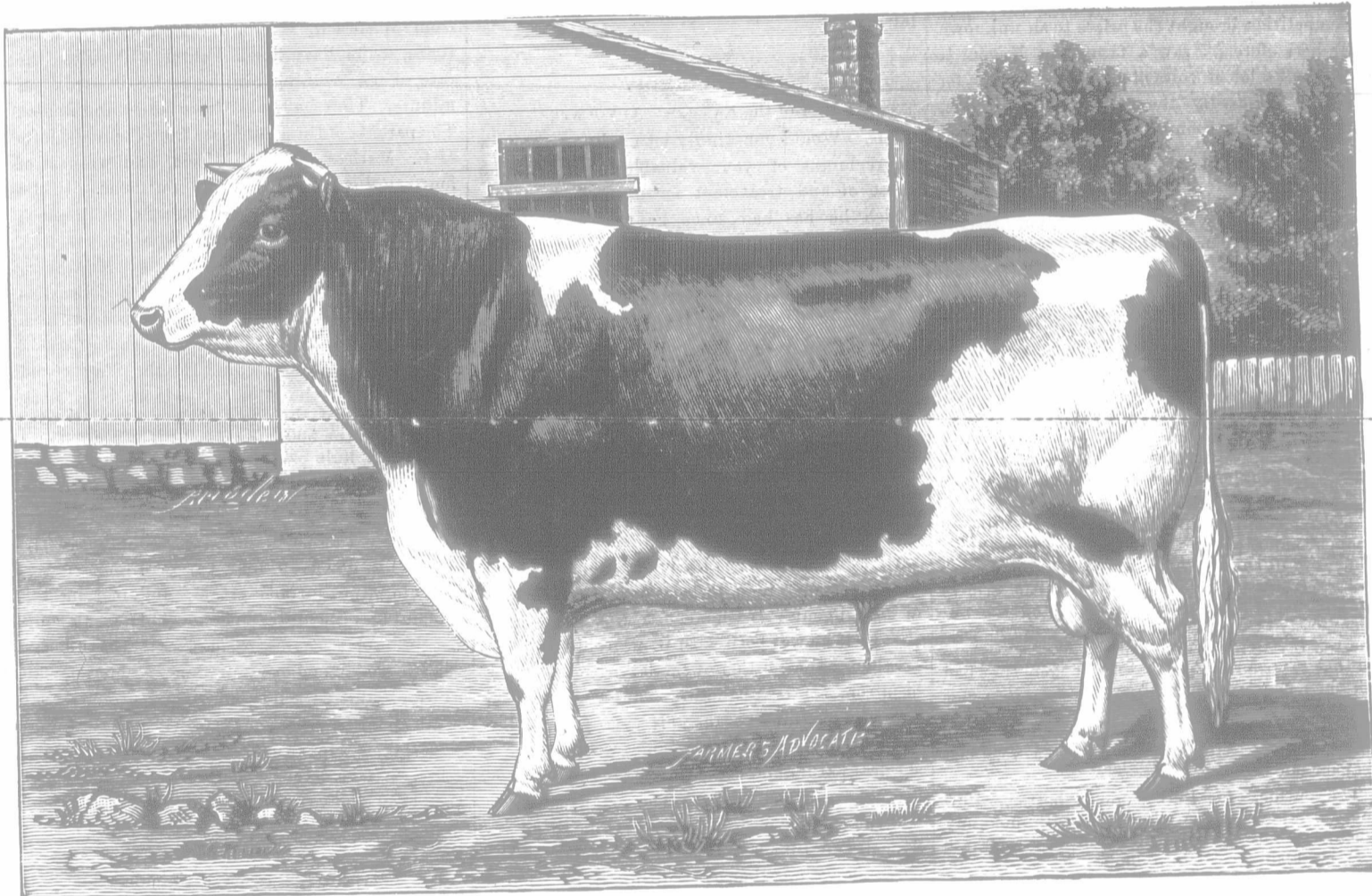
This month we give an illustration of the stock bull at the head of the herd of Holstein cattle owned by Mr. R. S. Stevenson, of Brockholme Farm Ancaster, Ont. Netherland Romulus, calved July 1887, was bred by Smith, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y.; his sire was Netherland Monk (4424), a son of the famous Netherland Prince (716), his dam being Faatinitza 2nd (2724), by De Valk (160), N. H. B., winner of 1st prize at Leyden, Holland, her dam being also a winner at the same show. A glance at this pedigree will show that Netherland Romulus combines in his breeding the blood of some of the greatest milk and butter producers in Holstein history, Netherland Prince, standing without on equal as a sire of milk and butter producing heifers, among his get being the famous Clothilde 4th, with a three-year-old re-

Studs, Herds and Flocks of Manitoba.

The name of James Riddell, Lintrathen, mentioned in a company of Manitoba farmers, at once brings up the question of sheep raising, so long and intimately has Mr. Riddell been associated with this branch of agriculture. Lintrathen is nine miles south of Carman and immediately adjoining the farm on which stands the post office dignified by that name, is the comfortable residence of Mr. Riddell. Tobacco Creek runs through the farm, affording at all times a bountiful supply of water, usually clear, but from heavy rains somewhat cloudy when seen by our scribe. Mr. Riddell has at present nearly six hundred sheep and lambs, having recently purchased a large flock from a neighbor.

The crop of lambs is in nice shape, some fine high-grade Leicesters of especial merit were no-

good animal, although just a little too "beefy" to suit the typical Holstein man. The cow, Captain's Mountain Nymph 10398, bred by F. S. Babcock, Hornellsville, N. Y., is a fine animal, and really a typical Holstein, having many of the marks of an A1 dairy cow. Bell Diamond 2266, now about ten years of age, is also a good cow; she was bred by L. A. Kovista Gontrun, Friesland, and imported by Thomas B. Wales, Iowa, City Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association. Bell Diamond yields a good flow of milk, testing 3.75 per cent. butter fat. Both these cows are raising calves—one a bull, the other a heifer—which, under Mr. Young's management, will doubtless develop into superior animals. This "Young" man has been farming for himself only four years, but has spent his entire life in the business in Ontario and here, and is a thorough-going pride-in-his-



NETHERLAND ROMULUS (6275), THE PROPERTY OF MR. R. S. STEVENSON, BROCKHOLME FARM, ANCASTER, ONT.

cord of 23 lbs. 10½ oz. of butter in seven days, and Netherland Princess 4th with a record of 21 lbs. 10½ oz. in seven days, when only twenty-eight months old. The dam Faatinitza 2nd made a butter record as a two-year-old of 13 lbs. 12½ oz. six weeks after calving, but unfortunately died with milk fever after dropping her second calf, her dam Faatinitza (2723), having a butter record of 16 lbs. 4 oz. in seven days. A noticeable point in the breeding of Netherland Romulus is that his six nearest female ancestors have an average milk record of 18,000 lbs. in one year, and an average butter record of 18 lbs. in seven days, showing that he has descended on both sides from great butter families. Netherland Romulus himself is an excellent specimen of the breed, and in his present owner's hands has proved himself a very fine stock getter, a number of the young things at Brockholme got by him, showing evidences of unusual merit.

The black faces, however, were heavier for their appearance, and are probably the more profitable animal for the flockmaster. The flock is herded by day and kept in a corral or fold by night, consequently no losses are sustained from wolves or dogs.

Five miles south of Emerson is the farm of Mr. W. J. Young, consisting of an entire section of choice farming land. One hundred and fourteen loads of good hay has been put up this year, all cut on the farm, and the supply not yet exhausted. The hay in this section is of superior quality, being largely composed of red top (*Agrostis vulgaris*.) Mr. Young has recently purchased a few good Holsteins. At the head of the herd is Tempests Captain 17430, bred by J. B. Foote & Sons, Stronghurst, Ill. This is an extra large animal for his age, and comes of a good milking family, and is in most respects a

work man, such as make a success of any branch of agriculture to which they devote themselves. In the immediate vicinity is the farm of the Thompson Bros., who are farming on a large scale and running a cheese factory. Messrs. Thompson only came to the country this spring, but have made marked progress in the short time they have been here. They have extensive buildings in course of erection, including a large stock barn, with a large silo in connection. They have some twenty acres of corn growing, which they purposed ensiling this year, but as it is not likely to reach the proper stage will probably not do so. Ninety-three cows are being milked this season, and it is the intention to increase the number. A few Holsteins have been imported as a nucleus of a herd, as these gentlemen consider the black-and-whites the cheese cow *par excellence* of all the breeds. There are several superior horses in the town of Emerson, as well as on the farm of Mr. E. Winkler, M. P. P., which adjoins the town, of which mention will be made in our October number.

Percherons in France.

BY BARON E. DE MANDAT GRANCEY, PRESIDENT
SOCIÉTÉ HIPPIQUE, PARIS.

I hasten to give the information desired by our Canadian friends, especially the breeders of French horses, and those interested in their importation.

In order to give you fuller details on this subject, we will say a word about our exportations for 1889, which were much above the average. Until that time our breeders of Perch and Normandy guided their production by the demands of the American market. Every year the American importers purchased 3,000 or 4,000 horses, which required, therefore, 3,000 or 4,000 above the local demand. But in 1889 the Argentine Republic, then in the height of its prosperity, suddenly called for several hundreds of those splendid stallions which had such success in the United States.

Competition brought the prices to an unknown level heretofore. I saw a farmer of Nogent le Rotrou sell a lot of colts of eighteen months for \$12,400. Assuredly the colts were very fine, but a few months sooner that farmer would have thought himself very fortunate to sell those colts for \$6,000. These results gave breeding in our region an extraordinary impulsion. Believing that it would always be so, our stallion breeders grudged no expense tending to renew their stock.

It is customary with us for the proprietor of a fine stallion to grant the use of his horse to neighbors only on condition that if it be a male colt it will be sold him for a stipulated sum.

When the mare was well known, frequently colts were sold before their birth for as much as \$400, \$600 or even \$800. Such folly brought on disastrous results. They did not tarry. Our exportations for 1890 began under the worst conditions.

The Argentine Republic, being in a period of financial and political crisis, bought nothing. The crops of the United States failed completely in the greater part of the far west. The farmers were mostly ruined. Importers seeing the impetuosity of their buyers made fewer or no purchases. Breeders of Perch and Normandy had sold all the year before. Fortunately for them they had not their usual stock, but, nevertheless, they suffered from the situation. Horses of very first order kept their price, but others decreased considerably in value. Altogether 1890 was a very bad year for our breeders.

The outlook for 1891 is much better. Probably the Argentine Republic will not buy much, but the crops of the United States are very promising. Eastern money is plentiful in the far west, and orders are becoming every day more important.

The horse fair of Montague took place on the 14th of last June. Count Mercier, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, honored us by his presence. He could judge for himself of the beauty of the horses under view. Many American merchants were there also. Important sales were made, and since then prices have risen considerably. This result had been foreseen and even discounted, for I remarked that the season, beginning with us in January, was most active, the use of the best stallions being in the greatest demand, many paying as much as \$20, and hardly any under \$4. I wish to draw attention to these prices, because I see in the Canadian papers that the *Lias National*, as by agreement with the government of the Province of Quebec, and with the federal government, charges only \$1. I know all the horses placed in the different stations of the country, and I can testify that the very lowest price in Perch would have been \$12 or \$15. Many would have been \$20. It is, therefore, evident that the Canadian farmer, owing to government intervention, pays less for the use of the best horses than the farmers of Perch itself.

Prospective Poultry Exhibit.

Poultry fanciers are taking a lively interest in the coming exhibition, and there will doubtless be an excellent exhibit. Whatever may be said of other buildings on the fair ground, there is no fault to find with the plan of the poultry building. The building will be long and narrow, with two tiers in width and three in depth running down the middle. This gives the best possible light, and leaves ample room for the visitors. A prize is also given for the best incubator in operation, as well as the best brooder. Provision is made for some four hundred pairs of birds, which is doubtless as many as will be exhibited. Poultry is by many considered of minor importance, but there are really few classes of stock of greater value to the country, or that can compare with them as a wealth-producing factor, and there is no place so favorable for obtaining education on poultry as a good fair.

Veterinary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Sir,—Would you kindly let me know through the columns of your valuable paper, 1. The cause of and treatment for a cough in a foal which he has had since he was foaled. He coughs mostly when sucking, at the same time the milk will run out of his nose and the juice of the grass will also run out of his nose when breathing, and he will breathe heavier on a hot day than on a cool day. He also at times has great itching, the hair will come out in spots over head, body and legs.—2. Treatment for Mange. 3. Pin-worms.

J. H. Tett, Lansburn P. O., Man.

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

If you had mentioned the age of your foal and whether he is lively or dull, thriving or unthrifty in appearance, I would have had better grounds upon which to form a correct diagnosis of his ailment. If the cough was congenital, that is, if he was born with it, it would indicate an abnormal condition of the larynx or pharynx, or of some of the structures connected with, or adjacent to, these organs. If this is the case, the remedy (if such is available) would be of a surgical nature, and could only be performed by a properly qualified person. The cough, however, and the other symptoms, may be due to an inflamed and tumefied condition of some of the parts above mentioned, resulting from a chill, strangles or influenza. In such a case the remedy is to steam the nostrils and foment the throat, three or four times a day, with hot water in which hops have been boiled. Keep throat wrapped with flannel. Give three times a day, dissolved in half a teacupful of water, chlorate of potash, twenty grains; fluid ext. of belladonna, fifteen drops. Keep the mare and foal in a roomy, clean, dry and well ventilated box stall, well protected from the hot rays of the sun and from cold currents of air. The itching and loss of hair is caused by lice, mange, or some other skin disease. Apply the remedy for mange as below: 2. Raw linseed oil, one pint; turpentine, three ounces; sulphur, four ounces; shake well together. Wash the infected parts with warm water and soft soap, rub thoroughly dry with coarse cloth and then rub the above liniment well in to the skin, let it remain for forty-eight hours and then wash off. Repeat in one week if necessary. 3. Feed animal exclu-

sively on bran mash for twenty-four hours, and then give the following ball: barbaodes aloes, seven drachms; calomel, one drachm; ground ginger, two drachms; syrupsufficient to form a ball. Continue feeding on mashes, with a very small quantity of hay, until physic has ceased operating. In four days after the bowels have returned to their normal condition, give the following injection once a day for a week:—Raw linseed oil, eight ounces; turpentine, one ounce; warm water, two quarts. Give also one of the following powders morning and evening, in bran mash, until all are given: Sulphate of iron, nux vomica pulv., bicarbonate of soda, of each one and a half ounce; mix and divide into twelve powders. The above treatment is for a full-grown horse.

Importation of Homing Pigeons.

Fred. G. J. McArthur, Winnipeg, has just imported some long-distance Homers. One pair from Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, Eng., via Toronto, which have flown Ventor, 310 miles, the rate of the winning bird being 1,810 yards per minute. They have also flown Ghent and Rouen. The parents of these birds are from the noted lofts of C. Mathys, St. Job, Uccle, and winners of fourteen long races on the continent. In the grand national race from Morceaux to Brussels, in 1887, the first prize was won by the cock bird sire of those now owned by Mr. McArthur, and being the only bird that reached Brussels the day of the toss out of 1,935 competitors. Mr. McArthur has also a pair of youngsters of Andrew's strain, Newton Heath, Eng., and another pair, the cock of which is a black checker, out of the ideal Homer Ariel, winner in 1887, of the 500 mile race. The hen is also out of 500 mile parents.

Skim Cheese.

Hoard's Dairyman advises skimming extra rich milk down to four per cent. butter fat, churning the surplus cream, and making the remaining milk into cheese. This is an eminently proper course to pursue if a man keeps cows to make money from, and no honest man can find fault with it. Four per cent. butter fat is all that any cheesemaker in his right mind undertakes to make use of if he is trying to make a first article. True, some cheesemakers claim that they can coagulate all the fat in the best milk in the world, but others know it is a case of "fools rushing in where angels fear to tread." Some American papers have ridiculed this idea, and apply the term "skim" cheese to such a product. In so doing, however, they are simply advertising their own ignorance, or else trying to mislead their readers in order to score an imaginary point for some favorite animal or breed. The Jersey Bulletin has been the chief of sinners in this respect, and cannot be pardoned on the ground of ignorance, as the man who conducts the organ of the Jersey cattle men so successfully knows that it is perversion of the term skim cheese to insist that cheese made from four per cent. milk is skim. Probably not one twentieth of the cattle in the United States give four per cent. milk, consequently if his contention is just it is fair to assume that at least nineteen-twentieths of American cheese is "skim cheese."

Special attention is called to the adv. in this issue of the old and reliable clothing house of White & Manhan, in this city. Their stock is large and well assorted, and what they recommend may be invariably relied on.

Messrs. Tazewell & Hector's Dorsets.

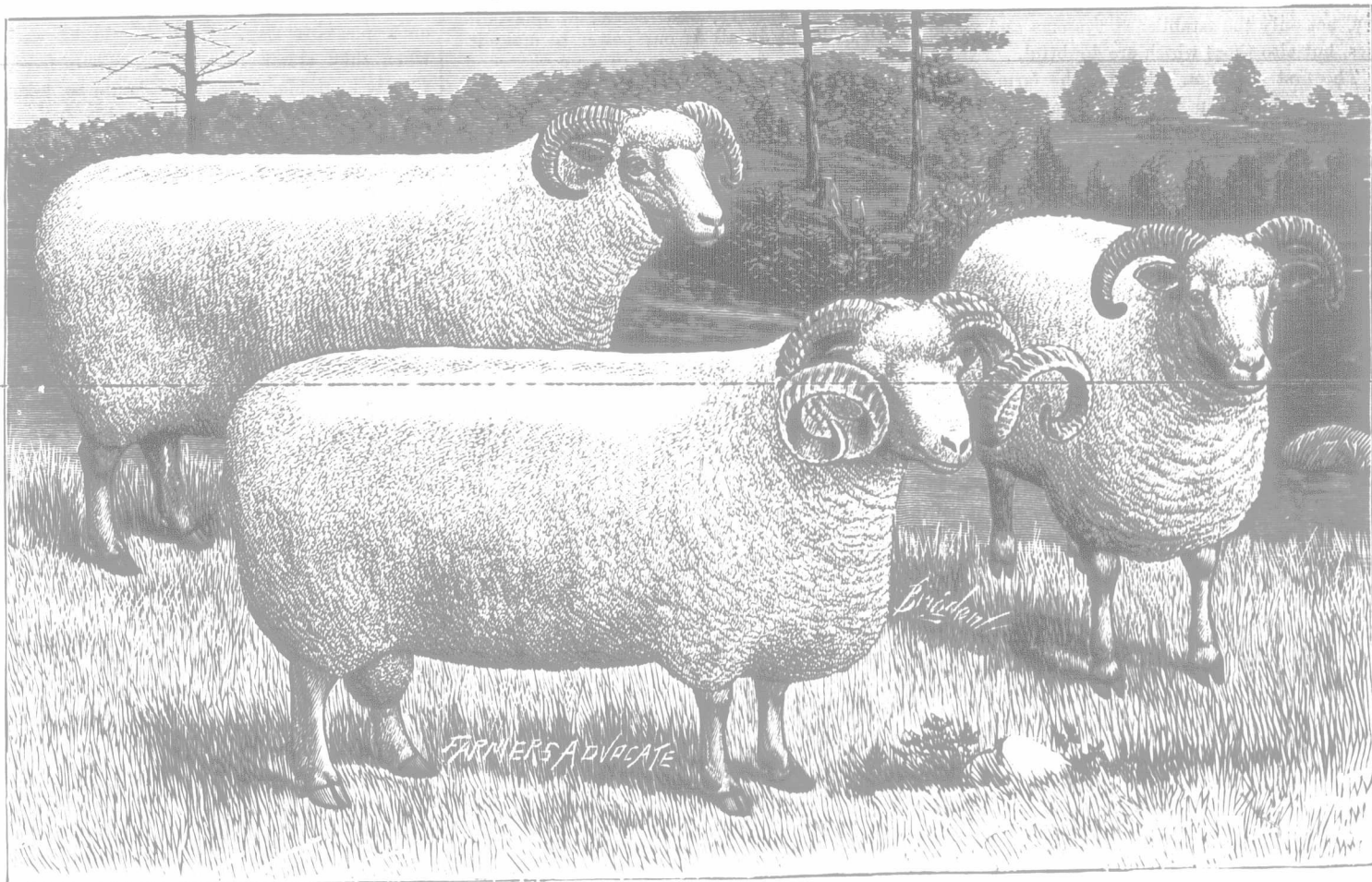
Few breeds of sheep have on their first introduction to Canada come into popular favor more quickly than the Horned Dorsets. Possessing as they do the faculty of producing two crops of lambs in twelve months, together with the qualities of both hardiness and early maturity, they are especially adapted for raising what has been proved one of the best paying crops on the farm, viz., early lambs for city markets. The largest flock of these sheep in Canada to-day is, we believe, owned by Messrs. Tazewell & Hector, of Port Credit, Ont., and in this number we present to our readers an illustration of a ram and two ewes from their flock. The ram, St. Vincent, was bred by H. Farthing, Esq., Thurlington, Somerset, England. Since his importa-

five of the most noted flocks in England, their last importation having just landed, comprising fifty-four head, all from the noted flock of Messrs. Culverwell Bros., Dunleigh Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, England, among them being the pens of ewes that last year won first at the Royal, the Bath and West of England, and the Somerset Co. Shows, as well as a very choice lot of seven ram lambs, three of them being by the ram that held the reserve number last year at the Royal Show, and one, an extra good lamb, by the first prize ram at the Bath and West of England.

Messrs. Tazewell & Hector intend exhibiting this year at Detroit and Toronto, parties in need of these sheep should certainly see their flock. Their advertisement will be found in another column. Mr. Tazewell, the senior part-

harow well." The paper as read by me says: "After having used one or other of the different styles of seeders. Harrow well, if a broadcast seeder has been used. Both for the purpose of covering the seed and packing the ground. Or if either of the different drills, I would recommend harrowing with a light harrow, at least once, for the purpose of packing the soil and thereby insuring the better growth of the young plants," etc. You see how easy it is to change the meaning by putting a period in a different place.

I see both you and Mr. McClure object to harrowing after the seeder, no matter what kind has been used. Now, I contend, both the editor and Mr. McClure notwithstanding, that I have not seen the broadcast seeder yet that will cover the seed with once going over, and not harrowing after. It may appear covered, but if left in that shape the first rain or high wind that takes place will show him that half the seed is lying on top, if he will take the trouble to look at it, where, if it had been properly covered, half a bushel



PEN OF PRIZE-WINNING DORSET HORNED SHEEP, THE PROPERTY OF TAZEWELL & HECTOR, PORT CREDIT, ONT.

tion to this country he has won first at Toronto in both 1889 and 1890, and also at several other shows, never having been beaten in Canada. He is a very thick set, heavy-bodied sheep, with a grand fleece of the very finest quality, and in his present owners' hands he has proved himself a wonderfully good stock getter, lambs of his get having won first place in both the lamb classes at Toronto last year, and second in the ram lamb class at Detroit.

Of the ewes shown in the cut one is imported and the other home-bred, being sired by St. Vincent, and out of a ewe imported from the well-known flock of S. Harding, Yeovil, Somerset, England. They are both very heavy-bodied, thick sheep, and have, we are told, been breeding regularly twice a year. At the time of our visit Messrs. Tazewell & Hector had on hand about 130 head of Dorsets, mostly imported, and including selections from four or

ner, we may add, is looked upon as an expert judge among Dorset men, having lived the greater part of his life in the adjoining county of Somerset, where some of the finest flocks in England are to be found.

Seeding Drills, Etc.

Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.
SIR,—I see by your June number that Mr. McClure has been picking some holes in the paper read by me at the inaugural meeting of the Killarney Farmers' Institute "On Seeding." But the trouble is that between the printer and Mr. McClure I would scarcely recognize my own composition. The printer makes it read: "After having used one or other of the different styles of seeders, harrow well, both for the purpose of covering the seed and packing the ground. If a broadcast seeder has been used, or if either of the different drills, I would recommend harrowing with a light harrow at least once, for the purpose of packing the soil," etc. Then Mr. McClure makes it read: "After you have used one or other of the different styles of seeders,

less seed would have given equally as good, if not better results. Then, as to harrowing with a light harrow after the drill, if a common drill has been used. I contend that it will do good, as the drill often leaves an open rut with part of the seed imperfectly covered after it has gone over the ground, and a light harrowing will close up that rut, pack the surface, prevent evaporation, and thereby insure the better growth of the young plant without harrowing up the seed. I have used the harrow after the press drill with good results, but as a rule, if the ground is all in good condition, it does not require it. As regards rolling before the seeder, I agree with him there. I keep the roller going ahead of press drill, unless on well-packed, level summerfallow, which does not need it, as it makes it easier for the horses on the drill and does far better work. Mr. Editor, man proposes, God disposes, and that man only deserves the name of "farmer" who can adapt himself successfully to the different exigencies as they occur.

ADAM DUNLOP.

Langvale, June 25th, 1891.

The Experimental Farm and Its Objects.

BY JAMES ELDER, HENSALL FARM, VIRDEN.*

Whilst the great majority of those who visit the Experimental Farm are very much pleased with it, at the same time there are those who express some disappointment, and, judging from the objections raised, I am inclined to think that the disappointment is due to a misapprehension of the objects in view.

Now, first of all, let us never forget that it is an experimental, not a model farm, and that distinction implies a great difference. In the case of a model farm the very best piece of land in the most favorable locality would be selected, then only those systems of cultivation which have been found the best would be adopted, and only those grains and seeds which are most suitable would be used, whereas in the case of the Experimental Farm, one of the first objects is to try, not only the established systems and varieties, but also those which are doubtful.

The first objection is that "the farm is only an ordinary one" in point of quality of soil, etc. Now this is just a strong argument in its favor. Why, if the farm was originally superior to others, a visit to it would only have the effect of discouraging those whose farms are inferior, whereas one of the main objects is to show what can be done in bringing the ordinary, or inferior farm, up to a high standard of excellence, and that is just what is being done at Brandon. We find what was an old hay marsh now bearing a fine crop of grain, and what was a water-soaked swamp being transformed into a gorgeous forest. We find scrubby, hard land brought into a fine state of cultivation. Now, when a man who is unfortunate in the quality of his farm sees what has been done here, and consequently what can be done in his own case, like Paul at Appii forum, he feels like thanking God and taking courage.

Another objection is that there are some poor crops on the farm. Why, yes. When different, and even doubtful systems of cultivation are tried, we cannot expect all to be successful; if they were there would be no need for the test; but in a new country like this it is most important that the test should be made in order that the farm, like the lighthouse, may not only be a guide into safe paths, but be a warning to others from the rocks and quicksands upon which they might otherwise make shipwreck. Indeed, I look upon the failures as being quite as important as the successes.

The same may be said of some of the kinds of grain which are tried when there is little hope of their success, in the hope that even among these something valuable may be found. As may be expected, however, many of them prove complete failures, and, as at Brandon, plots are plowed under.

Another objection is the expense. Well, I admit that it costs a good deal to run the farm, but the cost is but a trifle compared to the loss to the country were these experiments not tried, or tried by, and at the expense of, the individual farmer.

Now, for a few points in favor of the institution; and first I would say that a far greater number of tests are made, and they are much more accurate than they could be when made by the individual farmer, all the facilities being at hand. Then the tests, when at all desirable, are

continued through a number of years, because what succeeds in one season may not do well the next, and *vice versa*. Then, the results of these tests are reported to the whole community, and these reports are reliable, because the manager can have no interest in puffing any particular variety, as we sometimes find individuals do if they have a quantity of that particular variety for sale. Then, owing to the fact that every new variety of grain, which has any merit, is tried here, the institution is a great safeguard for the farmer, as against the unprincipled seed vendors, who frequently make a tour of the country selling worthless stuff under a fancy name, and which they declare to be a tremendous yielder, the original of which was found in some uncanny place. We have known such seed sold at ten dollars per bushel. Now, if any person has a really good variety, it need not be much trouble for him to send a sample of it to the Experimental Farm to be tested, and if he is afraid to risk that, the farmer had better steer clear of it.

Last of all, I would say, the Experimental Farm is about the only purely farmers' institution in the country, and instead of quarreling with it, let us do all in our power to make it a success.

Poultry Matters.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg branch of the Manitoba Poultry Association, the following resolution was passed:—"That in view of the wide circulation and great influence of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the manager of that paper be requested to devote at least one page to poultry matter, as in the opinion of this Association the subject is of sufficient importance to merit that space, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the managing editor of that journal." The ADVOCATE fully realizes the importance of the poultry industry, and the managing editor has frequently resolved to give the matter more attention; not that it has been neglected entirely, but there are few agricultural papers that do give the subject as much space as it deserves. It may not be out of place just here to call attention to

THE POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS.

First comes the Manitoba Poultry Association, consisting of at present two branch associations, one at Winnipeg with about thirty members, and another at Brandon with some thirty-five members. In southern Manitoba there are a number of poultry breeders which have in a loose way formed what they term the Southern Manitoba Poultry Association. The organization seems to be, however, imperfect, as letters addressed to them never elicit a reply. Both branches of the provincial association are and have been desirous of an amalgamation with this southern association, which would place all on equal footing, and later secure an act of incorporation and a government grant to aid in holding an exhibition. There is no doubt that the government would, as in other provinces, grant reasonable aid in this direction, providing the act of incorporation secured justice to each locality in the matter of holding exhibitions. It was arranged that the Manitoba Association should have representation on the board of directors of the Winnipeg Exhibition this year, but through a misunderstanding it was given to the Southern Manitoba Association. There is every reason to expect that the matter will be made right at the next session of the Legislature.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

of the Manitoba Association will be held in Winnipeg during the week of the fair, date and place not yet arranged for. It is earnestly requested that every breeder and fancier of poultry who can possibly do so will attend this meeting, as only by united action can the desired end be attained.

A Professor's Testimony.

The question of "non exercise" in the handling of dairy herds has been very ably and intelligently discussed in late issues of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by a number of our readers. Prof. E. W. Stewart, a practical man, and author of a standard work entitled "Feeding Animals" replies to a recent enquiry on the advisability of feeding cows continuously in the stable as follows:—

"The dairy cow requires less exercise, perhaps, than any other farm animal. Exercise is opposed to the secretion of milk, and the dairy cow, if in a light, well ventilated stable, can keep healthy with only an occasional airing in the open yard. We have known herds perfectly healthy without being turned out of the stable during the winter season. Dairy cows will do better, and give more milk on the same food, when never turned out except for an hour or so on a pleasant day. They should be watered when they stand in stable. When fed constantly in stable, great care should be taken to give food in the most digestible form, and special attention should be given to its being palatable."

Professor Stewart omits to say that the stalls should always be amply supplied with clean, fresh bedding, and the manure, liquid as well as solids, removed at least once per day. A little dry earth (road dust) or gypsum sprinkled along the gutters immediately after cleaning the stable helps to preserve the air in a sweet condition.

The American Cultivator truthfully says:— It is a somewhat hopeless condition for a farmer to be in, trusting with poor cows to make a living by selling milk or butter while relying alone on pasture. He is competing with farmers who keep better cows, and can grow five times the amount of feed that his cows can get per acre.

Filled Cheese.

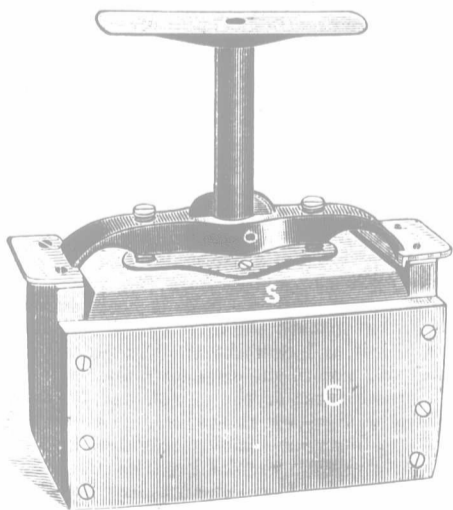
Some months ago THE ADVOCATE referred to the recently devised system of separating the cream from good milk and making a first-class article of butter, and then melting a very poor quality of butter generally known as axle grease, coagulating as quickly as possible and making a compound which looks something like cheese. This was done in the advanced dairy state of Wisconsin, right in the full blaze of dairy light, and resulted unfortunately for American cheese in the English markets. This departure by our cousins across the way was not surprising, but it is to THE ADVOCATE a genuine surprise to find that here in Manitoba the same thing is being done. This is no doubt a profitable piece of business for those engaged in it and probably for the time being will not work much mischief, as at present cheese is simply cheese with us, but in the near future we hope to export large quantities of dairy goods, and with our rich grasses and cool nights should produce an article so much superior to that produced in the east that the difference in price would pay the extra freight in shipping to the English markets. If we are to do this not one pound of this vile compound should ever leave the province without a proper brand showing what it is. The term "filled cheese" rouses the disgust of every intelligent, honest dairyman, and it is to be hoped that its manufacture may cease with the present season, if not before.

Milk Preservatives.

In a small pamphlet entitled "Instructions to the Patrons of Creameries, Printed by Order of the Creameries Association of Ontario," the use of a substance called "Preservaline" is recommended, where Saturday night's milk is to be held over till Monday morning. Many other suggestions in this circular are excellent, but this we cannot endorse, for several reasons. In the first place the use of these so called "preservalines" is not necessary, and is apt to prove a lazy man's resort to cover up the consequences of filth or carelessness in handling the milk after it comes from the cow. Many of the largest patrons of our cheese factories and creameries are able to keep milk pure and sweet from Saturday night till Monday morning by means of thorough aeration, cooling and proper care subsequently, and others can do the same. Once a dairy farmer gets the idea that by pouring a quantity of "preservaline" into his can of milk it can be kept from souring or developing taint, then good by to that scrupulous and rational care that all milk should receive if choice and wholesome butter and cheese is to be produced. Those who have at heart the interests of dairying in this country should oppose anything and everything tending to carelessness or uncleanness. In the last place "preservaline" has been found on analysis by competent chemists to contain large quantities of boracic acid, which is quite injurious to health—in fact so much so that its use has been condemned by eminent authorities, and forbidden in various European countries. Unscrupulous milkmen in cities and towns during hot weather have been detected resorting to such antiseptics as boracic acid, utterly regardless of the well being of infants and invalids of whose food milk constitutes such an important part. Such compound should be rigidly banished from the farm dairy.

Mechanical Aids in Dairying.

The illustrations given from time to time in this department of the ADVOCATE have been appreciated, and we find a growing interest on the part of progressive dairymen in improved appliances, whereby labor is lightened economically, and dairy products turned out in more attractive style. Continuing the series we present cuts of two butter printers for use in private dairies or creameries.



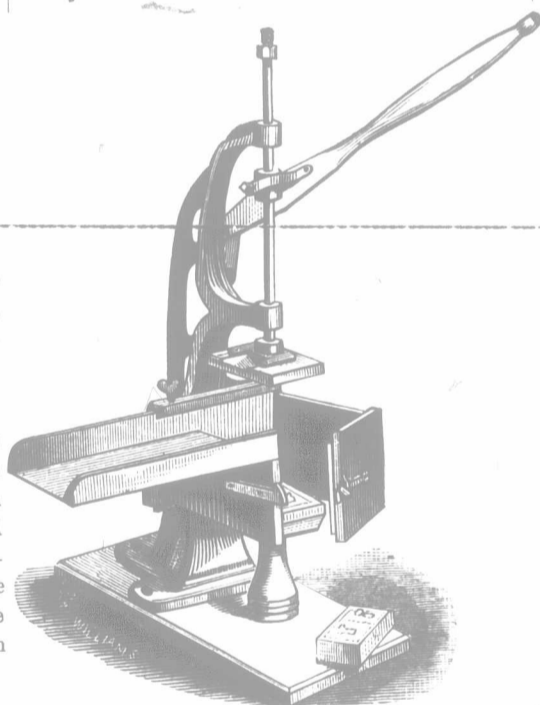
CARVER'S MOULD AND STAMP.

After the butter is worked free of water and buttermilk, and salted ready for market, the Carver mould is used on the mass something after the manner of the housewife in cutting out cakes from the rolled dough on a bake board.

We have tested it and found that it works as represented, turning out a neat pound print nicely stamped on the top. The top trimming



on the stamp has a screw-threaded shank entering a screw-threaded socket in the handle. When turned to the right it holds the stamp in place. The weight can be governed by the adjustable screws. The stamp and mould are made of hard maple, and the trimmings of nickel plated gun metal. The wooden stamp, which can be carved with any initials, or simple design, moves freely up and down in the mould and pushes out the print when formed. The Carver mould is used in the Ontario Agricultural College dairy, and was used in the Travelling Dairy described in the August ADVOCATE.



I X L SELF-GAUGING PRINTER.

The I X L Self-Gauging Butter Printer is designed not only to print the butter, which it does very neatly and quickly, but also weighs or gauges into pounds or half pounds, as desired, in one quarter the time it can be done by hand, making neater prints and more accurate in weight. As the moulds are square it will be found very convenient in packing for transportation. Mr. J. S. Pearce, London, Ont., head of the well-known firm, reports that it has given good satisfaction to his customers.

Youngest Cow on Record.

Greencastle, Ind., undoubtedly harbors the youngest cow in the world; she is of the Jersey kind, was calved April 17, 1890; lost her calf on Feb. 11, 1891, when she was not quite ten months old. Her udder immediately showed signs of filling, and she has since been milked regularly—is now giving a half gallon of milk a day, and the flow is increasing. This prodigy in the kine family is owned by Mr. W. J. Ashton.

Auction Sales.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

In our advertising columns Dr. Ormsby, of Streetsville, calls attention to a sale of Improved Large Yorkshires and Shropshires, which he intends holding during the month of October, at Brandon. Dr. Ormsby was the first to introduce this valuable breed of pigs into this country, and has long been known as one of the most successful breeders of Yorkshires in Canada, sales having been made from his herd into all parts of Canada and the United States. Any parties in Manitoba who desire to invest in pedigreed Yorkshires should attend this sale, as everything will be sold to the highest bidder, and Dr. Ormsby being a thoroughly reliable breeder, every pedigree will be found to be correct, and the stock will be of the best strains of blood in Canada.

Chatty Letter from the States.

Never in the history of the range cattle business did fat grassers come from the north-western states so abundantly and so good in August as they have this year. Prime 1,200 to 1,400-pound rangers sold early in the season at \$5.00 @ \$5.50. Owing to the late rush of such cattle to market, the same kinds are selling at \$4.00 @ \$4.60, but even these prices are 50 @ 75 cents higher than a year ago. Common range cattle on the other hand are selling barely as well as a year ago at \$3.00 @ \$3.75. Choice native beef cattle lately sold at \$5.75 @ \$6.00, while some partly corn-fed 1,100 to 1,300-pound steers of poor quality sold at \$3.50 @ \$4.00.

There is now no severe drought to force cattle to market, but holders are generally anxious to get money. Prices for Montana, Dakota and Wyoming cattle would be still better if owners held back the poor cattle as long as they are improving. Demand for money, and the fairly good prices, make a strong temptation to keep the market crowded. Shrewd distillery feeders are preparing to buy cheap range cattle in large lots, to be put on convenient pastures and "roughed" through the winter, or until they are wanted to put in the feeding stalls. One Chicago firm held 1,000 head that way last winter and made plenty of money.

The crop of hogs "in sight" is smaller than at this season of the year for some time. Far seeing business men claim that prices for good fat hogs must rule quite high well into the fall. There are plenty of pigs in the country, but it will take some time and a new corn crop to convert them into pork. The range of prices between inferior and choice 250 to 300-pound hogs has lately been very wide, the former selling at \$1.50 and the latter at \$5.50. A packer purchased 407 pigs averaging 118 pounds that cost \$3.50 per 100. Another lot of 106 corn-fed pigs, averaging 128 pounds, sold as high as \$5. This shows the premium packers are willing to pay for good, solid corn-fed stock over the soft, grassy hogs that have lately been so plenty.

"Cheapside," 578 and 580 Main St.

We have pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to Messrs. Banfield and McKiechan's advertisement in another column, and can assure them that any orders entrusted to them will be carried out to the letter. They have been catering for the Manitoba and Northwest trade for ten years, and have facilities for doing a large trade. Judging from the confidence of keen buyers throughout this country. Special clerks are kept to fill country orders as they come in, and Messrs. B. & McK. pay express charges on all parcels over \$5 value.

Our Scottish Letter.

During the past month shows have been held in a number of localities in which Clydesdale breeding is prosecuted under some difficulty, but with not a little success. There is no breed of British draught horses that has so many friends away from its own doors, so to speak, and the energetic farmers who find the Clydesdale best adapted to their purposes in the northern and southern counties of England, as well as in the north of Scotland, where Shires have in time past had a fair trial, is a tribute to the merits of the breed not to be overrated.

At the Durham County Show, held at Chester-le-Street, although the classes were mixed, and Clydesdales, Shires and nondescripts all competed together, only in one class did the Shires succeed in winning first prize. The celebrated stud owned by the Marquis of Londonderry, at Seaham Harbour, contributed not a little to the success of this great show, and several other breeders, *e. g.*, Mr. Charlton, from Tyneside, and Mr. Richard Earle, Ellerton Manor, Catterick in Yorkshire, exhibited useful stock. Mr. Earle was the breeder of the famous stallion The Macara, which gained the championship at Plymouth Royal Show in 1890, and created no small stir. The stud of mares owned by Mr. Earle are quite famous in the Darlington district, and he has sold some of the highest priced geldings after them that have ever gone into Newcastle market. A detailed list of the prize-winners at Durham would not be of much interest to Canadian readers. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the Marquis of Londonderry was first in the brood mare class with the nine-year-old mare Winnie, as fine a mare as one could desire to see. She was got by the horse Lucky Getter 1483, which came to Canada some years ago, and was not unknown, I think, in your show yards. Winnie gained the championship against all ages, and her foal, by Castlereagh, was first in a very large class of youngsters. The Marquis was also first in the draught mare class with Doris, a daughter of Castlereagh, and own sister to a fine mare named Gladys, which was sold at the recent sale for 220 guineas. The same noble owner gained all three prizes in the three-year-old filly class, the first being Treasure, a daughter of the celebrated Flashwood, the second Flurrie, by Castlereagh, and the third Olympia, by Barrister. In the two-year-old filly class a Shire filly, Flasher, by Forshaw's Bar None, was first; and Mr. Earle got second with a Castlereagh filly out of the dam of Macara. The first prize yearlings of both sexes were got by Castlereagh; and in a notable class for draught horse or mare suitable for town work, from which brood mares were excluded, the Marquis got first with the magnificent, big, pure-bred Clydesdale mare Primula, bred at Whittebury, eight years old, and got by Drumflower Farmer. This is a notable victory, and a proof that, tested on a purely draught basis, the Clydesdale is the draught horse of the world. It is a far fly from the north of England to the north of Scotland—from Durham to Elgin—but we must take the journey. In no part of Scotland have more praise-worthy efforts been made to improve the horse stock than in Morayshire. Further north than Aberdeen, and a great grain-growing county, it is perhaps not so well known to stock breeders as the Lanark county, which the genius of Mr. Peter Crawford

Cruikshanks has made famous. But Morayshire will yet be known as a horse breeding area, at least in a fashion fitted to rival Aberdeenshire. Several fine horses have travelled in the county in recent years, and their works do follow them. Johnny 414, got a useful, low-set lot of breeding mares that are easily identified, and not easily beaten. By the way, the great horse Johnnie Cope 418 was bred in Morayshire. The late Simon Beattie took him to Canada, and thereafter sold him to Colonel Holloway. If I am not mistaken, the first brood mare at Elgin this year was bred from the same stock as Johnnie Cope. Leopold 3766, a horse of good pedigree, left useful stock, and although not exactly fashionable enough to be in the front rank, his progeny get there, the first yeld mare at the recent show being got by him. But the most successful breeding horse the district has recently seen is the Macnab 3824, a son of the celebrated Macgregor and a Prince of Wales mare. Daughters of this horse were first, both in the three-year-old and two-year-old filly class, and admirable mares they will make. The three-year-old, owned by Mr. T. Hay Reeves, Alves, is likely to be heard of in future. The first yearling filly was bred and owned by Mr. John Hunter, Dipple, Fochabus, and was the champion of the show. She was got by Scottish Pearl 2949, out of a Darnley mare, and is a sweet, useful, well-balanced mare. The principal animals amongst the males were got by the Macgregor horse Newtonairs 4564 and the celebrated Cairnbrogie Stamp 4274.

Inverurie is almost in the centre of the district in Aberdeenshire, which has been rendered famous as a horse breeding area by the work of Lord Erskine, McCamon, Darnley's Hero and Handsome Prince. In this area are the famous Balmedie, Cairnbrogie, Balquhani and Jackstown studs; not to mention the smaller studs of farmers who do not keep quite as large a stud of mares. Naturally, therefore, the Inverurie show, held this year on 18th July, is an object of much interest to horse breeders. This season the exhibition of Clydesdales was quite up to the average. Mr. John Marr's fine Darnley mare Zehnet, bred at Urie, was an easy enough first amongst the brood mares. A useful mare owned by Miss Maitland, Murton, and got by the big horse Harvester 2161, was first in the class of yeld mares. Mr. Geo. Bean's magnificent mare Queen o' Lyons was first in harness, and an excellent mare, the dam of the first prize foal, was first in the class of three-year-old fillies. This mare is owned by Mr. Robert Maitland, Balhagard, and was got by the McCamon. Her foal, a very just one, is after Darnley's Hero. Mr. Lumsden was first with the two-year-old filly Balmedie Maid, by Royalist. This is not the best of the Royalist progeny in the Balmedie stud; there are at least two better fillies of the same age; but she is a mare above the average. Mr. George Bean was first with a prime yearling filly named Golden Queen, got by Golden Treasure, out of Queen of the Lyons. This was the best youngster exhibited. The first yearling colt was bred by Mr. Ferguson, Tumphart, and was got by Royalist. He has gone to join the Balmedie stud. Mr. Bean showed two useful two-year-old colts of good breeding.

Before leaving the north we will take a rapid survey of the Royal Northern Show held at Aberdeen on 23rd ult. Mr. Alex. MacRobbie, Sunnyside, got first with the aged stallion Prince William 6713, a thick, solid horse, winner of several prizes in good company. Mr. Bean was first in the three-year-old class with the splendid horse Mount Royal 8065, and Mr. Lumsden was first in the two-year-old class, and got championship with the strong, big, useful, well-colored colt Honour Bound 8700, by Sir Mairie, which needs no introduction to Canadian horsemen. Mr. Shepherd, Shethin, was first with a rare Canadian horse named McCamon Erskine, a colt that carries his pedigree in his name. He has been bought by Mr. Peter

Crawford, and I should not be surprised should he see your side of the Atlantic before he is much older. If he does Canadians will like him, for he is big in bone, short in leg, strong in back, with good ribs, and must weigh well. Zehnet was first in the brood mare class, as at Inverurie, and another Darnley mare, Lady Dorothy, from Balmedie, the dam of Honour Bound, was first in the draught mare class. This is a very fine mare, and won the female championship, mother and son thus securing the chief honors for Balmedie. Mr. Marr got first in the three-year-old filly class with the grand mare Darling 8, by Cairnbrogie Stamp. This is an upstanding, handsome mare, perhaps the best of the progeny of her sire. Mr. R. Copland, Milton, Ardlethen, was first in the two-year-old class with Lady Lockhart, a fine mare, got by Darnley's Hero, and bred by Mr. James Lockhart, Manis of Airies, Stramaer. Mr. Lumsden was first with the yearling Balmedie Enchantress, to which we must again refer. She was awarded the special premium as the best filly in the three younger classes, beating Darling 8th and Lady Lockhart. Her sire, Royalist, is proving himself to be one of the best and most promising breeding horses of his age. He is again under hire to travel in Morayshire in 1892, and Mr. Lumsden's other horse, Balmedie Prince, is under hire to travel in Ross and Inverness in the same season. These horses are much superior to anything that has ever yet been found in these northern countries as breeding stallions, and good results should flow from their use.

It is only possible for us to take a hurried glance at the show held at Stramaer, in Wigtonshire, on 21st ult. During the past half-dozen years the Rhins of Galloway (as the district in which Stramaer is situated is called) has acquired great importance as a breeding district for Clydesdales, although, of course, this is nothing new. Of this the show last commented on (Aberdeen) bears ample evidence, the first yeld mare and two-year-old filly being bred in it, as well as Royalist, whose stock did so well in other classes. Mr. Matthew Marshall's Garthland Prince was first in the two-year-old class and champion colt at the recent show. He is a big, well-colored, straight, good horse. The first and second yearling colts were bred and owned by Mr. Agnew, Balwherrie, and got by Darnley's Hero. Darnley mares gained first prizes in both the brood and yeld mare classes, and Prince of Wales fillies gained first in the three-year-old and two-year-old classes. All the prize-winners in the yearling filly class were got by sons of Darnley, the first being by Darnley's Hero, the second, fourth, fifth and sixth by Excelsior, and the third by Craichmore Darnley. The champion mare was the first two-year-old filly owned by Mr. Robert Frederick, Drumflower, and out of his famous prize mare Sara Bernhardt. This is a magnificent, well-colored, big mare, exceedingly like her celebrated sire.

In the southern counties of England, notably Surrey, Kent and Sussex, Clydesdales have long had supporters and fanciers, and the number of these seems rather to increase than diminish. The recent show held at Tunbridge Wells proved this, the studs of the Lords Cecil, at Orchardmains, in Kent, and Sir James Duke Bart, in Sussex, sending out some first-rate specimens. So extensive is the Clydesdale interest down there now that the promoters of the show are able to provide the Clydesdales with classes for themselves. It is unnecessary to give a detailed account of this show, and it may suffice to remark that in both the mixed classes of Clydesdales, Shires and Suffolks the Clydesdales won, as they did also in the class for foals.

The great event of the month was, of course, the H. & A. S. Show at Stirling. This has been one of the most successful gatherings the Highland Society has ever held. The Clydesdales mustered in great force, and the display of brood mares, yeld mares, three-year-old and two-year-old fillies, and three-year-old and two-year-old colts has seldom been equalled. The champion stallion of the show has been Mr. Peter Crawford's magnificent, big three-year-old horse Prince of Carruchan 8151, which gained first prize last year at Dundee on the first occasion shown, and repeated his victory this season. No more imposing draught stallion ever bore the

laurels of victory at the great National Show of Scotland. Mr. Crawford was also first in the aged stallion class with the big, handsome horse Goldfinder 6807, a horse that gained the championship at Aberdeen two years ago. The Messrs. McAlister & Rothesay were first with their fine two-year-old horse Rosemount 8953, a beautiful horse that has much improved in the past few months. The first yearling was Mr. Geo. Alston's first prize winner at Glasgow, by Prince of Kyle, out of Vanora. It is interesting to find the two Craigie horses, Prince of Albion and Prince of Kyle, thus early asserting themselves as breeding horses, a colt got by the former, when he was but two years old, being first in the two-year-old class, and a colt got by the latter, under similar conditions, being first in the yearling class. The female classes revealed a unique success on the part of one gentleman as a Clydesdale breeder. This was Mr. John MacCaig, Challoch, Leswalt, who bred not

The Fine Stock in the Ottawa Valley.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO.

The most extensive and most widely-known breeder in the Ottawa Valley is Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland P. O., Ontario. Rockland is a village in Russell county on the Ottawa River, 32 miles below Ottawa; vessels run daily during the summer. Between those two points the banks of the Ottawa River is low; in many places clothed with forest, through openings in which the passenger obtains glimpses of a fine rolling country, and now and then of a village. The crops in this section this year were good.

At Rockland are situated the immense mills belonging to Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co. Upwards of 500 men are employed manufacturing lumber and shingles. The mills are splendidly equipped; nothing is done by hand that

the stall from a tank fed by a windmill; thus a large herd of cattle are plentifully supplied with water at a very small cost, and without any additional human labor. On this farm are 60 head of Shorthorns, a fine thick-fleshed lot, of which the breeder is justly proud. The foundation of the herd was bought from the herds of the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont. At the head of the herd is Grandeur (14525), bred by Mr. Cruickshanks, and imported by Mr. Dryden. He is now three years old, a deep red, the sire of some good young stock. Among the bull calves is Pilot and Rockland, now eleven months old, a fine growthy calf, a dark roan in color, dam, Lily of Rockland (15390), sire Pioneer (6411).

Merry Monarch, by Pioneer, dam Louise of Rockland (15391), is another youngster, ten months old. He is a beautiful light roan, short-legged, smooth, handsome and an easy feeder.



A GROUP OF PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES, THE PROPERTY OF W. C. EDWARDS & CO., NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.

only Prince of Carruchan, but also Sunrise, the first brood mare and champion female, half-sister to the horse Scottish Snowdrop, first three-year-old mare, and got by Prince of Wales, out of an own sister of Sunrise, and the black filly Irene, first two-year-old, and own sister to Prince of Carruchan. In acknowledgment of this remarkable record, the council of the Clydesdale Horse Society have presented Mr. McCaig with their silver medal, bearing a suitable inscription. Duchess of Challoch 4780, the mare from which all these four have sprung, is not likely ever to be forgotten. Mr. Wm. Park was first in the yield mare class with his mare Polly, by King of the Forest, and Balmedie Enchantress was first yearling filly.

Never at so early a date in any year have so many of the best horses been under hire for the following season as is the case this year. Terms are high, and good horses are in great demand, SCOTLAND YET.

can profitably be accomplished by machinery; all the waste products are utilized in some way. That which cannot be used otherwise is burned in an immense furnace built for the purpose, which is fed with fuel by machinery. The ashes thus obtained are carefully saved in a brick house built for the purpose, and applied to the farm land belonging to the Company. The order and discipline observed here is worthy of careful study. In their immense lumbering operations this firm employ from 600 to 1,200 men, according to the season.

But as the farms and breeding operations carried on by these gentlemen are of the greatest interest to our readers, we must leave these gigantic works and write only on the farm stock. The first farm visited was Pine Grove Stock Farm containing 800 acres. On this is built one of the largest and finest barns in Canada. The barn above and stables below are splendidly finished. Water is supplied to each animal in

In the next stall was a fine, thick red and white bull calf got by Chancellor (9549), bred by the Hon. John Dryden; the dam of this calf was Jennie, bred by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane. Forester is another smooth, growthy calf, a dark roan got by Pioneer, dam Daisy of Rockland. (15394).

The heifer calves are a very nice lot. Rosewater, ten months old, is a wonderfully growthy red and white; she is very even and massive, the best calf on the farm. She was by Pioneer, dam imported Sweet Rose (11090). In the same stall was Bridesmaid also by Pioneer, dam Belinda (14572); this is a particularly smooth, even calf, and is considered by Mr. J. I. Davidson, M. P., and Mr. John McMillan, M. P., to be the best calf on the farm; she certainly is a good one.

There are a number of other good well-bred calves, but space forbids mention. Among the cows and heifers now breeding is

Butter-Making in the Home Dairy the Year Round, and How to Make it Profitable.

BY JAMES GLENNIE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

That the greater part of the butter will, for many years to come, be made in the home dairy, there is not a doubt. That the greater part of it as now made and handled reaches the customer, to say the least, in a very unpalatable condition, resulting in loss to all who handle it, is equally true. How this may be remedied to some extent will be the subject of this paper. I do not think it is so much from lack of knowledge as to how good butter is to be made, as from the want of proper utensils, proper buildings and proper feeding of cows, all of which are beyond the control of the average farmer's wife, on whose shoulders the burden of butter-making is laid, in many cases, from the milking of the cows to delivering the butter to the village grocer, who, too often, pushes it further down the grade, both in flavor and appearance. In a new country like this, where so many are obliged to commence with limited means, resort must often be had to "makeshift;" yet, I think, by proper care and making the most of what is within our reach, it can be improved very much. During the last few years, we have sold in Portage la Prairie all the butter we could produce at a higher price than the value of the best creamery in eastern cities. I say "we" because I am in partnership, a silent partner in fact, with a lady to whom I willingly give the credit for what success we have achieved in our dairying operations. As our cities and towns increase in population and wealth, the demand for choice butter, at a fancy price, will continue to increase. Making choice, gilt-edged butter on the farm or private dairy is neither as difficult or laborious as many think, even with the facilities at command on the average Manitoba farm. Our system is something like this:—The cows are well fed, the milk carefully handled, kept perfectly clean, set in cold water in deep cans, kept at such a temperature that when the cream is removed, the milk will be sweet. The cream is kept at the same temperature as the milk until twenty four hours or so before churning, when it is set near the cook-stove, a makeshift you see, until sufficiently sour. This souring or ripening can be hastened by adding a little sour buttermilk. The temperature to which the cream is brought for churning is known by some natural intuition on the part of my partner in business, which I cannot here explain. After churning has proceeded for a little time, if the temperature is not right, a little hot water is poured in the churn, or *vice versa*. When the butter has gathered to the size of wheat grains, the churn is stopped, the milk run off and the butter gets two or three washings with cold water, is salted and made into rolls at once with very little working. These rolls never vary in size or form and weigh two pounds, which is a very convenient size. It is then put up in a tin box with a close fitting lid and sent to the bottom of the well. This, by the way, is another "makeshift," but answers very well, and keeps the butter perfectly sweet and firm until it is to be sent to our customers, who are quite willing to pay at least five cents per pound above the regular market price.

Great care must be exercised as to cleanliness. It may seem to some all right to pass the finger

round the edge of the milk pan before skimming, then put it in the mouth to remove the adhering cream, or to dip the fingers in the milk to wet them when milking. Some, knowing that this was practiced by those who made their butter, would eat it with the same relish as one would eat his porridge if he knew the cook had spit in the pot. I knew a German storekeeper in the east, who, on being asked by a farmer's wife why he did not pay her as much for her butter as he paid some of her neighbors, said, "My goot voman, in your butter ish too mush vhy legs, hair and snuff." The woman was in the habit of taking a pinch of snuff occasionally. It would be a very good thing if more of our storekeepers were as candid. Great loss is sustained by allowing the cows to dry up in the fall. When the nights get cold, they should be stabled and fed grain of some kind, and, if possible, kept milking until within one, or at most, two months of calving. I think, however, that it will be found the better way to have the cows mostly calving in the fall, letting them run dry during harvest time. There is no more difficulty taking care of the milk than in summer, if as much. As winter sets in and the weather gets very cold, the milk can be allowed to stand in the open air until thoroughly cooled, which will not be long if the thermometer stands below zero. It should then be set where it will not freeze. I do not know anything that will pay as well for liberal feed during winter as a good cow, unless it be a good young horse.

Last winter I stall-fed a lot of cattle and I found that I could produce a pound of butter as cheaply as a pound of beef. The butter was sold during the winter at thirty cents per pound; the beef was sold in May at about eight cents. I think the skim-milk would pay for the extra labor. The calf can be better attended to, at less cost, and will be in good condition to take care of itself when grass comes. One of the great needs of Manitoba is profitable employment for help during winter. Dairying will help to supply this. It is well known that no product that leaves the farm takes so little from the soil in comparison to its value as butter. It is claimed by many that by judicious rotation of crops and occasional summerfallowing, our wheat lands can be kept up to their original productiveness without the use of manure of any kind. If this were the case, I do not know that it would be to the advantage of the country on the whole. If the farmer has nothing to bring out his latent energies than putting in his crop in the spring, harvesting and marketing in the fall, then getting into a semi-dormant condition during the winter, then Manitoba will never reach a very exalted position as an agricultural country. I believe the farmer who will do the most to build up this country will be the one who cultivates a moderately sized farm, stays with it, and makes it produce something every day in the year. In this country we are likely to meet with some difficulty in producing a proper winter food. So far, I have had no difficulty in keeping up a fair flow of milk with good hay and chop grain. I find the native hay far superior to timothy, but it is getting scarcer every year. To grow roots to any extent is, I think, out of the question, and I have doubts as to the success of ensilage. It is to be hoped that our Experimental Farm will help us out of the difficulty, not only as to the most economical food, but also the most profitable cow for all-the-year-round dairying.

Mr. Geo. McBroom, late Secretary of the Western Fair Association, London, has been appointed as Assistant Secretary by the Winnipeg Fair Association. Mr. McBroom is an excellent man, and a good fair manager. We would suggest that the Executive of the Winnipeg Association secure his services permanently.

Canada to the Front.

At this stage in the development of Canadian dairying we purpose laying before our readers, in this and other lands, facts indicating that the splendid achievements of our dairymen in the past are but the promise of still greater things to come. The expansion of cheese-making and its importance to the Dominion may be seen in the fact that home-produced exports have increased from some 6,000,000 pounds, worth \$600,000, in 1868, to about 10,000,000 pounds, worth \$10,000,000! So much for systematized intelligence, industry and enterprise. Canadian cheese stands high in the estimation of the buyers in Great Britain; and that we are not yet sufficiently remunerated for it at times is partly due to British prejudice in favor of certain English cheddars, under which name, in many provision shops, Canadian cheese is actually sold at four cents per pound more than it would otherwise bring, though fully equal to the other in quality. As we foreshadowed early in the year, the cheese business has been exceedingly brisk this season, with a keen demand at fair prices. Very favorable reports have been received from shippers as to the excellence of cheese sent forward. Home consumption appears to be rapidly increasing in the United States, which, with the more favorable reputation of the Canadian product abroad, is causing a decline in their exports, thus causing ours to be all the more keenly called for. The cheese situation is, therefore, most auspicious for the Canadian dairymen. Increase the quantity and improve the quality is the double watchword. Had Canada in the past applied the same wise principles to butter production and export that was done in the case of cheese the former industry would not have suffered decadence, nor would such strenuous efforts now be necessary to cover the vantage ground. To-day, however, unprecedented activity characterizes Canadian dairying all along the line. Never before was anything like the encouragement given by our governments—Dominion and Provincial. We have the fertile soil, the climate, the breeds of cattle, the intelligence, the enterprise, and the sturdy determination to achieve continued success in this as in other departments of agriculture. We believe that all told our governments are devoting this year between \$40,000 and \$45,000 in the most practical ways conceivable to promote the dairy industry, not only in its commercial and general aspects, but down to the minutest details of milk production and manufacture. As indicating how systematic dairying is growing, we might mention that together Ontario and Quebec have now in operation some 1,400 or more cheese factories, and from 150 to 200 creameries. Winter butter-making will be a great feature for the future.

DOMINION OPERATIONS.

The organization of the Dominion Dairymen's Association in 1889, and the appointment of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson as Dominion Dairy Commissioner, together with the experiments in breeding, feeding, manufacturing, curing, etc., instituted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where a completely equipped experimental dairy has been established, are all important features of the general plan of operations. In order, the better to aid the Commissioner in developing his work among the French speaking people of Quebec, Mr. J. C. Chapais was appointed Assistant Commissioner. Then, to bring the work more in touch with the particular needs of dairying under the special conditions of different parts of the Dominion, one or more Experimental Dairy Stations in each of the provinces are being established, Ontario having two, one in the east and another in the west. (For the latter the well-known factory owned by Mr. John Geary, Vice-President of the Western Dairymen's Association, and President of the London Cheese Association, was selected.) The following superintendents of experimental dairy work have been appointed to act under the Commissioner in charge of these stations:—For Western Ontario, Mr. T. J.

Dillon; for Eastern Ontario, Mr. J. A. Ruddick; for Quebec Province, Mr. C. C. Macdonald; for Prince Edward Island, Mr. J. W. Wheaton, and for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Mr. John Robertson. During the early part of this season at a number of centrally located cheese factories these superintendents have been giving demonstrations in the art of cheese-making, the use of the Babcock Tester, and delivering addresses to patrons on factory work, the care of cows and milk. A number of cheese are also being made for experimental purposes at different degrees of temperature in setting and "cooking," and with different quantities of salt and rennet, and also from milk containing different percentages of butter fat, say 3, 3½ and 4, the qualities of which will in due time be properly tested as to their quality, merchantable value, and results published in bulletin form for future guidance. These stations are being equipped with butter-making apparatus of the most approved sort, and when the cheese-making season closes, winter butter-making will be commenced, the patrons of the locality supplying the milk. The butter so produced will be used for export purposes, the expectation being that by this means, coupled with the enterprise of creameries already in existence, in a few years to

DEVELOP AN EXPORT TRADE

as large, for example, as that of Denmark, and larger than our own cheese trade is now. These experimental dairy stations will at all times be open to makers and farmers who desire to improve themselves by observing the most approved and advanced methods in dairy practice.

To assist him in his extensive work at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Prof. Robertson has secured the services of Mr. J. W. Hart, an Ontario agricultural graduate, and latterly professor of dairying at the Alabama Station. The butter-making is especially in charge of Mr. Chris. Marker, a thoroughbred Dane. Prof. Robertson has taken to Manitoba and the Northwest an experienced cheese-maker, Mr. J. B. McEwan, and a skilled butter-maker, Mr. C. F. Whitley. The former will visit all cheese factories, giving directions as to making, the care of milk, etc., and holding meetings of patrons, while the latter will give illustrations and demonstrations in the best practices in butter-making, mainly for the benefit of farmers in home dairying. From the Northwest, the Dairy Commissioner went to British Columbia to push the industry in that flourishing province. Prof. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm system, informs us that the sum devoted this year (1891-92) by the Ottawa Government to the furtherance of the dairy industry is \$20,000.

THE GOOD WORK IN ONTARIO.

Ontario, in many respects the agricultural gem of Canadian provinces, furnishes a bright example of progressive dairying. Since the time that the late lamented H. Farrington, of Norwich township, introduced the factory system, about 1864, now probably over 750 exist in the province; new ones are constantly being established. From time to time the government aided the industry, through the associations, of which there are two, each employing four travelling instructors, or inspectors, going from factory to factory assisting the makers, testing milk and conducting prosecutions where patrons have been guilty of adulteration. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Ballantyne, M. P. P., a dairy school for cheese-makers was last April opened in the factory at Tavistock, Oxford county, under Mr. A. T. Bell, a successful maker of 25 years' experience. Large numbers of makers have visited the institution during the season. Butter-making in creameries is making good progress, between 40 and 50 being under inspection by Mr. Sprague, Inspector for the Creameries' Association, a thoroughly live and useful organization. Dairying is a prominent feature at the Agricultural Exhibition, the Prof. Dean being in charge of the department. The travelling dairy, planned by Hon. Geo. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and described in the August Advocate, will have its operations will be extended next season. The following is a list of grants received

dairy purposes, made by the Provincial Legislature:—Eastern Dairymen's Association, \$2,000; Western Dairymen's Association, \$2,000; Dairy School (western), \$500; Ontario Creameries' Association, \$1,500; Travelling Dairy under Ontario Agricultural College, \$1,000; Experimental Dairy Department, Ontario Agricultural College, \$1,500; Professor of Dairying, Ontario Agricultural College, \$1,200. Total, \$9,700.

PROGRESS IN QUEBEC.

Quebec Province, with its 575 cheese factories and 130 creameries, is making progress, the government having devoted a great deal of aid to dairying by fostering the factory and creamery systems, promoting the work of inspection and instruction by means of syndicates, the distribution of literature, and this year an additional grant was made to all the agricultural societies, enabling them to offer prizes for the best silos and silage. Quebec Province has a Dairymen's Association and many active local organizations.

The Quebec government has dealt liberally with the industry this year, granting \$2,500 to the Provincial Dairy Association, \$250 to each of the cheese and butter factory syndicates, of which there are about 10, and \$6,000 towards dairy establishments in new and poor parishes, and to assist in the construction of other factories.

GOOD PROSPECTS IN MANITOBA.

In Manitoba where there are some twenty cheese factories and creameries in operation, the dairyman's association should be able to render the industry valuable service. Sparse settlement was the one great difficulty in the way of the profitable running of factories, but rapid settlement is overcoming that. For a time the government rendered slight aid by way of a bonus to factories making a certain quantity, but this has been discontinued. The province offers splendid natural advantages for the industry, and the Dairy Commissioner's work will doubtless bear good fruit.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Maritime Provinces.—The Provincial Government in New Brunswick are authorized to spend \$2,000 per annum in relation to cheese and butter-making, but the conditions are not likely to be fulfilled this year. An active dairymen's association seems needed in the province. We have reason to know that the government and Mr. Julius L. Inches, who has lately assumed charge as secretary in the office of agriculture, are anxious and determined to promote the industry in every way possible. A great dairymen's convention is to be held at St. John, N. B., during the International Canadian Exhibition, September 23rd to October 3rd, in which lecturers and experts will take part. Supt. John Robertson has been visiting the Maritime creameries and factories, and taking an active interest in this matter, and doing valuable missionary work on behalf of the dairy. Nova Scotia has an active dairy association, and the fact that about twelve new cheese factories, in addition to those previously existing, are being started this season, and Prof. Robertson stating that more is paid for milk there than in Ontario, together with the success of exports to the West Indies, shows that the business is on a sure basis, with prosperity ahead. In Prince Edward Island the conditions are favorable for a revival of dairying, and ere long new creameries and cheese factories will doubtless appear, and an era of prosperity set in for the few now in operation. On the other side of the continent in British Columbia butter-making is very profitable, farmers realizing 50 cents per pound the year round. Meetings have been held to encourage home dairying—the most successful way among farmers. In some cases farms and farm buildings have been paid for out of the products of the cows alone.

AN AUSPICIOUS OUTLOOK.

Having thus briefly surveyed the field, it is quite apparent that Canada is enjoying a great agricultural awakening, especially in the department of dairying. Never before have our people looked as much *into the thought and effort* of their business as now. They are *beginning to learn*. Progress and prosperity are assured. The in-

structions given by competent men in different provinces, the thousands of bulletins distributed, the work of the agricultural press, the addresses and discussions in hundreds of conventions and institute meetings, are but the seed sowing of a still more bountiful harvest of honest dairy products, the choicest in the world.

The Mark Lane Express, which ranks among the most widely circulated and influential agricultural publications of Britain, in a recent issue says: "The determined efforts of the Canadian authorities to place the butter trade on a better footing are already bearing fruit. An experimental shipment from Orillia, Ont., recently turned out most successful." This acknowledgment coming from such a source is most significant and encouraging.

Dairy Notes.

The indications are that there will be one of the largest and finest exhibits of cheese at the coming Western Fair held at London, Ont., that has ever been seen at any exhibition in Canada. A novel feature at the close of the Fair will be the sale of the cheese on exhibition under the auspices of the London Cheese Association. They will hold one of their weekly markets in the Dairy Hall on Saturday, the 26th Sept., and the cheese will be sold at the call board, subject to the rules of the London Cheese Association.

It is the intention of the enterprising firm of John S. Pearce & Co., London, to have an exhibition at certain hours during the second week, one of the celebrated De Laval Baby Cream Separators in full operation. They may have one of the Alexandria No. 8 Hand Separators also. Every dairyman who has ten or twelve cows and is interested in making choice butter, should see these machines. This firm will also have a number of other dairy appliances on exhibition, which will be interesting and instructive to every dairyman, cheese-maker and farmer.

Dairy Observations.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, is utilizing one of his bulls in a tread power which runs a cream separator. It has a good effect in promoting the health and docility of the bull, and provides cheap power, providing the motion is steady enough to do uniformly thorough creaming.

The North British Agriculturist speaks highly of the new milking machines, one inspected in operation at Bombie, Kirkcubright, by hundreds of farmers and dairymen being pronounced a complete success. They are also being introduced in Sweden, Australia and elsewhere.

The great cause of failure in dairying is the lack of properly applied knowledge.

It is well usually to suspend judgment on the heifer's milking capabilities till she has dropped her second calf.

Gentleness in the treatment of cows costs the dairyman nothing and increases his returns.

Hoard's Dairyman and some of its correspondents, who have been wrestling, apparently in vain, with the question of long-tailed dairy cows, have since grappled with the equally profound and practical topic, "high tail" in dairy bulls.

A skillful cheese-maker is worth money to any factory, and factorymen should pay him an encouraging remuneration. A few dollars saved on the salary of a poor man may mean hundreds lost on a season's output of cheese.

If young men who are going into dairying as makers will take the advice of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE they will qualify themselves to make butter and cheese equally well.

How seldom is a really palatable piece of cheese found upon the hotel and other tables in our cities and towns? With proper attention on the part of factorymen, dealers, grocers, etc., the home consumption of cheese might easily be doubled.

is unsurpassed by any land under the sun; but we have not the masterpieces of art—the libraries filled with rare old volumes, that may be found in older lands. In those old countries we may see abbeys, cathedrals, castles and colleges, marvellous in the beauty and strength of their architecture. How wonderfully human thought has found expression in stone. The history of the nation may be traced in a measure in these noble monuments. If we stand upon the ground which history has made almost sacred, how easily we may conjure up in our minds the people who played their part on that spot once. How the old dry bones of history begin to live! The thoughtful person when travelling can trace the effect of the physical features of the countries through which he passes upon the pursuits and character of the people. He can compare nation with nation, and account for national prosperity or failure. To those studying foreign languages—intercourse with the people speaking those languages is of inestimable value. It is not necessary to say that in travelling one may study geography at first hand. We all have observed how in going a short distance from home, and staying awhile amid changed surroundings, we see our life work from a different standpoint; we see it in its relation to the world at large; we observe people doing things differently to the method we pursued; we seize upon ideas that are better than the old, and we go back again with increased interest, fitted to do better work in a better way than before. In travelling abroad the same thing occurs, but on a larger scale. Our mental horizon is broadened; we are made more acute by contact with many men of many minds. To the person whose profession requires a knowledge of humanity in all its diversity, travel affords a means of acquiring that knowledge. Indeed, whatever one's calling in life may be, travel will give greater power to make that calling a success.

The artist, the sculptor, the architect, and the skilled artisan may study in the old European cities, and in Egypt the works of men who have made their creations, the age in which they have lived, their native land, and themselves alike famous. One cannot look upon such things and not have their standard of excellence raised. The author in travelling gathers material for his books. While abroad he may make himself acquainted with the best thoughts of the men long dead, whose books are rare on this side the Atlantic; but more than all he will study mankind in all its varied circumstances, feelings and manners, so that he may portray it. He will find that "hearts are hearts the weary world over"; that farmer would come home a better farmer who studied the management in some of the old lands that supports more people on one hundred acres of land than we would dream possible here. In the south of Scotland and in Holland he might receive great help. What clergyman but could preach better after visiting Palestine? What physician but would be the more skilful for visiting the hospitals in the great cities? The person whose sole object in life may be to be interesting and agreeable can, by travel, gain a polished manner, not to be gotten so readily in any other way. He can gather a fund of information and anecdotes with which he may enliven many an hour in after days.

England to day would not occupy the position she does had it not been for the restless, roving spirit of many of her sons. The great renaissance of religion, art, literature, and commerce which reached England and produced William Shakespeare, had its origin in the Crusades. The Crusaders came for the first time in contact with the advanced civilization of the East. They brought a thirst for new knowledge back with them. Western Europe was changed; it awakened to new life. The travels of the Crusaders was certainly a great educational force.

Many people go abroad in search of renewed health. Change of scene is usually beneficial in its effects.

Travel often deepens the love of home and motherland.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
"This is my own native land,"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
That homeeward he his steps hath turned."

Prize Essay—Punctuality.

BY JESSIE J. LAMBERT, JOCELYN P. O., ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND, ALGOMA, ONT.

Method is the very hinge of business—there is no method without punctuality. It was the advice of one who accomplished an incredible amount of literary labor, to do whatever is to be done, and take the hours of reflection and recreation after business, and never before it.

When a regiment is under march, the rear is often thrown into confusion because the front does not move regularly and without interruption, punctual to the word of command. It is the same thing with business; if that which is first in hand is not punctually and regularly despatched, other things accumulate behind, till affairs begin to press all at once, and no human brain can bear the confusion. Calmness of mind which punctuality produces, is a great advantage. A disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak to you because he is going elsewhere, and when he gets there he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away before he can finish it. The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it occurs. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;" omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and miseries. Punctuality gives weight to character. Well do we know that the punctual child will become a prompt, reliable man or woman. It has been said that "man is a bundle of habits"; so, therefore, it becomes us all to see to it that we are a bundle of good habits.

Habit not infrequently perpetuates what began in folly, which makes it the more necessary that early habits should be watched, and, as far as may be, restrained—

"How use doth breed a habit in a man"—else, confirmed by repetition, they become insensible to us, and the fault remains when the excuse is gone.

Punctuality is important, because it preserves the peace and good temper of a family. It is said that very amiable women are not as a rule well inclined to punctuality, but such has not been my experience. She who is always behind time, who dreams and idles during working hours, never has anything to bestow save fretful looks and miserable complaints against a fate for which she alone is responsible. Proper diligence, and a desire to improve the quality of the work she does, would soon transform the burdened life to one of cheery ease. "Order is heaven's first law." If women would take for their maxim, "A time for everything, and everything on time," their household lives would be happier and more useful, for they would save their family at least half the irritation and ill-nature which otherwise would be theirs. Let them remember time is not their own—not a moment but is the gift of heaven, and heaven gives nothing without a purpose and an end. Every hour that is wasted fails of that purpose; and in so far as it has been wasted, the gift of heaven has been misused. The time, the thoughts, the talents, the improvements we might have made, and made not; the good we might have done, and did not; the health, and strength, and intellect that may not be ours tomorrow, and have not been used to-day—will He who gave ask no reckoning for His gifts? He who said, "These ought ye to have done, and not left the other undone." St. Paul also tells us that "each one should pursue his own calling, and that things should be done decently and in order." Appointments once made become debts. If you make an appointment with any one, you owe them punctuality, and have no right to throw away their time, if you do your own. Let us do our duty in our shop, or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of

some great battle, and we knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength and skill. Duties are ours; events are God's. Doing our duty well, means with punctuality. Away with delay; it has always injured those who are inclined to procrastinate. Every duty which is bidden to wait, returns with severe fresh duties at its back. Almost all indolence and fickleness spring from want of punctuality; while thinking about what we should do, and doubting whether we can do it or not, we allow the opportunity of action, to slip through our hands. What thou doest do quickly, is the maxim of human as well as divine wisdom.

"Be wise to-day: 'tis madness to defer." Next day, the fatal precedent will plead. Thus on, till wisdom is pushed out of life. Procrastination is the thief of time. Year after year it steals, till all are fled, and to the mercies of a moment leaves the vast concerns of an eternal scene.

Answers to Enquiries.

If "Portua" will wash her hair with a strong sage tea it will strengthen it. Perhaps her physical health requires to be toned up, as a run down condition often makes the hair dry and thin. Rub the sage tea well into the roots of the hair night and morning with the ends of the fingers, then brush for ten minutes with a very hard bristle brush and you will find your hair glossy and soft in a short time. Freckles cannot be removed permanently, but if "Portua" will wash her face every night with equal parts of lemon juice and water the freckles will fade. But freckles should not trouble any bright, healthy girl. They look as if she took plenty of outdoor exercise, and was not afraid of sun or wind.

Mrs. H. H. will find dried peas are not worth the trouble taken with them, they are so hard and insipid. When soaked and cooked they can be canned with more satisfactory results. Boil in water until soft, or about half done, fill up the bottles, covering with the water they were boiled in and screw down tight; keep in a cool, dark place.

A subscriber wishes to know how to make skins soft after tanning. It is simply done by rubbing and pulling this way and that, double the skin together, fleshy side in, rub and knead it until it begins to feel soft, then pull every way until all the stiff feeling is gone.

Four Classes of Readers.

Coloridge arranged readers in four classes. The first class he compared to an hour-glass, their reading being like the sand; it runs in and out, leaving not a vestige behind.

A second class, he said, resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything, and returns it in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier.

A third class he likened to a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away and retains only the refuse and the dregs.

The fourth class he compared to the slaves of the diamond mines of Golconda, who cast aside all that is worthless, and preserve only the pure gems.

In which class are you?

He who teaches us to think, teaches us to live.

Mrs P. Kay (calling): Does your husband ever sleep in church? Mrs D. Lane: Well, I hardly know what to answer. I tell him he does, and he declares he doesn't.

Georgie saw a telegraph wire and poles for the first time; gazing for a minute or two deliberately at them, he remarked, in his slow way: "Is there any woman big enough to hang clothes on that line?"

A New York man visited the family of a relative in the country where he was not a welcome guest by any manner of means. After the visitor had spent a couple of weeks, his much-disgusted host said one morning at the breakfast-table: "Dear cousin, don't you think your family will miss you painfully? You ought not to leave them alone so much." "By Jove, that's so," exclaimed the New Yorker: "I'll telegraph them to come right on here."

Recipes.**TOMATO SOUP.**

Boil one quart of tomatoes until soft, stir through a collander, return to the fire and stir in a pinch of soda; stir until it ceases to foam, then add one quart of milk, a salt spoon of pepper and one of salt, a tablespoon of corn starch mixed with a little cold milk, and a tablespoon of butter. Let it boil up once and serve with hot toast cut in dice.

MACARONI AND TOMATOES.

Boil half a pound of macaroni until quite soft, strain and cut in small pieces; have one quart tomatoes well stewed and strained, add pepper and salt to taste; place the macaroni in a baking dish, pour the tomatoes over and bake for one hour.

SEED CAKE.

One cup of butter beaten to a cream, add two cups of sugar beaten well in, the yolks of five eggs beaten to a froth, then the whites; then sift in by degrees three cups of flour into which has been stirred two teaspoons of baking powder, adding three-fourths of a cup of milk as you stir in the flour; give it a good whisking up after all the ingredients are added, and scatter over it half an ounce of washed caraway seeds; bake in a slow oven on top of four folds of paper.

CHICKEN FRICASSEE.

Cut up a young chicken into nice joints, wash and pull off all the skin; put two ounces of butter into a frying pan and stir in a large table spoon of flour, stir until a nice brown; add one quart of water, and pour it over the chicken in a stew pan; let it simmer slowly until the chicken is very tender; add pepper and salt to taste. Serve with boiled rice.

NICE MUFFINS.

One pint of milk, warm; one-half piece of condensed yeast, one-quarter pound of butter, three eggs and enough flour to make a thick batter—as thick as can be stirred. In the morning grease one dozen muffin rings, and divide the quantity between them; leave until well raised, and bake in a slow oven.

STUFFED LAMB.

Take the bone out of a leg of lamb by scraping with a sharp knife and freeing it from the flesh as you proceed, beginning at the large end; make a dressing of bread crumbs and savory, salt, pepper, butter and eggs; fill the space where the bone was taken from, and sew up neatly, keeping it a natural shape; roast in a moderate oven for two hours. Serve cold with mint garnishing.

APPLE DUMPLING.

One quarter pound of butter beaten with the same quantity of sugar, four well beaten eggs, and one quarter pound of biscuit crumbs; stir in one pound of peeled apples and steam two hours.

Canning Sweet Corn.

Here is our home method for canning sweet corn in glass jars, tried and proved. Cut the corn from the cob, using a sharp knife. Scrape the cob quite clean, otherwise you lose the sweetest part of the corn. Crowd the corn into the jars, pushing it down with a wooden pin or a masher. Quart jars should be made to hold, on an average, fifteen ears of corn each. This seems an immense quantity, but, with persistent crowding, it will go in.

When the jars are as full as they can be crowded, heap a little more corn loosely on the top of each, screw the covers on tight, wrap a cloth round each jar, put them in a boiler, cover them with cold water, and boil them steadily three hours.

When we made our first trial of this recipe, all our neighbors warned us to expect failure. One prophesied for us, in the uncertain but near future, a grand simultaneous explosion of the jars, with corn strewn unaccountably over the cellar floor.

Notwithstanding these forebodings, we canned our corn. If we failed, we had nothing to lose; if we succeeded, we had much to gain. We have had success, and success only, as our doubting neighbors themselves hasten to acknowledge when we invite them to supper and treat them to "corn oysters."

In following written directions for canning, cooking, etc., I think we oftenest fail of success through lack of careful attention to smaller details. Nothing requires greater care than the carrying out of such directions, unless, indeed, we except the writing of them.

For example: In the above recipe, if you begin to reckon the hours prescribed for the boiling from the time the jars are put into the boiler of cold water, the probabilities are that your corn will get boiled only two hours instead of three hours; for if you have many cans, and consequently a large quantity of water, it will doubtless be nearly an hour before the water actually boils.

Again, your jars will seem quite full by the time you have put six or eight ears of corn into each, and if, feeling somewhat hurried, you "guess they will do," and leave them so, failure is what you may look for. Even the small matter of using a sharp knife is important, if you would have your corn look nice, for a duller knife is almost sure to carry along little strings of corn silk.

Be sure that the corn you use is young enough to be tender. If, by reason of age, it goes into the jar hard and tough, hard and tough will it come out thence.

Canned corn is a most convenient article for a housekeeper to "have in stock." It "pieces out" a "picked-up" dinner most acceptably. I often wonder that housewives, particularly those who live far from market, do not keep on hand more of the canned fruits, vegetables and meats. I have been conscious of great peace of mind following the storing away in my pantry of one or two dozen cans of beef tongue, sardines, salmon, peaches, apricots, tomatoes, etc., and I am confident that more than one unexpected guest has given me credit of being "always ready for company," when I deserve no credit at all, except, maybe, for the little forethought necessary in laying in my summer or winter stock of "canned food."

Strong prejudice exists in some minds against the use of canned foods, and by many it is considered not only unwholesome but not economical. We have made occasional use of them for years, and find ourselves neither suffering in health nor leaner in purse, because of it; while I do find my work considerably lessened at times, and the coming of unexpected guests no longer an occasion for worry, even to one young in house-keeping ways and wisdom.—[Household.]

The Claims of Love and Lucre.

The instances are very rare in which two strong wills can harmonize in close companionship.

Most young women study the character of men but little, because they have but little opportunity.

A brilliant match, in the eyes of the world atones for low morals, uncongenial tastes, and lukewarm hearts.

A woman possessing the best elements of womanhood cannot be happy with a man who has not a sound character.

It is hard to examine character, and profit by the study, after the heart has become the seat of an absorbing passion.

Wealth in hand, without business habits, business tastes, and business interests, is the most unreliable thing in the world.

"Love in a cottage" is laughed at by very "judicious people," but it is a very sweet thing by the side of indifference in a palace.

Good business habits, good character, enterprise, ambition—all these combined—are almost sure to secure competence and success.

There is nothing more disgusting in all the world than that mercenary tie which, under the name of marriage, binds a woman to the bosom of one who bought her with his money.

Fashion Notes.

House jackets trimmed with lace are as useful as they are dainty.

Striped, printed and plain flannels are much used for blouse waists.

Materials with large floral devices are as popular as ever for house wear.

The latest styles are particularly adapted to the remodelling of partly worn attire, and many of them will make over well with a little warmer material for yokes and sleeves for autumn wear.

Loose capes are equally stylish, whether made up of plain material or elaborately trimmed, or they may be made of the same material as the dress, and will prove very serviceable and snug on cool days in autumn.

The medici collar is not becoming to women with short necks, and for their summer dresses has to be stiffened so much, is too warm for summer wear, but they are as often worn turned down as up.

A pretty bonnet for autumn, which every girl can make for herself, is of ribbon about three inches wide, thickly box-pleated, and sewed on the shape cascade fashion, meeting in a high point in front; this completes the bonnet. A short veil should be worn with it.

The chief trimming still remains on the bodice, a little foot pleating is around the front breadth of the skirt, or a wide band of lace, or several rows of flat braid. Sleeves still appear in all the most bewildering shapes, and are elaborately trimmed either at the top or bottom, but they always fit close to the waist.

A brown crepe bonnet, very much puffed, had large purple pansies laid in clusters around the rim, and another of mauve crepe had a dainty wreath of mignonette around it. A black lace bonnet or hat had only gold cord edging the rim, and a long ostrich feather around the crown. Another pretty and smart little chapeau was made of gorgeous plaid ribbon alone in soft, long puffs.

So much of woman's health depends upon keeping her feet dry and warm, and so little importance is attached to this precaution, that the only wonder is more bad results are not the consequence. A woman's feet should never be wet during walking; if the weather looks like rain put on overshoes before setting out, they are light and comfortable. If by any accident the feet become damp, remove shoes and stockings at once, plunge in cold water, rub dry, and replace with dry clothing. Every morning after the bath they should be rubbed until quite dry and warm. Wear easy fitting boots, not too large, for large boots cause corns to come oftener than shoes too tight. Clip the toe-nails straight across the top, and do not nip out the corners of the nail. This nipping out of the corners causes that most painful of all troubles, ingrowing nails, by causing the corner of the nail to grow tight down, then into the flesh. Scissors are best to clip the nails with, as a knife sometimes cuts too deep. Stockings should be selected of as soft a texture as possible, and if a corn becomes troublesome, as they sometimes will, bind on a slice of lemon.

Don'ts.

Don't forget that a pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely a perceptible melting of the ice.

Don't read on the cars; it is injurious to the eyes on account of the shaking, which continually changes the distance between the book and the eye; this taxes severely the organs of accommodation.

Don't wear stockings that cause a burning irritation of the feet; the dye may be poisonous.

Don't put on new undergarments until they have been thoroughly washed. It is not safe.

Don't keep a receptacle for urine uncovered in the sleeping-room.

Don't use highly perfumed soap unless you know it to be pure; there are soaps that produce irritation of the skin. White castile is a safe soap to use.

Don't give children paregoric unless it has been prescribed by a physician. One teaspoon contains one-quarter grain of opium.

Uncle Tom's Department.

Which Should He Marry?

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Said the youthful Fred. to his Uncle Harry
 "I've really made up my mind to marry,
 But cannot decide if it is better
 That Love or Lucre shall forge the fetter."
 "Ah! wedlock bringeth us joy and sorrow;
 We smile to-day and we weep to-morrow;
 And, Fred., there'll always be stormy weather
 Where two are unequally yoked together!"

"Well, here's the case," said Fred., with emotion;
 "I've given to Clara my heart's devotion;
 But she has no money, and, Uncle Harry,
 You know 'twould be folly for us to marry!"
 "Well—I don't know," said the other turning
 His gaze toward the youth. "Since the fire is burn-
 ing,
 I've a word of counsel to give you, which is,
 Marry for love, and work for riches."

"But Grace, you see," said the anxious Freddy,
 "Has a nice little housekeeping fund already,
 And will help along with a contribution
 To steer from the straits of destitution.
 When money is scarce, and the wife is ailing,
 I tell you, uncle, it's not plain sailing;
 And to bear up under Time's changes and chances
 Is easy, if easy our circumstances."

"Stop! stop!" with a frown, said Uncle Harry,
 "The girl that you love is the girl to marry!
 And if she's true, she'll not think it cruel
 To live for a while on water-gruel.
 She'll comfort you in the time of trial;
 She'll whisper naught of her self-denial;
 And cheerfully take the needed stitches—
 Who marries for love, and not for riches!"

"Don't think for a moment, Fred., 'tis better
 To bind the heart with a golden fetter;
 Though many do it, yet many rue it,
 And Love is a fearful witness to it!
 There isn't a chance for pleasant weather
 Where two are unequally yoked together;
 So turn your back when money bewitches:
 Marry for love, and work for riches!"
 —[Baldwin's Monthly.]

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:

Now, do not put the *ADVOCATE* aside and think you have no time to read Uncle Tom's letter *this* month, because he's just going to write you of the very thing that is filling your thoughts and time. *Cattle shows* they used to call them in my young days, but my! there were a great many more things than cattle shown there, they were but one exhibit. It reminds one of the description of the clothing worn by a native of a far off country, when the missionary, in describing his dress, said, "He wore a smile—nothing more". Well, the cattle fairs of our young days have grown and expanded and tripled and quadrupled in size and exhibits; and we have "Worlds Fairs," "Centennial Exhibitions," "Industrial Exhibitions," "Great Central Fairs," and hundreds of others all over, and my nieces and nephews attend, if not a larger fair, at least the one in their own neighborhood.

We older folks are inclined to think the days "that have been" are better than those about to be. We may not be good judges. Let me tell you of the early days I remember so well, and then compare your day at the fair this September, and see which you think the better of the two.

It was the *one* day of all the year we could count on going away. We knew of it months before, and the busy days of preparation perhaps added zest to the anticipated enjoyment. The printing of the butter, the washing of the potatoes, the measuring of the web of full-cloth, the turning of the fanning-mill, the care with which the bags were filled with beautiful, full, bright grains which we thought could not be excelled, are all still fresh in memory. There was the Indian corn drying by the up-stairs stove-pipe, and the cows and colts were fed and groomed and patted; the sheep were secured, and the fowls even were captors the night before the fair. The "girls" had their fancy work and their pictures for the show, and they had their best dresses on and their frizzes in order, while the elders warned, in the early morning, to take winter wraps for the long drive—warnings sometimes in the haste and excitement forgotten till the chill, morning air brought

them to mind. Then we got there at last. The town sights were new, and the busy people made us wonder. The balloon man was there, and the drinking-stand man, and the liquid-glue man, and the wheel-of-fortune man, the man who sold candies and the man with the pea-nut stand, and the Punch-and-Judy man was there, and the side show, with its unnatural pictures and its necromantic wonders to a country boy like Uncle Tom. With what vigor they shouted and attracted attention! each to his particular wares, and how we wondered as we waited for the opening of the doors, when we could enter and see the exhibits there displayed, see what red tickets we carried, what blue and yellow ones, and even then to wonder at the discontented exhibitor who knew "she should have had" this prize or that, looking with kinder eyes on her own production than others. Oh, the wonders and the sights and the people we saw and heard in that day to think and talk of for months after! It was a wonder-world to which we came once a year from our quiet home. Then, when the long day was over, and tired and sleepy we returned home, we thought our mother's face, the warm supper and the burning of the home lights the best sights of the whole day. Even so, I doubt not, you will find the home-coming the best of the day still.

The old time "show" of which I write is succeeded now by the grand display. What is there not at the fair? Music, machinery, fruits, flowers, grains—pretty as pictures—paintings. Almost everything one can think of or want to see. And yet, my boys and girls, if all is right at home the home-coming is the best of it. What you have learned, practise there; what you admired, have some of it there. There is nothing in any line but what you can bring some of it into the home life.

What! you ask, have those splendid horses, those smooth thoroughbreds, those fine Oxford downs, we looked at so long; or someone else says have an engine and machinery like that where I was so happy to be allowed to see its wonderful workings; have an electric railway at home, someone else asks, or have a piano, or vocation, or pictures, such upholstery, or such beautiful fancy work as I saw there? No, you cannot have all these, but you can make the best of what you have there. Improve the stock and fowl you have, learn to play on the old instrument well, and sing your sweetest to accompany it; make home, not grand, but *home-like*, a place, from which, when the comings and goings of these days are done, there will come memories sweet as the scent of mignonette, sweet pea of rose or lily-of-the-valley. Then when the holidays and the school-days and the days of youth are all gone, when life's lessons are all learned, and the grand reunion comes, where the exhibits are all perfect, where there is no need of light, where the imitations are realities, where there is life and love and peace forevermore.

UNCLE TOM.

SECOND PRIZE STORY.

Manitoba Boy's Holiday.

BY EDWIN WOODHULL, BRANDON, MAN.

The Prairie, July 8th, 1891.

DEAR GEORGE,—Your scheme of boating down the Assiniboine instead of going to camp at Pelican Lake, I think to be just what we want. It is original as well as novel and exciting, and does away with the necessity of getting horses. The more I think of it the more I like it. The greatest difficulty we will have to deal with will be that of getting suitable boats, and I think it is easily overcome. For \$20 we could build a vessel, roomy, handy and slow (but sure) in which we could make the trip to Two Rivers contain more adventures and fun than we could expect from any camp. The size would be 12x16 feet, and the tent could be put up on it and stay up till we got there, thus saving the trouble of putting up the tent every night on some new place, altogether likely to be muddy or rough. The question arises, shall we be able to build a vessel for the mentioned amount, that will float and carry us over any rapids we are likely to meet? I think so. A boat such as I propose to

build would not draw as much water as some of those big logs that come down the river, and they never stick in the centre. The required material would be, five pieces, 12x2, 16—160 feet at \$10 per M., \$3.20—these make the sides and three ribs; then for the bottom seventeen pieces shiplap, 12x16, 1 inch thick, at \$26 per M., \$5.00; canvas (oiled) and incidentals for the remainder. Two of us could build it in a day, and when we got to our journey's end we could give it to some farmer in return for him hitching up and bringing us and our stuff home. Perhaps if Tom were going he could get the lumber at a reduction. I could come in the day before we were to start and help build the boat.

Your chum, Ed.

These are the contents of a letter that was duly signed, sealed and posted on the day it was written. Do you see the scheme? It was to build a boat, scow, raft or whatever you choose to call it, and descend the Assiniboine River as far as Two Rivers, passing a most interesting historical point, the ruins of Brandon House, and two other forts, relics of old Hudson Bay Co. days, and to have a jolly time of it. I suppose you would like to hear about the trip, but as it has not been made yet you will have to content yourselves with what I can tell you of our last year's junket, and the two others before that, until some future time when, if the fates do not interfere, I will have a long list of fresh adventures to relate.

Our party has been out camping twice. The first two trips were to Pelican Lake, two miles wide by twelve long, which lies fifty miles south-east of Brandon, where we spent two pleasant weeks, in '88 and '89, hunting, fishing, swimming and rowing. Last year we started from Brandon, and after travelling sixty-two miles to the north-west we came, about 8 o'clock, to our destination, the southern point of Shoal Lake. We discovered here one of the best camping grounds you can imagine. A smooth, grassy spot, almost entirely surrounded by tall poplars, that shut out nearly all of the muchly-written-about "blue dome of heaven," so easily transferred into a "boiling sun," could convey to your mind but a very common place and inadequate idea of it. The surroundings were quite equal, good water was plentiful and handy, swimming and boating both excellent. We received a very hearty welcome on our arrival from those most affectionate of beings, the mosquitoes, and while they were introducing themselves and drinking of our health, we were getting up our tent with all possible speed, and we soon had a stretched canvas between us and our would-be friends. Our escape started Walter off into poetry, something after this fashion:—

"Mosquitoes to right of us,
 Mosquitoes to left of us"—

"Bit, while we thundered," suggested George.
 "Sang by the hundred."

continued Walter, and if a diversion had not occurred just then in the shape of a can of strawberries, with bread and butter, and pie as dessert, who can tell but that Tennyson himself would have been outdone. The next morning we started up the lake to reconnoitre, and found that it grew shallow half way up, the bottom, as we could plainly see, being covered with large boulders. On the western side a long, sandy shoal ran out nearly half a-mile, and it caught our eyes as being the retreat of a great many ducks and snipe. We paid it a visit shortly afterward that proved disastrous to many of the dwellers thereon, and caused us to make ourselves sick on fried duck with tomato sauce. At the end of the ten days we were ready to go home, but still, sorry to say "Good-bye" to the grand old lake, and see the end of a holiday that had been so full of real pleasure to us.

A good cement to fasten on lamp-tops is melted alum; use as soon as melted, and the lamp will be ready to use when cold.

If you would please a woman, praise her children. If you would please a man, praise him.

At a recent dinner fifty slender cut glass vases were filled with exquisite flowers, and set around a circular mirror as a centre-piece.

One of Our Pet Birds.

"Birds of pure and dewy morn.
How soft they heavenward lay,
Floats up where life and light are born,
Around the rosy day."—Mrs. Welby.

What a dull, silent world it would be without our feathered friends, and how little their usefulness is taken into consideration by the agriculturist. The millions of insect larva destroyed is incalculable, yet they are shot and hunted by thoughtless boys, and the appearance of a pretty bird is too often the signal to get a gun and shoot it. There is no attempt made to domesticate the birds by giving them food, and encourage them to build around the house, by protecting their nests. What is more delightful than to listen to the cherry song of a bird just outside your window, warbled as if he were not afraid of being disturbed. The gold finch in our illustration is an old friend of Canadians, making himself quite at home in our orchards, where he builds his downy nest, and rears his brood in the limb of an apple tree surrounded with fragrant blossoms. In many works on bird life they are called "thistle birds," from their preference for the seeds of Canadian thistles. We can learn many a lesson from the birds, and a certain way to dispel gloom is to listen to the cheerful song of a bird on a tree. Surely, "joy times his note, joy animates his wing." Their morning bath is never forgotten, and our feathered pet does the best he can in the bath we provide for him, though he must often long for the big sunny river.

Children's Literature.

"O Shakespeare, had I thy pen! O Hogarth, had I thy pencil!" that I might picture to parents the illimitable way in which the hearts of their innocent boys and girls are being treacherously stolen away from their home, their virtue and their God, by the pernicious literature of to-day. Not that I would for worlds attempt to impress upon your mind that there is a dearth of good, but merely that there is a counterpoise of injurious literature, and that it is with difficulty that the young reader can be reined down to anything slower than a canter. This is manifest from the fact that publishers state there is little or no demand for the ordinary Sunday School book, when compared with that of the sensational novel. Now, if all novels were orthodox and moral, there would be less cause for anxiety on the part of the guardians; but when we find blended, loving and delicately, in some of the stories, temptations to desert what is dearest to us, it is high time, like Amos of old, to hoist the red flag on the brink of the precipice. The perusal of the details of murders,

suicides and robberies, which are paraded on the pages of our daily newspapers, is also injurious to the immature mind. Many a boy by reading an exciting tale of "cow-boy life" has stealthily left the sheltering care of loving parents, and wandered away, only to meet with disappointment, yes, perhaps ruin, and in his chagrin prefer existing on husks to faring sumptuously on the fatted calf. Nor does pernicious literature affect the boy alone, for has not the innocent girl been beguiled away, perhaps to suicide, by a story founded on such an advertisement as the following:—"A gentleman of wealth and education wishes to correspond with a young lady with a view to matrimony." Now, if the desire of our girls and boys for interesting, and very in-

To give a child of immature mind, such a work as McAuley's Essays, worthy as they are of the highest encomiums bestowed upon them, would be treating him to a dinner of stones, and sending him in quest of more digestible food. A mature and stable person may, without wavering, read unorthodox books, which would carry a child about with every wind of doctrine. The following colloquy between a five-year-old and its mother will show the importance of giving to children nothing but the truth:—

CHILD—
"She went to the baker's to get him some bread
But when she came back the poor dog was dead.
She went to the joiner's to get him a coffin.
But when she came back the poor dog was laugh-
ing."

"Ma, do dogs get alive again?"
MOTHER—"No, dear."
"But that dog did."
"O, no; he did not; that is only a story."

"Well, if it's not true the dog didn't get alive again. I s'pose the story about Jesus gettin' alive again is only a pretend story too."

From the fact that children will remember phrases and sentences from an early age, and weave them into their own language years afterwards, the composition should be good. To make them more tempting, therefore, books, apart from their entertaining, instructive, moral or religious qualities, should be in large, clear print, well illustrated and beautifully bound.

Excellent literature is to be found in such publications as Pansy and The Sunbeam for young children, children's department of the majority of religious periodicals, Harpers Young People, the Susy Books, Sarah Crewe—a most encouraging story; simple works on animal life and Bible stories for those a little older; and Uncle Tom's Cabin, with its true delineation of character, its inspiring cry against slavery and its wit and humor; the lives of honest, successful men, the lives of good and illustrious women. The King's Daughter, by Pansy, works on hygiene, history, and simple ones on science. Enoch Arden, Prince of the House of David, Ben Hur, the very name of which causes the eyes of thoughtful, inquisitive boys to sparkle; the Pilgrim's Progress, and the Bible, with its inspiring truth and perfect English, for the oldest children; such a tale as Adam Bede for girls just entering womanhood, is a great assistant to mothers.

It is gratifying to know that the works of some particular authors and publishers may be relied upon without further criticism.

Worthy parents, who continually guide and guard their children in the selection of literature, will be amply rewarded during their sojourn on earth, for these very children will rise up and call them blessed; and if by this means they should convert a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from hell, and shall hide a multitude of sins. A. L. O. M.

She Deserved It.—In a jewellery store—"I love you," said the bronze figure of Venus to a Jurgensen above her "because you have such an open face." And the watch ran down and kissed her.



THE GOLD FINCH.

teresting reading matter, too, is not gratified, they will, perhaps, if possible, indulge in hurtful literature.

Parents, therefore, should endeavor to direct their children in the selection of reading matter; and in order to qualify themselves for this duty, they will find it necessary to keep conversant with papers, magazines and books. After putting their discriminating powers in focus, and determining the good class of reading matter, the various tastes, situations and moods of the children should be regarded, for what would please one would be too sober for another, and what would please one in a quiet country place, might not please the same one in a lively city. It is, therefore, important that they have access to a well assorted library, whether private or public.

FIRST PRIZE STORY.

The Cross Creekers.

BY GEORGE JAMES M'CORMAC, NARROWS CREEK
P. O., P. E. ISLAND.

On the crest of Greenhill, close by the river —, in the county of Kings, P. E. Island, live a curious race of people, who trace their descent from an old Russian family who inhabited, and some of whose descendants may still inhabit, the territory which surrounds the town of Nijni-Novgorod in the centre of Russia. These people are known by the odd name of Cross Creekers.

They are, on the whole, a very tall race; and, strange to say, the women are taller than the men. They seem to have some of the nature of Chinese, for they are not inclined to associate with the people of the surrounding district.

The men, when they arrive at the age of thirty years, allow their beards to grow to the length of about one and a-half inches, having kept their faces shaved till this period. They keep their beard at this length till they arrive at the age of fifty years, when they allow it to grow full length. They cut their hair every five years, and many of them shave their heads. They wear broad-rimmed hats in summer, and dog skin caps in winter. Their clothes are all homespun, of a brown color. Some of them in winter wear oil clothes over their common suit. Their boots are very roughly made. They are chiefly made of cowhide (sometimes tanned and sometimes not), with wooden or leather soles.

One of their most curious customs is to cut their children's eyebrows, so that they may have large eyebrows when they arrive at an advanced age. They think that large eyebrows are a great preventive of blindness, and it is very apparent that it is, for not even one of them, even in old age, seem to have bad eyesight.

The women do not cut either their eyebrows or hair, as the men do. They have very beautiful auburn hair, which they let hang down. Their chief employment is making clothing for both themselves and the men, so it may be said that they are all spinners and weavers. Their dress is very plain, with a simple ornament in front. The Cross Creekers are very rough about their work, and seem to be devoid of much common sense. I was very much amused while passing through their settlement to see a barn belonging to one of their most respected citizens shingled with poplar shingles, put on with about one foot to the weather at one end of the "course," and about one-half inch at the other.

Their farming utensils are of the heaviest and lowest kind. Each farmer makes his own farming utensils. The axle of the carts projects about two feet from the wheels on either side, and a cart can often be scented before it is seen, on account of the strong odor of the compound with which it is greased. They grow large quantities of hay, buckwheat, barley, and parsnips. When the cereals are ripe they are cut with scythes and piled into cocks—I could not call them stacks, for there is only about one ton in each. I have counted thirty-four of these "peti-stacks" placed in a circle around the farm house and outbuildings of the wealthy, and, perhaps, miserly Andhy McCullighan.

The Cross Creekers have a chief who is called Big Dhugall. He is consulted by people in nearly all matters. There are others, too, who are held in some distinction by the race, for example, the Russian Dhoual, who controls the shipping. The Lav-Hau and Lukay, who control the weaving industry, and the Jehothon, who is the spiritual adviser and instructor of the youth.

There are 64,000,000 stars.

White tar is something new.

He who relates the habits of others to you designs to relate yours to them.

Seeing much, suffering much, and studying much, are the three pillars of learning.

The people who would have done so and so if they had been there, never get there.

Puzzles.

1—RIDDLE.

Although I am not very large
I travel far and wide,
Through Britain great, the United States,
And Canada—our pride.
A welcome visitor am I,
Though not the Union Jack;
It's colors are Red, White and Blue,
And mine Red, White and Black.

ADA ARMAND.

2—DOUBLE CROSSWORD.

In "family matters,"
In "rays and tatters,"
In "the boss hatters"
Of the first waters,
In "sweet mignonette,"
In "silver cornet,"
In "nasty hornet"
That got on the pretty girl's bonnet,
In "short naps,"
In "funny caps,"
In "doting paps"
With babes in their laps,
In "heavy drinker,"
In "honest tinker,"
In "Charlie Blinker,"
Who is a deep thinker,
In "large feet,"
In "by beet,"
In "robber and cheat."
That did you on your load of wheat.
Puzzler, this takes up a deal of space,
But my first is now before your face,
And always endeavors to set the right pace,
For my second to follow if they wish to be in the race.

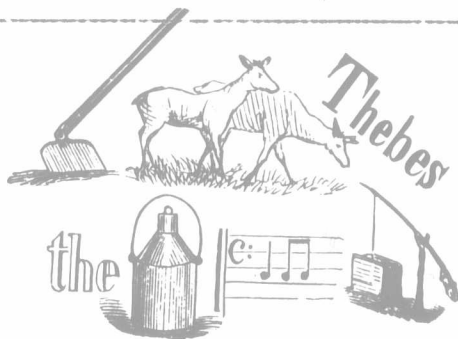
HENRY REEVE.

3—SQUARE WORD.

My first is a feature or outline;
My second a road, course or way;
My third is a tool used for boring;
Perhaps you have seen one to-day;
My fourth may be separate articles;
My fifth is both neat and concise.
I hope you will not guess the answer
Before you have read this o'er twice.

ADA ARMAND.

4—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



5—NUMERICAL.

My 9, 11, 2, 14, 17, is a model.
My 13, 10, 3, 18, 1, 5, is exerted.
My 19, 21, 23, 3, 16, 12, is furious.
My 22, 20, 4, 6, 6, 7, is unstable.
My 8, 15, all beings have.
Whole a common saying.

HENRY REEVE.

Answers to August Puzzles.

1—Degeneration. 2—A watch. 3—Look before
4—Bear, ear; scare, you leap.
care; least, east; 5—"Seek to be doing, but
brook, rook; bold; aim not to be great."
old; drake, rake. 6—Carmine.

Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to August Puzzles.

J. Irvine Devitt, Henry Reeve, J. St. Clare Barnaby, Ada Armand, Emma Skelley, Gertrude Moore, M. F. Dixon, Harry Elson, F. K. Harris, Emeline Wilson, John H. Wyld.

Courage is the starch in the collar of success.
The miller finds life to be one continual grind.
The cook is an expert at decorating the interior.
The corset is a paradox. It comes to stay and yet it goes to waist.
Adam was proudly conscious that he never made a mistake in his boyhood.
"Father," said Willie, "Did Columbus discover the Atlantic ocean?" "Why, certainly not; what makes you ask such a question?" "My joggerly says he came across it."

That Girl and That Boy.

THAT BOY

"I declare, mother, I believe that boy grows less account every day. He does not get over that cornfield half as fast as he might. I'm all out of patience with him," said Farmer Brown.
"Now, father, I think Walter has worked pretty steady all spring and summer. I don't wonder he is a little slower in plowing for wheat; he's had very little rest lately."

"Rest! He's been off to every picnic and ice-cream supper in the neighborhood for the past two months. He said just now when I was complaining a little, that he was ready to leave home any day, and that I might get a hand that would suit me better."

The mother's face paled. She had been anxiously fearing, of late, the result of her husband's frequent scoldings and Walter's growing moroseness. But she steadied her voice to say:—

"Father, I've been thinking for a long time we ought to pay Walter for his work. He's not a little boy now, he's almost a full-grown man and if he had some pay it would help him to keep up more interest in his work. And I doubt if you can find a hired hand who would do as much work as he does; besides saving me as many steps morning and night."

The farmer strode away without a word.

THAT GIRL.

"Frances, Frances, do hurry along; I could have got that basket of apples in half the time. Now I want you to go and clean off that table and dust off the chairs in the sitting-room. You're more careless every day."

"Oh, mother, I went upstairs to get a book, and forgot—"

"Yes, you're always forgetting. Your work's not half done and I have it to do over, or watch you and make you do it over."

Frances silently finished the sitting-room, thinking to herself: "If I ever did do a piece of work to suit mother, she never lets me know it."

"Frances, I want you to hurry there; look what you've done! caught your dress on the knob of the closet door and tore a great place. Go right away and mend it. I'd like to know how we're to ever keep you in decent clothes."

"Well, mother, you startled me so—"

"Hush, now, just hush; you're forever finding fault. Run, put on your gingham dress and help me about the dinner—I'll mend the dress to-night while you're asleep, if you're going to be such a baby as to cry about it."

"It's not that, mother."

Just then Mr. Brown came in and seeing his daughter's tear-stained face, he said:—

"Mother, I think you find too much fault with Frances."

A custom, much more honored in the breach than in the observance, is that of giving away the bride at the marriage ceremony. The custom, however, still exists. When women were estimated at such a value as Petruchio put upon his newly wedded wife, Kate, there might have been some propriety in giving away what was merely a commodity. Petruchio said:

"She is my goods, my chatties; she is my house, My household stuff, my field, my barn, My horse, my ox, my ass, my anything."

But in these days, when women stand as individuals, able to hold college degrees, to carry on business, to make contracts, to serve as lawyers, clergymen and physicians, it seems the extreme of silliness and unfitness that such a person should be given away, as though she were incompetent to dispose of herself. The custom is a survival of belated ideas. Wherever it appears it is like a signpost pointing to the past degradation of women.

Friday A Lucky Day.

Friday, long regarded as a day of illomen, has been an eventful one in American history. Friday, Christopher Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery. Friday, ten weeks after, he discovered America. Friday, Henry III. of England gave John Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America. Friday, St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, was founded. Friday, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, arrived at Princeton, and on Friday, they signed that august compact, the forerunner of the present constitution. Friday, George Washington was born. Friday, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified. Friday, the surrender of Saratoga was made. Friday, the motion was made in Congress, that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent. Americans, surely, ought not to be afraid of Friday.—[Appleton's Journal.]

Dates of Agricultural Shows in Manitoba.

Table listing dates of agricultural shows in Manitoba from Sept. 28 to Oct. 7, including locations like Winnipeg, Springfield, Rockwood, Stonewall, Selkirk, Melita, Souris, Birtle, McGregor, Pilot Mound, North Plympton, Minnedosa, Killarney, Portage la Prairie, Russell, Deloraine, Oak Lake, Cartwright, Gladstone, Virden, Manitou, Yorkton, Rapid City, Shoal Lake, Neepawa, Lorne No. 2, Dufferin, Mountain, Lorne No. 1, and Woodlands.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jewelry—D. A. Reesor, Brandon. Hardware—McLean's, Brandon, Man. Pumps—W. H. McIntyre, Brandon. Hardware—G. D. Smyth, Brandon. Marble Works—Somerville & Co., Brandon. Lumber, etc.—L. J. Ashley, Brandon. Second-hand Goods—J. E. Aylsworth, Brandon. Clothing—John T. Somerville, Brandon. Building—Western Lumber Co., Ltd., Brandon. Dry Goods—McKevie & Dunwood, Brandon. Brandon Pump Works. Jewelry—T. F. Butcher, Brandon. Brass Goods—Laidland, Green & Co., Brandon. Dry Goods—Bainfield & McKelhan, Winnipeg. Books and Stationery—Alex. Taylor. Real Estate—McFarlane & Fiumert, Brandon. Clothing—White & Maman, Winnipeg. Clothing—L. R. Strone, Brandon. Shorthorns—R. J. Phin. Dyeing—Keir & Armstrong. Drug Store—E. M. Eddington. Restaurant—R. Fowler. Stationery—F. C. Vanbuskirk. Corsets—Ashley's Corset Factory. Books—Uglov & Co. Clothing—Montreal Clothing House. House Decorations—W. Cranston & Co. Roofing—Owen Davies. Pumps—Currie. Real Estate Agents—Brown & Stewart. Hogs—Allen & Brown. Paints, etc.—G. F. Stephens & Co. Berkshires—Robt. L. Laing. Poultry—H. W. Dayton.

White Leghorns—J. McClure. Boots & Shoes—Brandon Boot Co. John A. Atkinson, M. R. C. V. S. Shropshires—E. J. Reed. Kelly House—John Kelly. Real Estate, etc.—G. L. Dodds. Hogs and Sheep—J. Y. Ormsby, V. S. Buggies—R. Cochrane & Co. Clydesdale Stallion—L. Galbraith. Shorthorns, Berks, Plymouth Cocks—H. Chisholm. Berks, Southdowns, Silver Dorkings—E. Martin. Registered Holstein Bulls, etc.—John Pringle. Registered Southdowns—Messrs. A. Telfer & Son. Fertilizers—Hamilton Fertilizer & Casing Works. Oakdale Farm Jerseys, Bulls, etc.—John Leys. Stock for Sale—M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Farm. Woodstock College—W. H. Huston, M.A. Farms—Thomas Betts. Yorkshires for Sale—J. Y. Ormsby. Machinery—H. W. Petrie. Life Insurance—Manufacturers' Life Ins. Co. Shorthorns and Berkshires—C. M. Simmons. Grange Wholesale Supply Co.—Mr. Manning. Annual Sale of Live Stock, etc.—Experimental Farm Shorthorns, Clydesdales, etc.—David Birrell. Carts—Wm. Newport. Shorthorns & Hack'y Stallion—D.P. McPhail & Son. Shropshires—J. & J. Smith. Life Assurance—Temperance & G'l Life Ass. Co. Chesters—R. H. Harding. Straw Cutters and Root Pulpers—Gowdy Mfg. Co. Clydesdales and Hackneys—Messrs. D. & O. Sorby. Scotch Topped Shorthorns—Mr. James Crerar. Plows—Cockshutt Plow Co. Ivory Bar Soap—A. Watts & Co. Sheep—Joseph Stratford. Clydesdale Stallion—Wm. Smuck. Jerseys—Robert Reesor. Wagons—The Speight Wagon Co. Seed Wheat—Box 316 St. Thomas. Men Wanted—Stone & Wellington. Fall Bulbs—Steele Bros. Co., Ltd. Granite & Marble—J. W. Smyth & Son. Stock—Greenhouse Farm. Stock—Grange Farm. Potato Digger—Hiram D. Binkley. Champion Stump & Stone Extractor—S. S. Kimball. Registered Jersey Cattle—A. McLean Howard, jr. Chesters—E. D. George. Ayrshires—Nicol & Son. Stock—J. E. Brethour. McGregor—Manitoba. Rapid City—Manitoba's Future Manufact'g Town. Douglas—Manitoba. Miami—Manitoba. Lands for Everybody—Osler, Hammond & Nanton. Real Estate—W. H. Treleaven. Real Estate—D. Campbell & Co. Melita—The Business Centre of Southwestern Man. Poland-China Swine—G. M. Anderson. Threshing Machines—M. Moody & Sons. Scales—Stanley Mills & Co. Shropshires & Yorkshires—R. Gibson. Guernsey Bull—Wm. Davies. Ditching Machine—Wm. Davies. Improved Large Yorkshires—Levi Pike. Hay Forks and Slings—J. W. Proven. Potato Digger—Alex. Wilkin. Drader's Spade Harrow—Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co. Harrows and Thistle Cutters—Amer'n Harrow Co. Shire Stallions—Morris, Stone & Wellington. Improved Yorkshires—Joseph Featherstone. Shorthorns and Berkshires—David Hay. Improved White Yorkshires—Burnoury & Jackson. Holstein-Friesian Cattle—Smith Bros., Churchville. Shropshires—Wm. Holph. Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers—John Miller.

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Put a one cent stamp on twenty-five Royal Crown Soap wrappers and mail to the

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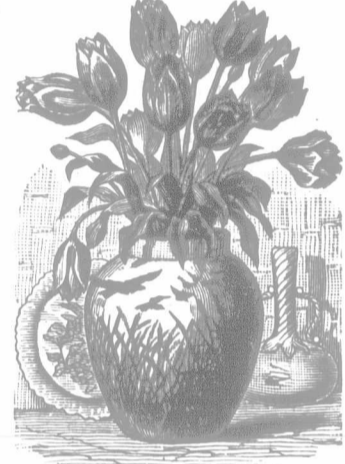
and they will mail you a beautiful picture without printing. ROYAL CROWN is the best soap made.

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FOR THE WINDOW GARDEN, CONSERVATORY, OUTDOOR GARDEN,



If you have ever grown Bulbs, if you admire flowering Bulbs, if you love Flowers of any kind SEND FOR OUR BULB CATALOGUE. Address on post-card will do. Don't wait a minute, send now.

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THE GREAT Remedy

A Sure Cure for all Throat or Lung troubles; Kidney, Liver and Stomach affections; and never failing in all forms of Skin diseases. Address—

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., Ltd., 120 King-St. West, Toronto, Ont. WILLIAM ELLIS, 98 Dundas St., London, Agent for Western Ont. Branch Office for the Northwest: 298-y-OM 610 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ANNUAL SALE OF LIVE STOCK AND SEED GRAIN

AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, GUELPH. This Sale will be held on the Farm on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7th, 1891,

when the following pure-bred stock will be sold by public auction, viz.: Seven head of pure Short-horn cattle, 3 Herefords, 3 Aberdeen Polts, 3 Ayrshires, 1 Holstein, 1 Jersey, 10 pure Berkshire pigs, 30 Improved Yorkshires, and a number of grade cattle and pure-bred sheep. There will also be sold by private sale, the same day, spring grains and potatoes, including many new and leading varieties. Nearly all the stock offered is young, and has been bred upon the farm. The grains include spring wheat, oats, barley and peas, and many of the varieties are from imported seed, and have given excellent yields, as demonstrated by the tests made with them on the farm during three years in succession. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways for reduced rates of travel, of which full particulars will be given in catalogue of the sale. Catalogues mailed free after Sept. 7th. They will furnish all necessary particulars regarding the pedigrees of the stock, the disposal of the grains and the reduced rates of travel. JAS. TAYLOR, THOS. SHAW, Auctioneer. Prof. of Agriculture.

T. T. T.
 20 lbs. Fine Black Tea, \$ 6.00
 20 lbs. English Breakfast, 8.00
 20 lbs. Indian or Ceylon, 10.00
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FREIGHT PAID.
J. E. ACTON,
 19-y-M 220 1st AVE. NORTH McDERMOTT-ST., WINNIPEG

DR. DALGLEISH
SURGEON-DENTIST,
 Teeth filled and extracted without pain. All kinds of fine plate work done. Repairs sent in by mail receives prompt attention and returned by first mail.
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OFFICE: 474 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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 Buy your Goods where you can get the most for your money.
 One of the largest and most complete ASSORTMENTS OF STATIONERY, ETC., IS AT
F. C. VANBUSKIRK'S, ROSSER AVE., BRANDON
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Farmers, here's something for your Wives & Daughters.
ASHLEY'S CORSET FACTORY,
 Robert Block, cor. 2nd St. & 6th Ave., Nor. Winnipeg
LADIES' CORSETS MADE TO ORDER.
 Repairing a speciality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fitting room attached. Shoulder braces for men, women and chil ren.
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 312 Main Street, - Opposite N. P. Hotel.
 A FULL STOCK OF Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods and Toys at right prices.
 Your patronage solicited. Orders from the country filled with dispatch.
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Beaver Hall Clothing House
 THE FARMERS' EMPORIUM,
 FOR
 Fine Clothing, Furnishings and Fur Goods.
 The largest and best selected stock in Brandon at popular prices. Spot cash, small profits, quick returns—OUR MOTTO.
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The Leading Photographer
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 FOR ROBES AND FURS.
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 Tanners and Boot Manufacturers,
 171 and 173 King Street, - Winnipeg.
 Boots Wholesale and Retail. 20-y-M

George Clements,
Merchant Tailor
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SHORTHAND
 BY MAIL.
 First set of books and five explanatory lessons by mail for \$5.00. Having had ten year's experience as teacher and reporter, can safely guarantee satisfaction. Correspondence invited. Address—
C. H. BROOKS,
 Manager Western Shorthand University,
 Hargrave Block. 20-c-M **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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 251 Main Street, Winnipeg,
 HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR
WHITE OWLS, - -
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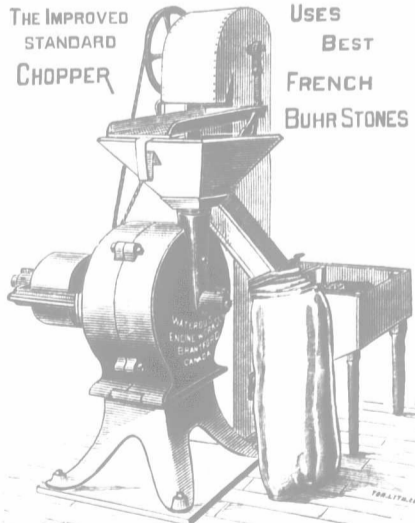
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 The place for reliable articles.
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SHORTHORN BREEDER
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C. J. ELHAM,
 TEACHER OF
Music, Organ, Piano and Voice.
 TERMS, \$7 PER 21 LESSONS.
Stonewall, - - Man.
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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP BY AUCTION!
 There will be sold by auction at Eastwood, (next G. T. R. Station, east of Woodstock), on **Friday, September 11th, 1891** (in the week preceding the Toronto Industrial Fair), One Hundred and Twenty Head of Pure Shropshire Sheep (Ewes and Rams), all imported or bred by the undersigned, excepting some few bought of Mr. Gibson, Delaware, and at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Only animals registered in the American Flock-book will be offered. Terms—Six months' credit on approved security. Catalogues on application to
T. C. PATTESON, Postmaster,
 309-a-OM **Toronto, Ont.**

THE IMPROVED STANDARD CHOPPER USES BEST FRENCH BUHR STONES



Send for new circular for Season 1891.
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY,
 306-a-OM BRANTFORD, CANADA. 301-y

STOCK GOSSIP.
 In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.
 Last fall it was next to impossible to buy rams of any of the improved breeds. We would advise our readers to buy early this year. The supply promises to be less than the demand. See the advertisement of E. J. Reed, Souris, Man.
 The attention of our readers is directed to the Weld Bros.' sale of pure-bred stock, that will be offered the last day of Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and also within the grounds. Among the attractions included is the well-known Hackney stallion Firefly. See advertisement.

NOTICES.
 Wm. Cranston has removed his art gallery from Market east, to 70 McDermott street west. He has on exhibit one of the finest collections of pictures in Winnipeg.
 Montreal House, 591 Main street, Winnipeg, are at present selling ready-made clothing, boots and shoes at a reduction. They are desirous of obtaining country trade.
 F. C. Vanbuskirk, Rosser ave., Brandon, carries a large and varied assortment of stationery, which he offers at popular prices; he is desirous of obtaining country trade. Give him a trial.
 G. F. Stevenson & Co., Market street east, Winnipeg, are now doing a larger trade than ever in paints, glass, etc. They are an honorable firm, and can be relied upon to sell good articles.
 Brown & Stewart, Real Estate Agents, Winnipeg, are making a speciality of farm and city lots. Anyone wishing to purchase or sell should give them a call, they are honorable in their dealings.
 Allen & Brown, pork packers, 70 McDermott street, Winnipeg, are paying the highest prices for hogs. They are anxious to deal with the farmers, and intend making a speciality of this business.
 Prof. Brooks has opened out in Winnipeg, and is filling a long felt want. It is indispensable that every young man should understand shorthand in order to fit him commercially to secure a good and lucrative position.
 Owen Davies, 585 Balmoral street, Winnipeg, claims for felt and pitch, when use 1 in roofing, a durability and cheapness far in excess of tin. From appearances it would seem to be taken in preference to others just now.
 Mr. Currie, pump manufacturer, 178 Rupert street, Winnipeg, is carrying a larger stock than heretofore; he claims for his pumps durability, speed and cheapness. If you require anything in his line write him for particulars.
 Mrs. M. Ashley, corner 2nd street and 6th ave., North Winnipeg, has established and opened a corset factory; the work she turns out is said to be good. She invites farmers' wives and daughters to call at her establishment.
 Uglow & Co., stationers, opposite M. P. hotel, Main street, Winnipeg, are carrying a large and varied lot of stationery, and also fancy goods; they are courteous, and sell their goods reasonably. When visiting the city give them a call.
 The farmers, when visiting the exhibition, should call and see Mr. C. M. Eddington, druggist, etc., Market street west. He will be glad to give all information about cattle medicine and all other drugs, so that by sending postal cards in future all orders can receive prompt attention, which will save the trouble and expense of a personal call.

SHEEP BY AUCTION.
 There will be sold by auction, at A. EASTON'S FARM, four miles from Drumbo, on the G. T. R. and C. P. R., on **THURSDAY, the 1st of October, 1891,** that flock of Pure-bred Shropshire Sheep, bred and imported by the undersigned. Only animals registered in the American Flock Book will be offered. The flock comprises home-bred ewes and shearing ewes, imported young ewes and spring lambs, two stock rams (two shears), one imported and ten good shearing rams. The lot will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor, from the effects of age, is retiring from farming.
ANDREW EASTON,
 308-b-OM **Bright P. O., Ont.**

BOYS FOR FARM HELP!
 The managers of DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES desire to obtain good situations with farmers throughout the country for the boys they are sending out from time to time from their London Homes. There are at present nearly 3,000 children in these Homes, receiving an industrial training and education to fit them for positions of usefulness in life; and those who are sent to Canada will be selected with the utmost care, with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian farm life. Farmers requiring such help are invited to apply to
MR. ALFRED B. OWEN,
 AGENT, DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES,
 204 Farley Avenue, TORONTO. 301-y

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Best Material, Most Durable,
Finest Speed, Cheapest in Manitoba.
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Send for circular. 21-y-M



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THE BRITISH DYE WORKS,
237 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Gent's suits Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired in first-class style. Ladies' dresses silks, satins, cashmeres, merinos and lace curtains cleaned. Feathers dyed and curled.

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RESTAURANT,
555 Main Street, - - Winnipeg.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Farmers should call and get a square meal for 25c. Call and see and judge for yourselves.

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GOLDEN LION
BRANDON.

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DRY -:- GOODS.
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AND
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Our stock in these departments is at all times large and well-assorted. Customers at a distance favoring us with letter orders may rely on having orders filled to their entire satisfaction.

As we make a Specialty of this Branch of our Business, and guarantee satisfaction in every case.

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21-a-M

McLEAN'S
HARDWARE,
MIXED PAINTS, GLASS, ETC.

Send for Card Colors for Mixed House Paints.

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MARKET DRUG STORE
OPPOSITE MEAT MARKET.

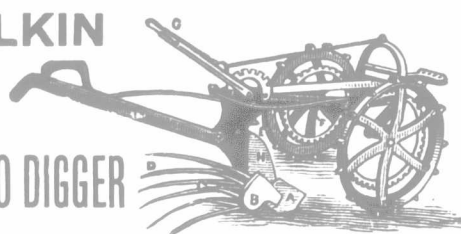
Winnipeg, - - Man.
C. M. EDDINGTON, - - Druggist and Chemist.

To Farmers:—I make a specialty of supplying your every want in the line of drugs and patent medicines, horse medicine a specialty. Mail orders promptly attended to. Correspondence strictly confidential. Open day and night. When in town kindly call.

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POTATO DIGGER

309 a-OM



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The Best in the Market!

STRONG, SIMPLE AND COMPLETE.
Shovel A raises the drill or hill. Mould-board B and Standard H casts off the outside. Prongs C and D move right and left alternately, with a drop of six inches from C to D. The potatoes are shaken to the surface by the quick action of the Double Action Prongs. Pitman F operates prongs; is fifteen inches above A; it cannot choke. Knife E cuts all tops and weeds that collect on Standard H. Send for circular, &c.

Dispersion Sale of Scotch Topped Shorthorns.

Mr. James Crerar, Beechridge Farm, Shakespeare, Ont.,

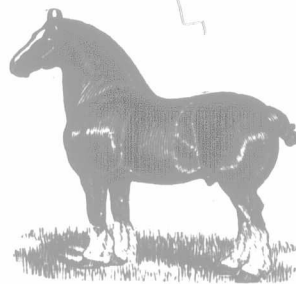
Will sell by public auction, on his farm, 1 1/4 miles north of Shakespeare, on the G. T. R., on **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15th**, his entire herd of Shorthorn Cattle, including some thirty head of Bulls, Cows and Heifers of the choicest breeding, nearly all of them having two top crosses of the best Scotch blood; also five head of good general purpose horses.

All will be sold without reserve, as Mr. Crerar is retiring from farming. This will be a grand chance to buy good cattle at your own price. Do not miss it. Trains will be met at Shakespeare on the morning of the sale. Lunch at noon. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

TERMS:—Twelve months' credit on approved joint notes; six per cent. per annum discount off for cash. Catalogues ready October 1st.

309-a-OM

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares,
Shetland and Welsh Ponies on hand and for Sale.



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

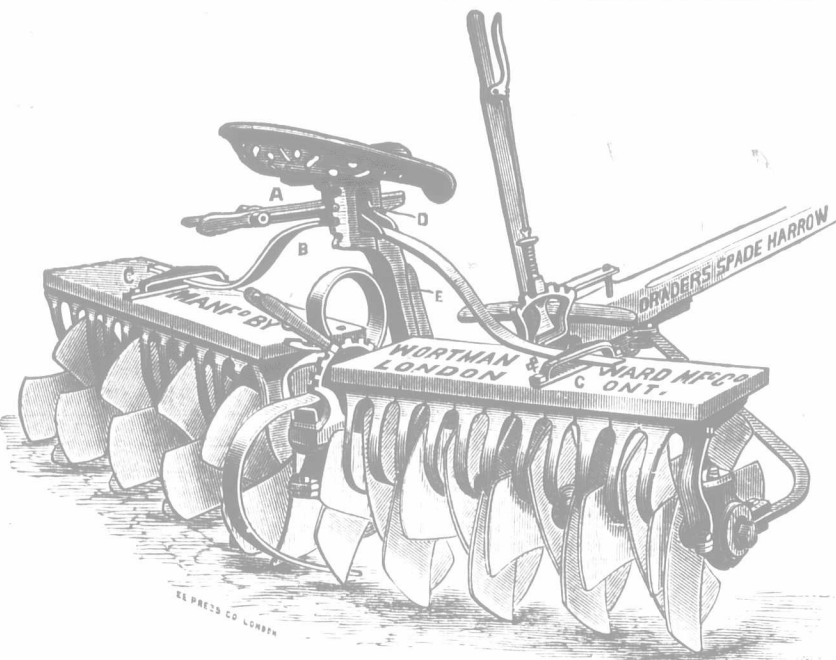
A call solicited. Visitors always welcome.

T. W. EVANS, YELVERTON P. O., ONT.

Pontypool Station and Telegraph Office on C. P. R., fifty miles east of Toronto.

309-a-OM

DRADER'S SPADE HARROW



THE GREATEST PULVERIZER AND CULTIVATOR EVER MADE, for proof of which, on application, we will send as reference the names of parties who have used the machine.

Farmers are sounding its praise everywhere, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific orders have rolled in until we have not been able to supply one half the demand, though our shops have been run day and night; and now, at this early date, our orders for next season's delivery outnumber our entire output previous to this date. We have increased to a capacity of 100 a week, and only hope to be able to meet the demand.

As will be seen by the cut, it is constructed with 2 revolving cylinders, composed of 56 spades, 6 inches wide and 8 inches long, set 2 inches apart, and when in motion turns the ground up as completely as can be done by hand. The machine has 168 sharp cutting edges, and in working the ground it does not drag or trail, but turns the soil up and lets it drop loose behind the machine, leaving the sub-soil on top and a level surface. It works in any kind of land; and in mucky, clammy soil, where the Disk and Spring Tooth Harrows clog up and become useless, the Spade Harrow will work right along. Nothing will work up fall plowing so well; nothing can cut up and pulverize sod like it. It makes a first-class seed bed, and does not turn the grass up. On corn or pea stubble a first-class fall seeding can be made, with less than half the labor than if done with any other machine.

Send for descriptive circulars and prices. Good and responsible agents wanted everywhere.

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Address—**THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.**

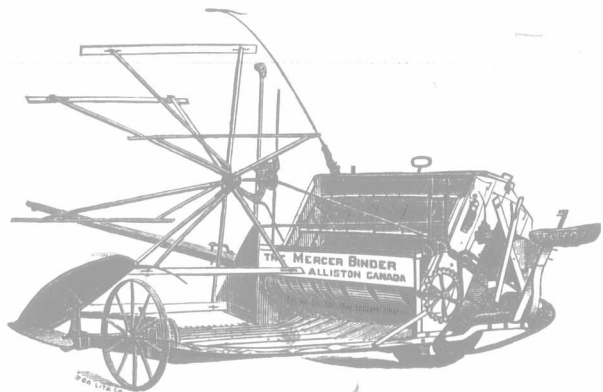
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 Besides a general stock of all Implements required on a farm.

Farmers and Intending Purchasers would do well to call and see our Samples.

Agencies at Brandon, Hartney, Virden, Portage, Letellier, and Neepawa.

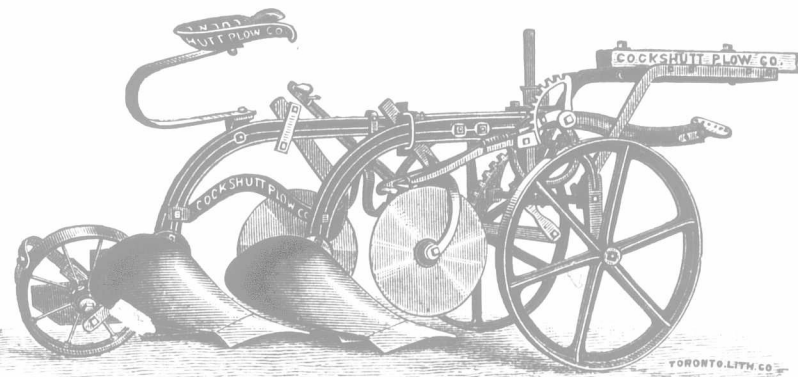
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TIME SAVED IS MONEY MADE. Our Plows will save it for you.

Ask for Cockshutt's Goods, and don't be induced to take others.
COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Ltd., Brantford, Canada.
 SEND FOR CATALOGUE. 309-b-OM

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To Threshing Machine Owners:
 IF YOU WANT A

TANK FORCE PUMP

of the most improved kind, with
SUCTION HOSE,
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W. H. McINTYRE, Pump Manufacturer
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Brandon Pump Works.

I. M. RIESBERRY,
 PROPRIETOR,
 Manufacturer and Dealer in

Wood and Iron Pumps.

Every pump warranted. Over 3,000 in use in Manitoba.
 Agents Wanted in every locality to sell our Pumps.

Send for Circular and Price List.
 9th Street, BRANDON, I. M. Riesberry. 21-a-M

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The Red, White and Roan.

TO REDUCE STOCK

GREIG BROS.

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

Intending purchasers will be met on receipt of letter or telegraph to Otterburne. 12-tf-M

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Just what you want.

Hand-Made Boots & Shoes

Durable, Neat and Cheap. Send for prices to
ORR & CHRISTIE,
 542 Main Street, Winnipeg. 19-y-M

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 ATTENTION!

Is directed to the Wisconsin Central Lines as the direct route to and from Milwaukee, Chicago and all points East and South. Two through fast trains with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers and the Central's famous Dining Cars attached each way daily, between Minneapolis and St. Paul and Milwaukee and Chicago.
 For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time table and other information, apply to any ticket agent in the United States or Canada, or at City Offices, corner Washington and Nicollet Aves., Minneapolis, or 102 East 3rd St., St. Paul, or to F. H. Ansor, General Northwestern Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn. 18-g-M

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You can rest and get a good lunch with a nice cup of **TEA, COFFEE, MILK, TEMPERANCE DRINKS** or some of the finest **ICE CREAM** made, after which you can purchase some of the finest fruits grown to take with you for home consumption by calling at **W. P. HUFFS, 464 Main-St.,**
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Yes, it is Craske

—THAT PURCHASES—
 Farmer's Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Hides, Wool, &c., and gives the highest price. It is **CRASKE** that sells Dry Goods, Boots, Tinware, at the very lowest prices. The Tea he sells at 50c. per lb. will astonish you. Freight paid. **J. G. CRASKE,**
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Supplied direct to Schools at
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Write for **ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS** and
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SALE OF PURE-BRED
REGISTERED HOGS AND SHEEP.

Dr. J. Y. Ormsby, of Streetsville, Ont., intends selling a consignment of

Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs

—AND—
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

At Brandon, Man., about the middle of October.

These hogs and sheep will be all selected from the best herds and flocks in Ontario, and will include imported and home-bred animals of the choicest quality only. A registered pedigree will be furnished with every animal. This will be a rare chance to purchase choice breeding stock at reasonable figures. For further particulars see October number. 21-a-M

Brandon Horse Exchange.

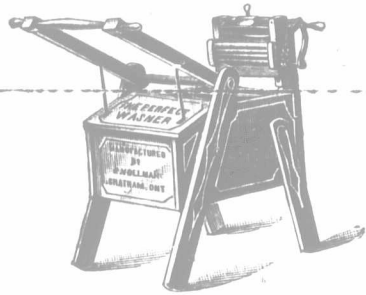
TROTTER & TROTTER,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
LIVE STOCK.
Outfits Bought and Sold.

A constant supply of
HORSES — ALWAYS — ON — HAND.

Correspondence invited with all desiring to buy or sell horses. The stables are new and fitted with every convenience, and situated on Sixth Street, having large and well ventilated stalls and boxes capable of holding over 100 horses.

A. TROTTER. BRANDON. B. TROTTER. 14-v-M

THE PERFECT WASHER



Has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it, combining ease in working with a great saving of time and the least possible wear on the clothes. All machines are warranted for

one year, and breaks from imperfect manufacture will be replaced free. Sample machines will be shipped on trial. Testimonials furnished. Address,

PHILIP VOLMER, Manufacturer, 301-y-OM CHATHAM, ONT.

Send three cent stamp for price list and circular.

HOGS. = HOGS.

ALLEN & BROWN,

Pork Packers, Provision Dealers & Sausage Manufacturers

Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Eggs, etc.

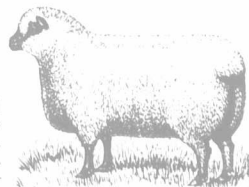
Close prices to the trade. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Live or dressed hogs wanted. — 70 McDermot St., Winnipeg. 21-y-M

SHROPSHIRE !

E. J. REED,

Souris, Man.,

Breeder of pure bred Shropshire sheep. Sheep from the flocks of R. Bach & Son and H. B. Giles, Onibury, Eng. Imported two shear ram and ten ram lambs for sale. 21-c-M



SOURIS P. O., MAN.

R. R. KEITH,
AUCTIONEER,

15 AND 17 JEMIMA STREET, WINNIPEG.

Live Stock Salesman.

Sales conducted in city or country. Register kept of stock for private sale. Prompt settlements. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. 21-x-M

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD!

Send Twenty-five Cents for large Life-size Picture.

R. D. CAMPBELL,

Books and Stationery, 532 Main Street, Winnipeg.

P. S.—WILL PROCURE ANY BOOK PUBLISHED. SHORTEST NOTICE. 19-y-M

JOHNE. SMITH

Beresford Stock Farm, Brandon.



We have a carefully selected herd of Shortborns, and can supply our customers with animals of any age or sex. Sometimes we are sold out, the demand is so great, but all parties can depend on getting what they require, as we import when the demand exceeds the supply. Come and see the stock. Wire or write.

J. E. SMITH,

Box 274, Brandon, Man.

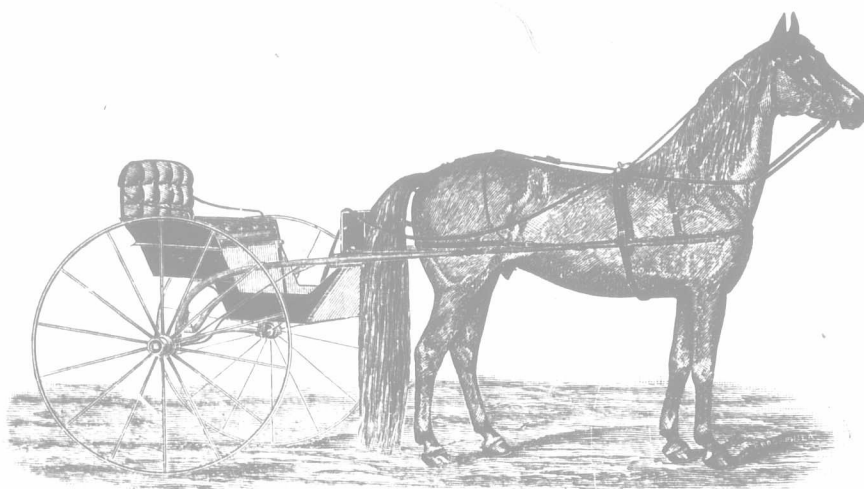
R. COCHRANE & CO.,

JAMES STREET,

WINNIPEG, = = MANITOBA,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JOBBERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

WHEELED * AND * WINTER * VEHICLES



OUR FAMOUS ANDERSON CART.

When in the city don't neglect to inspect our stock of

Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs,
Cutters, Harness, Tops, Trim-
mings and Wood Goods. 21-r-M

Montreal Exposition Company.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

September 17th to 25th, 1891

\$25,000 in Prizes.

GRAND DISPLAY OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS.

Unsurpassed in the Dominion.
 Splendid Show of Poultry.
 International Bench Show of Dogs.
 WORKING DAY.
 Machinery in Motion. Processes of Manufacture.
 UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS.
 Military and other Bands.
 H.M.S. "Canada," of the North American Station,
 in the harbor. The Marvellous Phonograph.
 Great Wild West Show. Roman Hippodrome

EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

Conveniently situated near the city, and adjoining Mount Royal Park. Reduced rates by rail and boat. Cheap excursions from all parts.

Admission each day, 25 cents.

Intending Exhibitors should send in their entries without delay.

For all information apply to

S. C. STEVENSON, Manager and Secretary.
 HON. LOUIS TOURVILLE, President,
 309-a-OM 76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

MEN WANTED—TO SELL FOR THE FONT-HILL nurseries of Canada, which have been increased to 700 acres; stock choice and complete in all lines; newest specialties; hardy Russian fruits, etc. Liberal pay weekly; can start men to work at once; first-class outfit free. Write without delay for particulars to Stone & Wellington, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

SECOND-HAND GOODS!

J. E. AYLSWORTH,
 Brandon, - Rosser Avenue East, Sixth Street.

WE HAVE ON HAND

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

at prices much below regular values. It will pay farmers to inspect our

COOKING STOVES and COAL HEATERS.

J. E. AYLSWORTH,
 Rosser Avenue East, 21-a-M Sixth Street.

WESTERN LUMBER CO. LIMITED.

MILLS:

Rat Portage & Fort Francis

WE HANDLE

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

of every description in our

BRANDON YARD.

Ours is the only yard that handles Pine exclusively at \$20 per M. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

YARDS: Foot of 4th Street, 21-a-M

ALEX. TAYLOR

Carries the Largest Stock in the city of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS

— AND —

TOYS, SCHOOL BOOKS

— AND —

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

When visiting the Exhibition this fall give him a call.

ALEX. TAYLOR,

472 Main Street, - - - Winnipeg.

P.S.—Write for prices. 21-c-M

TO BUILD CHEAP

— YOU MUST —

BUY CHEAP.

You can do this by purchasing from

L. J. ASHLEY

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, ETC.

— ALSO —

SWORD'S PATENT SIDING.

The more it shrinks the tighter become the joint.

YARD: Corner 8th Street and Pacific Avenue, Brandon, Man. 21-a-M

MACFARLANE & FLUMERFELT,

BRANDON, - MAN.,

ESTATE DEALERS.

We have nearly two hundred Choice farms for sale in the County of Brandon, Manitoba. Correspondence solicited. Write for printed list.

21-a-M MACFARLANE & FLUMERFELT.

Laidlaw, Green & Co.

have a full supply of all kinds of

BRASS GOODS AND FITTINGS

Handcock Inspirators, Steam Gauges, Glass Oilers, Lubricators, Safety Valves.

Supply of

WATER TANKS

on hand. Traction and Portable Engines. Engine and Boiler Repairing a specialty.

Laidlaw, Green & Co.,

WORKS: Tenth street, near corner Princess avenue.

BRANDON, - 21-b-M - MANITOBA.



PURE BONE AND ANIMAL FERTILIZERS. \$150.00 in Gold!

One hundred and fifty dollars in prizes will be paid in gold for POTATOES and FALL WHEAT HARVESTED FALL 1892, —RAISED EXCLUSIVELY ON—

FREEMAN'S - FERTILIZERS

AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

- \$50.00 in Gold for the Best Acre of Potatoes.
- \$25.00 in Gold for the 2nd Best Acre of Potatoes.
- \$50.00 in Gold for the Best 5 Acres Fall Wheat.
- \$25.00 in Gold for the 2nd Best 5 Acres Fall Wheat.

Rules governing contest published in "Farmer's Advocate." Catalogue containing rules sent free by addressing "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., or

W. A. FREEMAN,

255 to 265 James Street North, HAMILTON.

Catalogues for 1892 mailed free to any address. It is one of the best books ever published in Canada of its kind, contains general information, manuring and growing large crops.

Five First and Two Special Prizes.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say the Fertilizer purchased from you last season gave the best results: used it on turnips, carrots, mangels and sugar beets, upon which I took five first and two special prizes. J. A. Simmers and Messrs. Steele and Bros., can speak in the highest terms of its good qualities, and can recommend it to anyone who may require a Fertilizer as being of the best quality. You will please send me another ton for the coming season. Yours truly, GEO. F. HUSBAND. Trafalgar, Jan. 23, '91. (Signed)

Would Not Farm Without It.

MR. W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—Used your Fertilizer, fall of 1889, on wheat with best of satisfaction and paying results. Obtained at least double the amount per acre of good, plump grain to where none was used. Also on sugar beets, mangels, securing large yield of roots, which took first prize at County Fair. Can highly recommend it to any one needing a good manure. Yours, F. P. GORING. Louth, Jan. 15th, 1891. (Signed)

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—Have used your Fertilizers and can highly recommend them for all kinds of crops, and believe them to be as you represent them. Yours, etc., EDWIN THORPE. Burlington, Jan. 1891. (Signed)

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

FREEMAN'S FERTILIZER WORKS.

OFFICE: 255 to 265 James-St. North, HAMILTON, ONT.

Mention this paper.

WANTED PUSING AGENTS.

398-b-OM

HOUSE DECORATIONS.

For Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Mirror Plates, or anything in this line. You will find the largest assortment and lowest prices at

W. CRANSTON & CO.'S,
215 McDermot St., Winnipeg.
Wholesale and retail. [21-y-M] 3 doors west of P.O.

BROWN & STEWART,

Real Estate Agents and Land Valuators.

Thousands of acres of improved and unimproved Farm Lands for sale near the city, and in the best parts of Manitoba. Terms to suit. Houses to rent. Rents collected. Money to loan. Properties managed for residents and non-residents. Ontario and Old Country farmers receive special attention.
Office: Room No. 4 Mc Nee block, 56 1/2 Main-st.,
21-y-M Winnipeg.

To Farmers, Agents, Contractors and Builders!

ROOFING: ROOFING!

Felt, pitch, and patent cement, pine coal, tar and gravel roofing. Painting, kalsomining and paper hanging.

OWEN DAVIES,
21-y-M 585 Balmoral street, Winnipeg.

THE DRY GOODS & CLOTHING HOUSE
OF THE CITY OF BRANDON.

STROME'S
-- Mammoth Bargain --
Establishment.

An immense stock in all departments, and values unsurpassed in the Dominion of Canada. A large and beautiful stock of dress goods, trimmings, mantles and mantle cloths, and a great stock of general dry goods and house furnishing goods, table linen and napkins, towels and toweling, sheeting and pillow cottons, bed spreads and quilts, flannel and flannelettes, English and Canadian manufacturers, lace and chenille curtains, oil cloths and carpets, which we import direct. A magnificent stock of ladies' and gents' fur goods; a stock of over \$8,000.00 worth to choose from. As a fur house, we are unsurpassed in Manitoba. A \$10,000 stock of clothing clothing of almost any kind—men's, youths' or boys', mitts, gloves, collars, ties and shirts. Six (6) cases of underwear some special value.

Strome is Never Undersold,
And his assortment

EXCELS ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.

Call and see us before purchasing.

I. R. STROME,
Cor. 9th Street and Rosser Avenue.
21-a-M

FARMERS. FARMERS.

The : Montreal : Clothing : House,
591 Main St., Winnipeg.

A large stock of clothing, boots and shoes and gents' underwear to be slaughtered. When visiting the exhibition, call and see us.

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JOHN C. ATKINSON,
M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Spencer Block, Portage Avenue,
WINNIPEG, - - - MANITOBA.
P. S. Late Inspector for the County Board of Stockport and the Council of Chester, England. Highest medals and diplomas.
21-y-M

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,
— WHOLESALE —
Paints, Oils & Glass

Our Specialties are
Pure Liquid Paints, Carriage Colors and Enamels for Decorative Purposes.
For sale by all the principal dealers.
21-y-M Market Street East, Winnipeg.

KELLY HOUSE,
RAPID CITY.

Quiet and comfortable. We invite Eastern travellers to call and try our accommodation.

JOHN KELLY,
21-c-M Proprietor.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

LARGE EGGS AND MANY OF THEM.

Farmers and others who want to improve the laying capacity of their hens should write at once and secure a choice young Cockerel. Pullets and a few of last year's hens for sale.

J. McCLURE,
21-a-M 448 10th Street south, Winnipeg.

SOUTH BRANDON
E. D. Agricultural Society

ANNUAL SHOW
TO BE HELD AT
SOURIS,
OCT. 1st, 1891.

\$500 to be Expended in Prizes.

MEMBERSHIP TICKETS \$1.00,
Which can be obtained, also all information, from the Secretary, Souris.

A special prize is offered by the Educational Department.

WM. HULL, **R. J. CRISP,**
21-a-M President. 21-a-M Secretary.

WHEN IN MELITA CALL ON
G. L. DODDS,
General Merchant, Issuer of Marriage, Licenses, Land Broker, Money to Loan, Agent for Canada Northwest Land Company, Appraiser North of Scotland Mortgage Company, Fire and Accident Insurance; Commissioner in B. R., etc.
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine, Native Horses and Cattle for sale.

WANTED.

15,000 Artisans and 10,000 farmers wanted to build up the City of Melita and buy Farm Lands in the Melita District from G. L. Dodds, direct importer of Teas, dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Coal Oil, Garden and Field Seeds, Boots, Shoes, Overalls, Shirts, in fact everything kept in a first-class General Store.

100,000 dozen fresh eggs wanted in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

I am prepared to sell cheaper than the cheapest and lower than the lowest. No old shop-worn goods in my store.

Try our 3 lb. of Japan Tea for \$1.00.

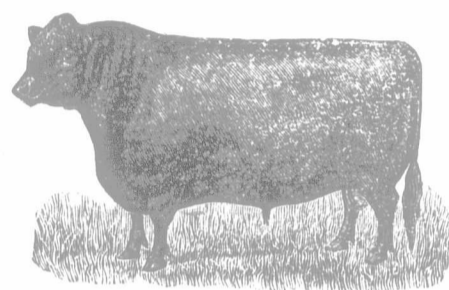
Good accommodation for the travelling public. Livery in connection.

My Motto is, that "Honesty is the Best Policy." Young, old and stranger will be squarely dealt with.

Thanking the public for past patronage and hoping to merit a continuance of the same,
I am yours respectfully,
21-a-M

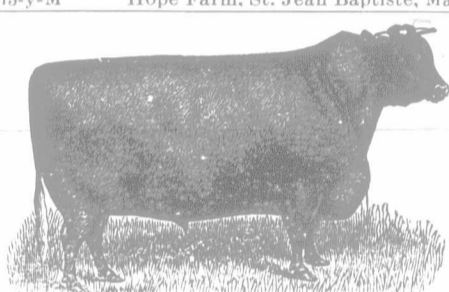
G. L. DODDS, Melita.
CONBOY,
THE JEWELLER,
For Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Silverware. All kinds of first-class goods kept in stock and sold at the lowest possible prices for cash.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Between 9th and 10th Streets, Rosser Ave., Brandon.
21-y-M

GALLOWAY CATTLE!



A FRESH LOT OF
Young Bulls and Heifers
will be imported early in the fall. Intending purchasers will do well to place their orders early. Buyers will be met at Morris, C. P. R., or St. Jean, N. P. R.

J. G. BROWN, Manager,
13-y-M Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.



SHANKS BROS., RAPID CITY MAN.,
— BREEDERS OF —

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

FARMERS, ATTENTION.
THE : ALPINE : SAFE

A Combination Safe, absolutely fire-proof, weight 500 pounds, for \$40, f.o.b. cars at Winnipeg. Every farmer and merchant should have one. Write for circulars and all particulars.

E. LEROY PELKEY, Sole Agent,
Hargrave Block, 20-y-M Winnipeg, Man

THORNDALE

STOCK FARM.

JOHN S. ROBSON,

PROPRIETOR,
MANITOBA - MAN.

Breeder and Importer of

SHORTHORN CATTLE

A choice lot of young Bulls & Heifers now on hand.

Correspondence solicited
13-15-M

CARD of THANKS

\$606.00.

HILLVIEW, Co. DENNIS,
April 23rd, 1891.

I have to thank Mr. W. A. Doyle, manager of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the sum of six hundred and six dollars, being the full amount of my claim for loss by fire of grain, etc., on the 6th instant, and which sum was paid to me immediately upon the completion of my proofs of loss.

20-c-M Sgd. **MATTHEW DRUMMOND.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

GLENHYRST.
50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.
JAMES MAXWELL, SUPT.
Shropshire Sheep.
Shetland Ponies.
Apples—(in quantity)—Plums.
Registered Stock, all ages, for sale.
JOSEPH STRATFORD, PROP., [309-y-OM]

OAKWOOD FARM.
100 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.
GEORGE WALTER, SUPT.
Have on the farm a modern wooden Silo. Capacity 250 tons.
Dorset-Horned Sheep. Jerseys, A.J.C.C. Holsteins (Royal Aagle family). Advance Register. Chester White Pigs.
Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.

CEDARS FARM.
175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.
ROBERT WALKER, SUPT.
Oxford-down Sheep.
Shorthorn Cattle.
Medium Yorkshire Pigs.
BRANTFORD P. O., CANADA.

BRANTFORD SOAP WORKS.
A. WATTS & CO.
USE IVORY BAR SOAP

KO-B-608

Northern Pacific RAILROAD TIME CARD

Taking effect Sunday, March 29, 1891 (Central or 90th Meridian Time).

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
Fr't No. 121, Daily ex. Su.	Passenger No. 117, Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger No. 118, Daily.	Fr't No. 122, Daily ex. Su.		
12.55p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.20a	3.00a		
12.40p	4.17p	3.0	Portage Junct.....	11.28a	3.15a		
11.17a	3.22p	23.5	St. Agathe.....	12.13p	4.58a		
10.09a	2.48p	40.4	Morris.....	12.52p	6.22a		
9.43a	2.33p	46.8	St. Jean.....	1.07p	6.53a		
7.50a	1.40p	65.0	Emerson.....	1.50p	8.23a		
12.26p	9.40a	161	Grand Forks.....	6.00p	5.40p		
3.15p	5.50a	226	Winnipeg Junct.....	10.00p	3.00a		
	1.30a	343	Brainerd.....	8.00a			
	8.00p	453	Duluth.....	7.00a			
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis.....	9.35a			
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.05a			

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.				WEST BOUND.			
Fr't No. 142, Mon. Wed. and Friday.	Pass. No. 138, Tu. Th. & Saturday.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Pass. No. 137, Mon. Wed. and Friday.	Fr't No. 141, Tu. Th. & Saturday.		
6.00p	12.55p	0	Morris.....	8.00p	10.30a		
4.00p	11.43a	25.9	Roland.....	4.00p	12.22p		
2.50p	11.15a	39.6	Miamt.....	4.31p	1.22p		
1.21p	10.30a	62.1	Somerset.....	5.27p	3.13p		
12.55p	10.05a	68.4	Swan Lake.....	5.42p	3.40p		
11.15a	9.07a	92.3	Balder.....	6.40p	5.20p		
10.33a	8.45a	102	Belmont.....	7.03p	6.13p		
9.07a	8.03a	120	Wawanesa.....	7.46p	7.35p		
7.00a	7.09a	145	Brandon.....	8.45p	9.30a		

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Mxd No. 148, Daily ex Su.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mxd No. 147, Daily ex. Su.		
11.40a	0	Winnipeg.....	4.30p		
11.28a	3	Portage Junction.....	4.42p		
10.20a	21	White Plains.....	5.45p		
9.10a	42.1	Oakville.....	6.50p		
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie.....	7.40p		

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118.
Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two vestibuled through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and California.
CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. **H. SWINFORD,** Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

The most popular and best route to all points
EAST, SOUTH, AND WEST.

Daily train service from Winnipeg of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, First-class Coaches.
The Dining Car Line affords the best route to all Eastern points, taking the passenger through an interesting country, making close connector, with other lines, and giving him an opportunity of visiting the famous cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. No trouble or annoyance is experienced in the checking of baggage to points in Eastern Canada. No customs examination.

OCEAN PASSAGES
and Berths secured to and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

The favorite and best route to all points in Montana, Washington, Oregon, and California.
For full information concerning rates, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent, any travelling passenger agent of the Company, or
H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agent, N. P. R., Winnipeg;
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, N. P. R., St. Paul.

STRAW CUTTERS
— AND —
ROOT PULPERS
A SPECIALTY.
HORSE-POWER STRAW CUTTERS
with Carriers, of all kinds,
FANNING MILLS, PLOWS,
ETC., ETC., MANUFACTURED BY
THE COWDY MFG. CO., - - **GUELPH, ONT.**

a-03

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
OF
AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS
- - - AND THE CELEBRATED - - -
Hackney Stallion "Firefly"

Together with a large number of other first-class stock.

Sale to take place on the grounds, and during the last day of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. This sale will afford buyers an excellent opportunity to procure the best strains in the several breeds of stock offered. For pedigrees and full particulars apply to—

21-a-M

WELD BROS., Winnipeg, Man.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. THE HOME OF THE WINNERS. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.,
Springbrook Farm,
NEW DUNDEE, - - ONT.,
--IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF--
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE
Of the Choicest Strains.

Our herd is one of the oldest established in Canada. Our record in the show ring is unsurpassed. Our stock for sale comprises cattle of both sexes and all ages.

PRICES RIGHT. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. VISITORS WELCOME.

STATIONS: AYR, ON C. P. R.; PETERSBURG, ON G. T. R.

309-a-OM

JAS. BRAY, Oak Grove Farm, Breeder of Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Young Pigs for sale. Address—JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie, Man. 16-y-M

SUGDEN'S COMPOUND TAR PILLS
—CURE—

Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, etc. Warranted purely vegetable—will not act on the bowels. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

N. W. SUGDEN, Prop., 120 Lisgar St., Winnipeg.
PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOX OF 100 PILLS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Martin, Rosser & Co. and Dawson, Bole & Co., Winnipeg, Man. 17-y-M

M. CONWAY,
Auctioneer of Pure-Bred and other Stock (20 years experience), announces to the breeders in Manitoba and Northwest Territories that he proposes holding regular sales, commencing with

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
This will be a mammoth sale of stock properly catalogued. As to reference, remember "Binscarth Herd" sold by me June 17th and 18th. If you have Pure-bred or other stock for sale communicate with me at

262 Portage Avenue, - Winnipeg.
P.S. Write for dates of country sales. 19-y-M

G. D. SMYTH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

STOVES,
HARDWARE, ETC.

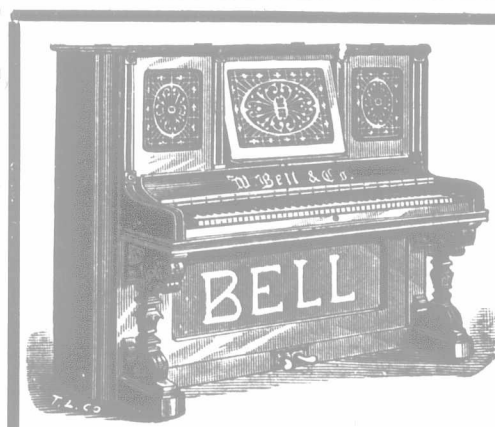
North side Rosser Avenue, west of 7th Street,

BRANDON.

21-a-M

ROBERTSON, THOMPSON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
185 Notre Dame Street East, - WINNIPEG.

We obtain the highest market value for all kinds of farm produce consigned to us, and make prompt returns either in cash or goods as desired. 20-y-M



THE GENUINE BELL
PIANOS AND ORGANS

New Williams, White and Household
SEWING MACHINES

Fully warranted. Prices low. Terms easy.

W. Grundy & Co.

6-y-M 431 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

STEVENS & BURNS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES, Portable & Traction Engines and J. I. C. Separators,
HARDWARE, ETC.

—ALSO AGENTS FOR—
THE ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESS.

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

BOX 657,

17-c-M

WINNIPEG.

THE WOODLANDS STUD

MESSRS. D. & O. SORBY,

— IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF —

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

THE WOODLANDS, GUELPH, ONT.

We have the largest and most complete establishment in Ontario. Our last importation has just arrived, containing the get of such sires as Darnley, Lord Ailsa, McCamon, etc.

WE IMPORT THE BEST.

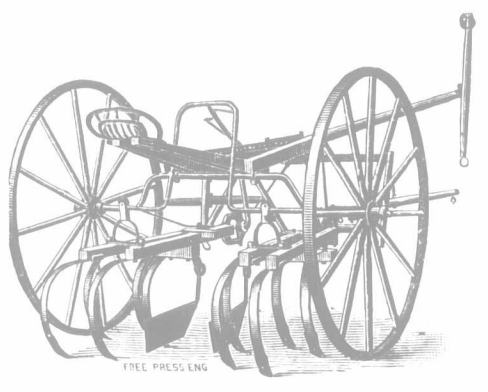
We always have a choice selection of Colts and Fillies, both imported and home-bred, for buyers to choose from. We sell at close figures and on reasonable terms. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show our horses.

WE BREED THE BEST.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

309-a-OM

AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY



DETROIT, MICH.,
E. U. de A.
WINDSOR, ONT.,
Canada.



**AMERICAN SPRING TOOTH
WHEEL = HARROW = CULTIVATORS
SEEDERS AND BEAN HARVESTERS.**

FOUR IMPLEMENTS COMBINED IN ONE.

Each of these machines, with the broadcast seeder attachment, can be used to sow all kinds of small grain and grass seed. By removing the seeder attachment, each machine can be changed into a complete pulverizer, and also a complete cultivator for all row crops. An entirely new and most valuable improvement is a shovel point made especially for CUTTING THISTLES. Canadian farmers in particular are delighted with it.

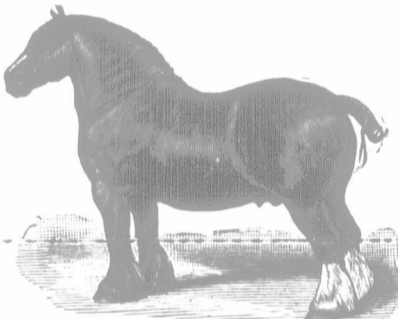
309-b-OM

WE HAVE A LARGE SEEDER, 13 FEET WIDE, THOROUGHLY ADAPTED FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

STOCK FOR SALE.
S. C. JOHNSTON,
 -Letters and telegrams-
Manilla, Ont.,
 (80 miles from Toronto, on the Midland), importer of
REGISTERED
CLYDESDALES.
 The fifth annual importation consists of the get of the famous sires Lord Erskine, Top Gallant, Sir Michael S. Kelmorlie. Stock all selected by myself, and for sale at the lowest living profits. 301-y-OM



J. D. MCGREGOR & CO.,
 Box 183, Brandon, Man.,
 Direct importers of
ENGLISH SHIRES
 Cleveland Bays, Hackneys, Suffolk Punch
 and Thoroughbred Stallions.



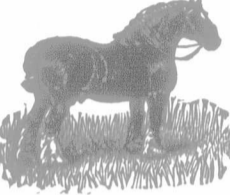
Our next importation will arrive about September 1st, and will comprise a large number of choicely bred young stallions of the above breeds and a few specially selected Mares and Fillies. Foal-getters guaranteed. Terms easy. 16-y-1f-M.

THOS. HARKNESS,
HORSE DEALER,
 Brandon, Man.
 I handle all kinds of Horses, and make a specialty of Western Mares and Foals, either Single or in Bunches.
CLYDE STABLE, 9th Street,
 Midway between N. P. & C. P. Depots.
ROBT. L. LAING, Oak Lake, Man.



Breeder of High-Class Berkshires.
 All Stock Registered. Young Pigs for Sale.

JNO. OUGHTEN,
 Willow Brook Stock Farm,
CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.
 BREEDER OF
 Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, Swells and various other Improved Chester White, Stock registered, France, Hackneys and White Wyandotte Fowls, Birds, etc.
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS



CLYDESDALES
For Sale.
 First Prize-winning Stallions, the get of Darnley (222) and Lork Erskine (1744).
JAS. HENDERSON,
 302-y-OM BELTON, ONT.

Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.
 Choice Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Colts and Fillies, Shropshires, imported and Home-bred of the very best strains. Berkshires, bred from Snell Bros.' stock. Prices right. Always glad to show stock. **T. M. WHITESIDE,** Ellesmere P.O., Ont., Agincourt Station on C. P. R. and Midland Div. G. T. R., 1 mile. 304-y-OM




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

ROBT. NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,
 -IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF-
 Clydesdales, Shires, Coachers, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.
 I have still a few of the twelve yearly importation of high quality on hand, notably, James Arthur (5888); sire Macgregor (14-7); sire of dam Prince of Wales (673). Macheemie (7509); sire Macgregor (1485), own brother to the great breeding horses, Macpherson, Macalium and Energy, Yorkshire Coachers. Seven imported mares from Druid, Darnley, etc.; four in foal. Also some good Shetlands. Having every facility for purchasing direct from the breeder myself, neither acting agent in Scotland or here, and paying cash, I am prepared to sell on any terms agreed upon. Quality and pedigree of the best. Give me a call. The farm is situated 40 miles southwest of Montreal, on the G. T. R., and 100 miles east of Ottawa, on the C. A. R. Station on the farm.
 303-y-OM **ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P.O., Que.**

A GRANDLY BRED ROAD STALLION!
JACK DILLARD, bright bay; a few white hairs round one hind foot; three years old July 10th; a grand, big, open-gaited colt; winner of the colt stakes at Stoney Creek, 1890, as a two-year-old. Whoever gets him gets a mover. Sire Dillard Wilkes, by Red Wilkes. Service fee, \$500. Dam by Harkaway; 2nd dam by Caledonia Chief; 3rd dam by Old Royal George. Price right. Come and see him. Also an AI Jersey Cow; bred at Oaklands; registered A.J.C.C.; a grand pedigree and a good milkier, for less than half her value. **J. W. JARDINE,** Vine Vale Farm, Hamilton, Ont. 307-c-OM

D. P. McPHAIL & SON,
 Vernon, near Ottawa,
 Owners of the celebrated Hackney Stallion
"BRILLIANT" 1434,
 also first class Shorthorn Cattle always on hand. Inspection invited. Visitors always welcome.
 309-OM




Imported and Canadian bred
CLYDESDALES.
 We challenge competition for quality and smoothness in our horses. Imported Stallions and Mares of the most desirable strains. We have been most successful in the show rings with mares, colts and fillies of our breeding. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.
PROUSE & WILLIAMSON,
 308-a-OM Ingersoll, Ont.

IMPORTED & CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.
BLATTIE & TORRANCE, Summerhill Farm, Markham, Ont., importers of and dealers in Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of the choicest strains; also Reg. Canadian-breds always for sale.
 284-A-OM



CLYDESDALE
STALLION
FOR SALE.
 Sea Pilot, No. 3177,
 Vol. 6.
 Apply-
L. CALBRAITH,
 Mt. Forest.
 309-a-OM



PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS.
 Walter Lynch, Proprietor, Westbourne, Man.
 Fifteen first and one second herd prizes in sixteen years. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 18-y-M

- ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES. -
J. G. WARDLOWE, Fairview Farm, Downsview, Ont., breeder of and dealer in Registered Shire Stallions and Mares; also some choice Canadian-bred Draughts on hand. 304-y
HON. LOUIS BEAUBIEN, Pres., MONTREAL.
BARON EDEGRANCEY, Vice-Pres., PARIS, France.
 30 St. James Street, MONTREAL, CANADA.

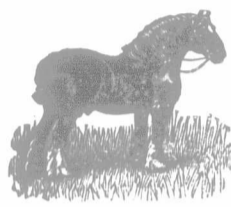
LA COMPAGNIE
DU HARAS NATIONAL
NORMAN, PERCHERON, BRETON STALLIONS
 300-f-OM Canadian Horses.

INGLEDALE FARM, WINONA, ONT.
J. CARPENTER, Prop.
STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS, including the produce of such sires as Almont Wilkes (11242), 2, 2, 2, 4, Gen. Stanton (2545), and Superior (3780), out of registered mares by Brown Douglas (10377) and Winfield Scott (1319). Two stallions of the choicest breeding now for sale. **JERSEYS** of the choicest butter strains. All the young things sired by the sweet-stakes St. Lambert bull, Nell's John Bull. Young stock for sale. Prices and terms reasonable. Also a choice fruit and stock farm for sale. 307-y-OM

5-YEAR-OLD
Imported Clydesdale Stallion.
 I offer for sale, at reasonable figures, the Imported Clydesdale Stallion Seabreeze (6281), sire Viscount (2477), dam by Jacks the Lad (401). A prize-winner, sound and right and a sure foal getter.
WM. SMUCK. - Commercial Hotel, Ayr, Ont.
 309-c-OM

5 SHIRE STALLIONS FOR SALE
CHIEFTAIN, 7 years, imported; 2nd prize at Royal Show '87; **ACTIVE,** 4 years, imported; 1st prize at Buffalo Show '88; **CHARLIE,** 3 years, imported; 1st prize at Toronto Show '90. Also a two-year-old and a yearling, both from imported sires and dams. All these horses are registered, and are sound and right in every way. We will sell any or all of them for far less than their value, as we are overstocked and have no use for so many stallions. This is a rare chance to get a good registered Shire at your own price. Address-
MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON,
 308-f-OM Welland P.O. and Station, Ont.

Registered Rough-Coated Scotch Collies.
 Young dogs for sale from the imported sires Turk H., first prize Toronto, and Moonstone, value \$500, and out of the choicest prize-winning bitches money could buy in England. **A. BURLAND,** Sec. Ont. Collie Club, Grimsby, Ont. 307-y-OM



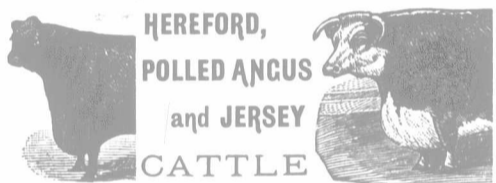
CLYDESDALES & Shetland Ponies.
A. K. TEGART,
 Importer and Breeder, offers for sale choice stallions and mares of the above breeds. Address—**Tottenham, Ont.** 298-y-OM

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS
 Headed by Mambrino Rattler, alias Crown Prince (1247), the best bred son of Mambrino Patchen in the Dominion. Write for his terms of service. Also standard Mares of choice breeding. A grand young Stallion for sale. **A. M. Vansicle,** Jerseyville Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ont. 305-y-OM

PURE-BRED GUERNSEY BULLS AND HEIFERS.
 Improved Large Yorkshires, all ages.
WM. DAVIES, Kinc Croft Farm, MARKHAM, ONT. 309-a-OM

DAWES & CO., LACHINE, P. Q.
 Importers and Breeders of—

THOROUGHBRED & SHIRE HORSES



HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS and JERSEY CATTLE
BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE.
 The largest breeding establishment in Canada. Inspection and correspondence solicited. 303-y-OM

1864. 1891.
HILLHURST FARM
 Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford & Jersey Cattle, Hackney & Standard Trotting Horses, Shropshire Sheep & Yorkshire Swine.

Forty Ram and Ewe Lambs, registered stock; also a few Shearlings, Aberdeen-Angus Bull Calves, Hereford Cows and Heifers. Boar and Sow Pigs for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST ST'N P.O., Compton Co., P.Q. 309-a-OM

SOMETHING NEW IN CATTLE.

The famous Norfolk Red Polled Cattle have for years been favorites with American farmers, combining, as they do, easy fattening and deep milking properties. Canadian farmers, it will pay you to introduce them to your country.

W. P. CROUCH, Breeder and Importer, Randolph, Crawford Co., Penn. 309-y-OM

JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.
ROBT. REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Helier bull Otolie 1729 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 308-y-OM

Jerseys for Sale.

Some of the finest heifers and calves I ever bred, and at lower prices than I ever offered before. Registered, and express paid by me to any reasonable point. Herd headed by the famous pure St. Lambert bull, Canada's Sir George, prize winner every time shown, son of Allie of St. Lambert, 26 3/4 lbs. butter in one week; Massena's son, pure St. Lambert sire, dam the great Massena, one of the wonders of the Jersey world, estimated to have made 902 lbs. 2 oz. butter in one year and eleven days—actually yielded 9,099 lbs. milk in one year and eleven days; Signal of Belvedere, inbred Signal, dam the celebrated prize cow, Miss Sata-nella, 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter in one week, on second calf only.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont., Canada. 303-y-OM

MR. A. McLEAN HOWARD, JR.
 BREEDER OF—
REGISTERED - JERSEY - CATTLE
 ALSO—
HACKNEY AND COB HORSES.
 Has also a few for disposal. For particulars address, **A. McLEAN HOWARD, JR.,** 309-a-OM Glen Duart Farm, TORONTO, CAN

FOR SALE.

THE ENTIRE HERD OF—

OAKDALE FARM JERSEYS

Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All will be exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto in September, and everything is for sale.

309-a-OM **JOHN LEYS.**

JERSEYS FOR SALE



Nine Heifers and Heifer Calves—six registered in A.J.C.C.; five in calf to 100 per cent. the grandest bred Jersey bull living, being full brother to Stoke Pogs 3rd; all from very rich milking cows. Also Seventy Imp. Shropshire Swine, Shearlings and Lambs, sired by first prize rams at Toronto Industrial, 1890.

W. D. REESOR, 308-b-OM ELM PARK FARM, MARKHAM.

Holstein Friesians

of the most remarkable families and greatest performers. Stock of all ages for sale at the lowest possible prices. Railway Stations—Tavistock and Hamburg, on G. T.R. Post Office—Cassel, Ont. H. & W. F. BOLLERT. 306-y-OM

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
 STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.

Two nicely marked Yearling Bulls of the best milking strains.

JOHN TREMAIN, FOREST, ONT. 302-y-OM

RICHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

When we founded our herd our motto was "Quality and Breeding," and as a result we now offer for sale some choice young things rich in the most fashionable strains of blood. Look for our herd at Toronto Fair. **J. C. McNIVEN & SON,** Lansdowne Farm, WINONA P.O., ONT. 307-y-OM

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

JAMES A. MULLEN
 CYPRESS RIVER, MAN.
 Breeder of Clydesdales, Shortorns and Berkshires, Pekin Ducks, and the best of Game Fowls. Eggs for hatching in season. 16-f-M

BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM
 Ancaster, Ontario.

R. S. STEVENSON,
 Breeder of Holstein Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Pigs. Holsteins recorded in advanced registry. Yorkshires bred from imported stock. Young stock for sale at all times. 295-y-OM

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS AND HEIFERS.
 John Pringle, Maple Lawn Farm, Ayr, Ont., offers for sale a few well-bred bulls and heifers of the above breed at reasonable figures. My bull, Ira's King, was bred by Dudley Miller, and my cows are all of choice breeding. 300-y-OM

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

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

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Holsteins, bulls and heifers, for sale at very reasonable figures. Write or come and see me. Also one or two high grades.—**JNO. A. LINE,** Sherwood, Ont., Richmond Hill Station. 304-f-OM

Holstein-Friesians

My herd is composed of the choicest individuals obtainable, and belong to the best milking strains. Young stock at the lowest living prices. Communications promptly attended to. Watford R. R. Station. 306 **S. D. BARNES,** Birnam P. O.

YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULLS, WITH FIRST CLASS PEDIGREES, FOR SALE BY **NICOL & SON,** CATARAQUI, ONT., CAN. 309-a-OM

PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.

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

JAMES DRUMMOND, 302-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

ONE AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, three months old, of milking points; also fifteen fine **YORKSHIRE PIGS** ready to ship. All stock eligible to register. At the old price, \$5 each.

ALEX. HUME, 309-a-OM Burnbrae, P. O. Ont.

Imported and Canadian-Bred

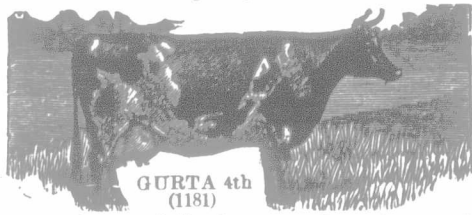


AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.

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

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

Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale

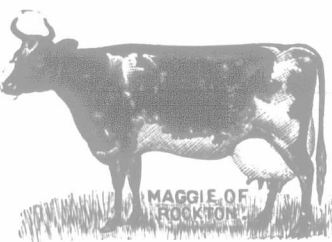


Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address

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

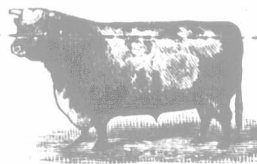
PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

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



JAS. McCORMICK,
299-y-O M Rookton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES & COTSWOLDS.



I have now on hand FOR SALE an extra good lot of Truly-Bred Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Cotswolds.

Among my Cows, Heifers and young Bulls are some fine show animals. The Clydesdales are of equal quality.

My Prices are low and Terms liberal. Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

DAVID BIRRELL,
Telegraph and Post Office—GREENWOOD, ONT.
309-F-OM

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,
Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have one of the finest show cows in Ontario for sale. Waterloo-Booth strain. H. Chisholm, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 308-y-OM

SHORTHORN : BULLS : AND : HEIFERS
BY "VICE CONSUL" (4139, IMP.)

Southdown Rams from Registered Imported Stock.
BANNER AND GOLDEN GIANT SIDE OATS.

309-a-OM **JOHN MILLER, Markham.**

CHOICE SHORTHORNS

Mr. John Ackroy & Son, Hillside Farm, Highfield P.O., Ont., have been breeding Shorthorns for over thirty years, and now offer a few young bulls and heifers of the richest breeding for sale at reasonable figures. Our cattle are the smooth, short-legged, beefy kind. Imported Scotch bull Reporter heads the herd. Station and Telegraph, MALTON, ONT. 305-y-OM



SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

The herd is headed by the noted Scotch stocker, "Mina Chief" (13620). The females consist of Mina and Strathallan families. Our Berkshires are prize winners wherever shown. Choice young bulls and Berkshires for sale.
C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P. O., Elderton Stn., Ont.
JAMES QUIRRE, Delawon, Ont. 307-y-OM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires.

My Shorthorns are bred from stock imported by such noted breeders as Arthur Johnson, J. C. Snell and Green Bros. I have a few choice heifers for sale. My Improved Large Yorkshires were imported directly from the famous herd of C. E. Duckering, Kirton, Lindsay, England. I have some young pigs imported in their dam, for sale. Prince Regent, bred by Snell Bros., heads my Berkshire herd. Times are hard and my prices are right. Write or call. **A. F. McGILL, Hillsburg, Ont.** 302-y-OM

BOW PARK HERD

—OF—
PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices.

ADDRESS—
JOHN HOPE, Manager,
303-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

Shorthorns, English Berkshires & Improved Large White Yorkshire Swine. Some choice Shorthorn Bulls from six to sixteen months old, the get of "Roan Prince." A number of first-class Berkshire Boars fit for service; also young pigs six weeks old, good quality and from imp. stock. Also Improved Yorkshires of same age and from imported stock. Prices reasonable.
305-y-OM **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**



NEIDPATH STOCK FARM.

We breed Scotch Shorthorns, founded on choice representatives, from the famous Aberdeen herds of Duthie, Marr and E. Cruickshank, headed by the Cruickshank Victoria-Nonpareil bull INDIAN PRINCE. Produce only for sale. Address—

THOS. BALLANTYNE & SON
302-y-OM STRATFORD, ONT., CAN.



JOHN MILLER & SONS
Brougham, Ont.



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

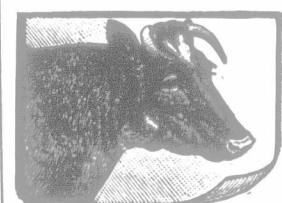
SHORTHORNS
—AND—
COTSWOLDS
FOR SALE.

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

JAMES GRAHAM,
290-y PORT PERRY, ONT.



OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM



Shorthorns & Berkshires

My herd of Shorthorns are from select milking strains. Young animals at right prices. A few fine yearling bulls now ready. For particulars and pedigrees of stock address

DAVID HAY,
309-y-OM ARKONA, ONT.

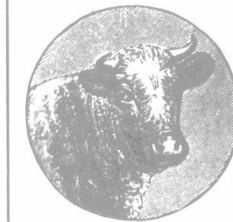
"SHORTHORNS ARE LOOKING UP,"
But times are hard, and money still scarce. I will sell a few well-bred bulls and heifers of Bates blood, and an aged bull at hard-pan prices. Write me, or come and see them. **M. G. Ireland,** Meadow Lawn Farm, COPETOWN, ONT. 306-y-OM

FARMERS, LOOK HERE.

If you want a registered Shorthorn bull I can give you your pick of three, from 10 to 18 months old, for \$10. These bulls are sired by Royal Barrington 3rd (10210) and out of cows of a grand milking strain, but they and a few choice cows and heifers must be sold as I am going out of the business.

C. PETTIT,
308-d-OM South End P.O., Ont.

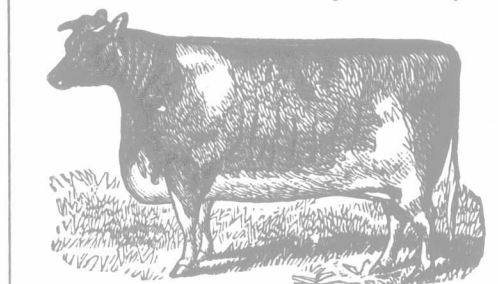
SHORTHORNS.
6 Show Bull Calves



from imported cows and their daughters, grandly bred and first class stock; red and rich roan. Prices reasonable.
305-OM

D. ALEXANDER, Brigden,
Lambton Co., Ont. 308-OM

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Greenwood, Ont.,



Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE prices, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

EXCELLENT CLYDESDALES OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE.
New Catalogue for 1891 now ready for delivery. Send for one; they are sent free.

My motto: "No business no harm."
Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Clarendon Station on C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 290-1f

Imported Sheep at Farmers' Prices.

Hampshire Downs, Dorset Horns, Cotswolds and Lincolns. Rams and Ewes, imported and home-bred. For sale at reasonable figures. No duty. No quarantine.

Mrs. Wm. Newton & Son,
PONTIAC, MICH. 309-c-OM

SHROPESHIRE



We handle none but the best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.

THONGER & BLAKE BROS.,
Wolf's Head Farm, NESSCLIFF, Salop, ENG.
309-y-OM and GALESBURG, Mich., U. S. A.

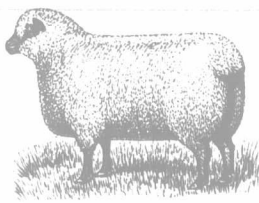
LORRIDGE FARM, RICHMOND HILL, ONT
MESSRS. ROBT. MARSH & SONS
 offer for sale choice Southdown Sheep of all ages, from their well-known flock, which has taken over 2,000 prizes since its establishment. Correspondence promptly attended to. 307-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
 A fine selection of SHEARLING EWES, RAM AND EWE LAMBS from imported ewes and sired by Royal Uffington 11116.
 Address—
J. & J. SMITH,
 Paris, Ont.
 309-c-OM



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
 —AND—
Improved Large Yorkshires

Our breeding ewes are all imported from well-known flocks, and we have an extra good lot of lambs of both sexes for sale, got by our shearing ram that was highly commended at the Royal at Plymouth last year. Also a few choice ewes, and a nice lot of pedigree Yorkshires from prize stock in England. Be sure to write us, or call and see us before buying. We have ninety head to select from.
WM. MEDCRAFT & SON,
 300-y-OM Sparta P.O. and Telegraph Station.



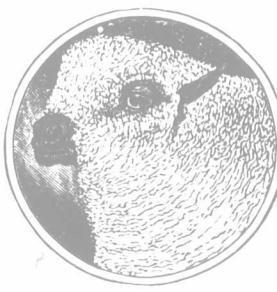
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Shearling Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs from Imported Sire and Dam.
 Prices lower than the lowest.
SHORE BROS.,
 White Oak.
 298-y-OM



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

The Loughcrew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance & blood, Eavens, Beach, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale first Wednesday in September.



EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.
 Apply to **J. DIXON,**
 Loughcrew, Oldcastle,
 Co. Meath, Ireland.
 307-y-OM

LINCOLN SHEEP

I always have for inspection and sale a large flock of pure Lincoln Longwool Sheep, including many prize-winners, having taken eighty prizes the last two years at the Royal and other shows, for both rams and ewes, also the first for the best collection of Lincoln fleeces of wool at the Royal Windsor show last year, which proves the character of this flock, which is most famous for their great size and 120 years' good breeding. Also breeder of



WHITE YORKSHIRE PIGS
 Address—
HENRY DUDDING,
 Ribby Grove, Gt. Grimsby,
 Lincolnshire, Eng.
 307-y-OM

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.
F. BACH & SON,
 Onbury, Shropshire,
 ENGLAND.
 289-y

PURE-BRED : REGISTERED : SHROPSHIRE SHEEP !
 I can sell six dandy Shearling Rams and some choice Ram Lambs, bred direct from imp. stock, at prices to suit the times. Come and see them.
 305-y-OM **W. G. PETTIT, FREEMAN P.O., ONT.**

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

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP!
 JUST IMPORTED.

I have arrived home with a choice lot of Shearling Ewes. I now offer for sale over 100 Imp. Ewes (nearly all shearlings) and an extra lot of Imp. Ram and Ewe Lambs. Also two very fine two-shear Rams from one of the oldest flocks in England. Visitors welcomed.
W. S. HAWKSHAW,
 GLANWORTH, ONT.
 (7 miles south of London.) 291-ff-OM

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Imported Ram Lambs, Shearling Rams, Imported Breeding and Shearling Ewes; Ewe Lambs imported or bred from imported sire and dam.
W. E. WRIGHT,
 307-y-OM Glanworth.

REGISTERED SOUTH DOWNS

Thirty Rams and Ram Lambs, Fifty Ewes and Ewe Lambs to select from; imported or bred from imported sire and dam from the best flocks in England. This year's importation to arrive about August 1st. The most successful flock in existence; awarded champion silver cup, ten gold and silver medals, and over 1,000 prizes in ten years.
 Prices right. Visitors welcome. Call on or address
 308-b-OM **JOHN JACKSON & SONS, ABINGDON, ONT., CAN.**

DORSET HORN SHEEP

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

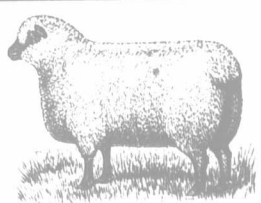


FOR SALE
 Twenty imported registered Shropshire Ewes, two Shears; one Shearling Ram and twenty-eight Lambs. All of the best quality and breeding. Also Jersey Cattle & Clydesdale Horses. **WM. ROLPH,**
 Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont. 309-a-OM

CHOICE REGISTERED SOUTH DOWNS.
 Messrs. A. Telfer & Son, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 300-y-OM

GREENHOUSE SHORTHORNS
 —AND—
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

I offer for sale at very reasonable prices a very choice lot of imported 2-shear ewes, imp. rams and ewe lambs; also several home-bred lambs and one grand 2-shear ram. Plymouth Rock & White Leghorn Cockerels cheap and good. Write or come and see me.
W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT., G. T. R.
 Station, Guelph, C. P. R., Corwhin 309-a-OM



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

TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.
 Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.
 The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:
"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.
 BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.
 DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.
JOHN DRYDEN.
 Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to
ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
 Sole Agent for the Dominion. 303-y-OM

BERKSHIRE SHEEP, SOUTH DOWNS, Silver Grey Dorkings.
 Breeding right. Quality right. Prices right.
E. MARTIN, Nithside Farm,
 309-y-OM Paris Station, Canning, Ont.

EXCELSIOR HERD.
G. M. Anderson; Tyneside, Ont.,
 offers special discount sale of
Poland-China Pigs
 for September. Some fine sows, 2 to 3 months old, also some imported sows in farrow and some young boars. Special discount to make room for fall crop. 300-a-OM

POLAND CHINAS
 All pure-bred and registered. From the very best strains in America. First come first served. Write for prices. I mean business.
 298-y-OM **W. S. HARRIS, Homer, Michigan, U.S.**

BERKSHIRES —AND— COTSWOLDS. J. G. SNELL & BRO. EDMONTON P. O.,

Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.
Now is the time to secure young pigs from choice imported sows, and got by the renowned imported boars "Enterprise [1878]" and "Perry Lad [1878]". "Enterprise" won first prize at the two leading fairs in Ontario last year. He weighed just after landing from England 350 pounds. His pigs are coming fine, and are particularly well marked. We have for sale a grand lot of Yearling Cotswold Rams and Ewes which are well worthy the attention of those in want of such. Will be pleased to have visitors come and see our stock. Write for prices. 298-y-OM

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.,

Breeder of Pure-Bred Berkshires of the choicest strains. The imported boars Royal Standard and Prince Albion (1113) head my herd. My Sows comprise some of the best specimens that money could buy from such breeders as Snell Bros. and Geo. Green. I guarantee every pedigree, and furnish to register. Write for prices, and you will find them and the stock right. Satisfaction guaranteed. 304-y-OM

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm, L'AMAROUX P. O., ONT.,

offers for sale young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. Orders now booked for spring pigs. Some A 1 Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies for sale. 304-y-OM

E. D. GEORGE PUTNAM - - ONT.,

Importer and Breeder of
Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

I make this one breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Pedigrees furnished. Write for prices. 305-y

The MARKHAM HERD of IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

A few Spring Pigs for sale yet. Am booking orders for Fall Pigs. All Pigs as represented. See stock at Toronto Fair. Address—LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont. 308-y-OM

FIRST SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF IMPROVED -:- YORKSHIRES -:- IN CANADA -:-

Selected from the well-known herds of the Earl of Ellsmere, Prescott Union, and C. E. Duckering, England, by Jas. Main, who is considered one of the best judges of pigs in America. Also one imported Sow and several other Canadian-bred Sows and Boars of the well-known herds of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker-Jones, England.

REGISTERED SOWS AND BOARS MATED NOT AKIN.
Joseph Featherston,
Pine Grove Farm, STREETSVILLE,
P. O. and Telegraph. 309-y-OM

IMPROVED - YORKSHIRE - PIGS

OF THE BEST QUALITY CAN BE OBTAINED AT MODERATE PRICES, FROM

C. E. DUCKERING, THE CLIFF, Kirkton, Lindsay, England,

the oldest and most successful herd in the country, having gained since 1856 nearly 3000 prizes. All pigs supplied either entered or eligible for entry in the herd book. 309-y-OM

IMPROVED -:- LARGE -:- YORKSHIRES !

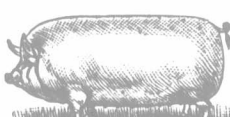
One of the oldest herds in Ontario. Imp. Boars of Spencer's and Duckering's stock in use ever since founded. Choice stock for sale. JAS. FIELD & SON, Castle Hill Farm, ANCASTER, ONT. 309-y-OM

CHOICE PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES

A few grand pigs of both sexes, just weaned, from a first prize sow. A. D. ROBERTS, Walmer Lodge, ANCASTER, ONT. 309-y-OM

Improved Large White Yorkshires, Pedigreed.

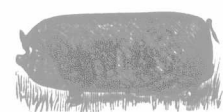
We have lately added to our herd, which are from the strains of Sanders Spencer, Charnock, and F. Walker-Jones, England. Young stock on hand at all times for sale. Apply to
Wm. Goodger & Son,
306-y-OM WOODSTOCK, ONT.



Improved Large White Yorkshires



—AND— ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS.



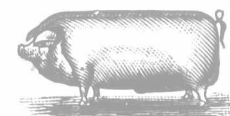
All bred from imported stock and registered. Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.

PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.
E. J. DARROCH,
Minnedosa, Manitoba. 15-y-M

R. H. HARDING, MAPLEVIEW FARM, THORNDALE, - ONTARIO, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Ohio Improved -Chester- Swine.

My herd represents some of the best herds in Canada & the United States. Over forty pigs now ready for shipping. Personal inspection invited. Write for prices. 301-i-OM



PURE-BRED REGISTERED VICTORIA HOGS.

Choice young pigs, both sexes, from Geo. Davis' stock, sire a prize winner at Toronto. Charles Brown, Drumquin P. O., Ont. 306-y-OM

TAMWORTHS —AND— Improved Large Yorkshires.

Our stock is all imported from the very best herds in England, and every pig traces to the English Herd Book. We offer for sale at lowest figures Boars and Sows of the above breeds and of all ages. Write for prices, or give us a call and see our stock. Over forty head on hand.

JAS. L. GRANT & CO., Ingersoll, Ont. 308-y-OM

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near St. Louis, in Illinois and Missouri. Best climate in United States for farming purposes, with good markets. Inclose stamp for prices and descriptions. Established 1860. THOS. BETTS, 525 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. 309-b-OM

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FOR SALE, A RENNIE DITCHING MACHINE, Cheap; equal to new. 306-a-OM WM. DAVIES & CO., - TORONTO.

D. CAMPBELL & CO., REAL ESTATE And Financial Agents, 415 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

A large number of choice farms for sale on easy terms. City Lots and House Properties at great bargains. 309-y-OM

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OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS.

The GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY COMPANY was organized for the purpose of supplying farmers with all descriptions of goods at the lowest possible figures for CASH. We buy in large quantities for CASH, and all the profits we need is enough to pay our running expenses.

Send for our price list, and then compare our prices with the CREDIT prices at your village store.

We can save you money on almost every class of goods you use, but we would especially draw your attention to these lines: Sugars, teas, and all kinds of groceries; boots and shoes; harness; stoves and scales. We are carrying a very large stock of the above, and having bought in large quantities we obtained these goods at figures that enable us to sell them at prices that will astonish you.

We are able to handle any quantity of good butter and eggs.

When you visit the exhibition call on us at 35 Colborne St., Toronto.

READ THIS CAREFULLY:

Mr. Kennedy, Grand President Patrons of Industry, after repeated visits to our warehouses, says: "Mr. Manning you may refer the patrons to me in any way you think best. I believe the Grange Wholesale Supply Company is just the thing the farmers should support." 309-f-OM

PURE ANIMAL NON-ACID FERTILIZER.

Rowlin's Complete, per ton.....\$30 00
Rowlin's Pure Animal Fertilizer, per ton. 25 00
Rowlin's Pure Fine Bone Meal, per ton. 25 00

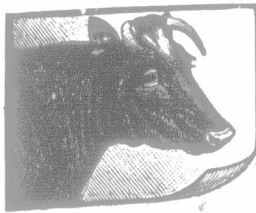
The above fertilizers are made exclusively of animal matter and warranted pure and free from acids. It is not necessary for us to offer prizes in gold to sell our fertilizers, they sell rapidly on their own merits. Why does the Government Analysts pronounce them more valuable than acid-made fertilizers? Because they contain more plant-food. See this year's Bulletin, which will convince you that our fertilizers are the best and purest. I will state briefly the advantages claimed for Pure Animal Non-Acid Fertilizers:—1st. A permanent enricher of the soil, not a mere stimulant. 2nd. It is entirely free from any deleterious acid. 3rd. Every pound of it is of value for fertilizing the soil. 4th. Its physical condition is such that not the slightest difficulty is found in obtaining even distribution on the soil. No clogging or gumming in the drill which is found so troublesome with acid-made fertilizers. 5th. Its price, which in addition to its intrinsic value, must commend it. Use four to five hundred pounds per acre. If your land is very poor use a little more, and you will receive good results. Terms to suit the farmers and gardeners. Send for catalogue and analysis.

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THE BINKLEY POTATO DIGGER.

The best potato digger in the market. Prices and testimonials sent on application. Address—
H. D. BINKLEY,
Patentee and Manufacturer,
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W. G. EDWARDS & CO.
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



Pine Grove Stock Farm
ROCKLAND, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

The imported Cruickshank bull **GRANDEUR** is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

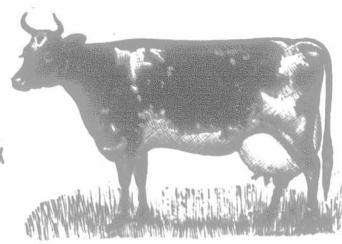
ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

ELMHURST STOCK & DAIRY FARM
CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke, also milking Shorthorns with imported bull **PIONEER** at the head of the herd.

HENRY SMITH, Manager.



Laurentian Stock
AND
Dairy Farm.
North Nation
Mills, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

Imported **EMPEROR** at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

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

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

Prices Reasonable. Catalogues Furnished on Application.



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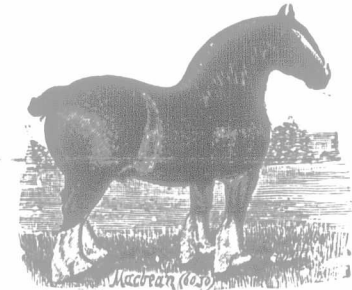
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BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

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

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STALLIONS AND MARES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES



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SHROPSHIRE and YORKSHIRE
RAMS, EWES AND LAMBS.

COME AND SELECT FOR YOURSELF BEFORE THE BEST ARE GONE.

Also, a Litter of S. Spencer Yorkshires.

309 b-O-M

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SHOWING DRY PIPE.



This style of boiler is used with all our threshing engines, enabling our customers to produce abundance of steam with long, rough, cheap wood. We utilize water space surrounding and at back end of fire box in connection with our improved internal straw burner.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE WHITE & SONS**, London, Ont.



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Guaranteed to be "the best" Tread Horse-power Threshing Machine made, and takes the lead wherever introduced. Agents wanted.
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These celebrated Windmills are made from one man to forty horse-power. They are perfectly controllable in gales, and uniform in speed. Catalogue and Price Lists with references mailed free on application to

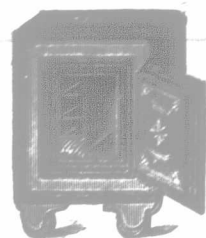
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Sweet
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Served as a drink or eaten as Confectionery, it is a delicious Chocolate.

The genuine is stamped upon the wrapper, S. German, Dorchester, Mass.

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Be sure and get the Boss Mower and Sickle Sharpener, nothing surpassing it in Canada. The Mowers, after being ground by the Sickle Grinder, works with perfect ease. Testimonials from all parts wherever used. Send for prices or other particulars to

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If you want an article that will never disappoint you.
If you want thoroughly good and healthy Baking Powder, into which no injurious ingredient is ever permitted to enter.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE



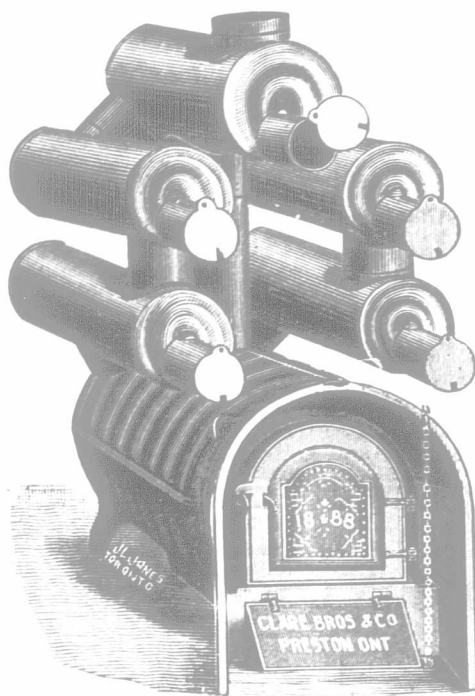
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MCLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND

IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

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BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

We manufacture a full line of both
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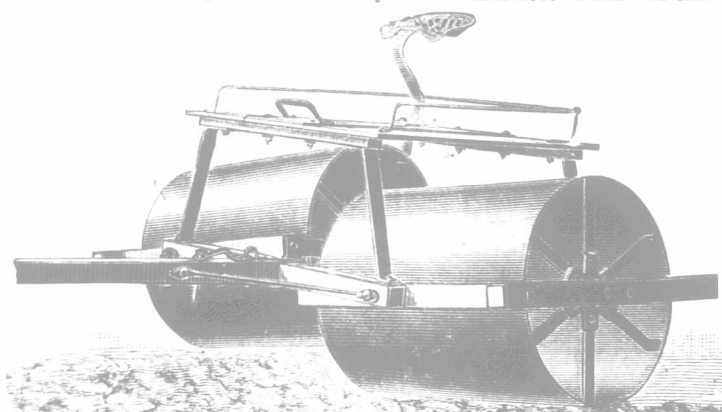
THE DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER

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A STEEL ROLLER, THE DRUMS OF WHICH OSCILLATE ON PIVOTS AND ADAPT THEMSELVES TO THE UNEVENNESS OF THE GROUND.

Its points of advantage are too many to enumerate. Some of them are:

The bearings are the only wearing parts and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost.



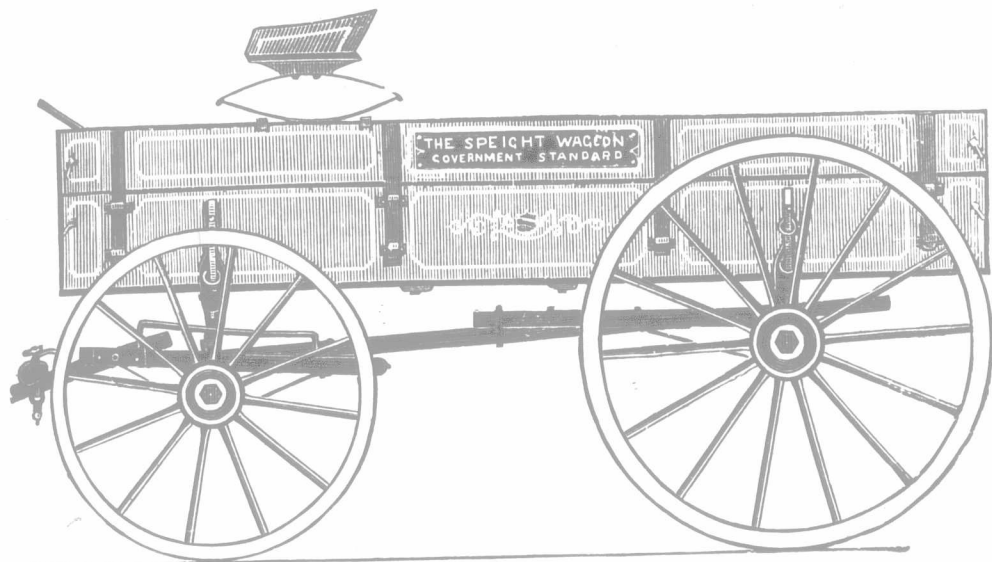
It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily rolled between the drums.

DEMAND IS STEADILY INCREASING. IT IS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY THOSE FARMERS WHO HAVE USED IT. Orders are now being booked for the fall trade. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. T. COLEMAN, MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH.

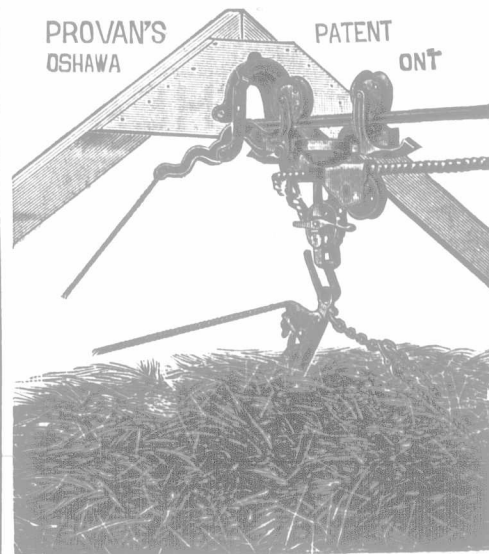
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HORSE FORK and SLING
IS THE BEST MADE.

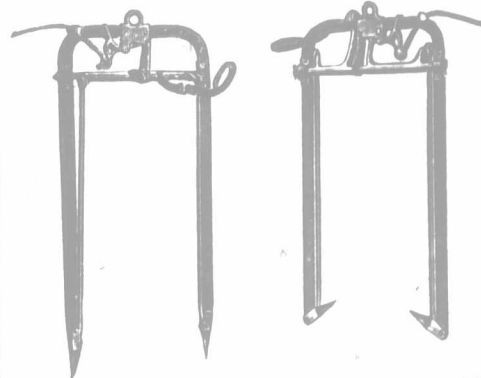


SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE
Many farmers who had other kinds have taken them down and bought mine after seeing it work. My Machine Handles Sheaves as well as Hay and Peas—it is the Simplest and Best Stacker Manufactured.

It has been in successful competition with the best in the market during the past seven seasons. Its superiority to all others places it beyond doubt, as it is positively the only Double-Acting and Self-Reversing Machine on the Continent that has the following advantages:—A loaded fork or sling can pass the stop block. The pulleys can be instantly lowered or elevated to their position. This avoids all climbing or untying of the whiffletrees. The track as a strengthening brace, never warps, and is stronger and better adapted for unloading at the gable, as well as the centre, than any other. It is easily moved from one barn to another. The track used for this car is the best for the following reasons:—It is round; the car runs easily, and is not affected by a side pull. Any boy can change it with ease. Pulleys can be instantly raised or lowered at pleasure.

GUARANTEE.

We guarantee every Machine sold by us to do first-class work, and to unload one ton of hay in from three to five minutes, when properly handled and put up, and if it fails to do so, will be taken back and money refunded.



SENDING TO FARMERS ON TRIAL.

It has been for years a part of our business to send our machine on trial to fair-minded responsible farmers living at remote distances, such machines to be put up by them and used until their harvesting be half done, when they are required to decide whether they will keep the apparatus or return it; if the latter, we will pay return freight charges.

J. W. PROVAN,
OSHAWA, - ONT.

Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

We guarantee satisfaction in every instance. Will exhibit in Implement Building at Toronto and London. 309 a-OM

ESTABLISHED 1881.
ALEX. FLEMING, M.D.
DRUGGIST.
PERFUME AND TOILET ARTICLES,
B. Laurance's Spectacles.
BRANDON, MAN.

MICA ROOFING

USE
Mica Roofing

On all your Buildings.

It is Cheaper than Shingles.

Water Proof and Fire Proof.

MICA ROOFING
FOR STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

USE
Mica Paint

To Repair Leaky Roofs.

Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long.

RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.

Is put in rolls of 108 square feet each, 36 feet long by 3 feet wide, and costs 24c. per square foot, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by unskilled workmen. One man will lay ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing to sell about 10c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Mica Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.

Office 108 James Street North, HAMILTON, ONT.

It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily...

W. H. TRELEAVEN,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
Real Estate, Loan, Insurance and General
Commission Agent.

Farms, Houses, Town Lots, etc., bought and sold. I have a large list of improved and unimproved farms in blocks of 160, 240, 320 and 640 acres, suitable for all grain-growing, mixed farming, or exclusively for stock. Prices ranging from \$1.50 per acre upwards, on easy terms. Information furnished free of charge. Employment Agency. Help furnished free of charge. Telephone connection.
309-OM

SEED :- WHEAT!

500 BUSHELS RED CLAWSON.

— ALSO A QUANTITY OF —

Golden Cross, Surprise and Velvet Chaff.
EXTRA SAMPLES.

Price and sample sent on application to

SAMUEL DAY,
GLENBANNER FARM,

309-a-OM P.O. Box 316, St. Thomas, Ont.

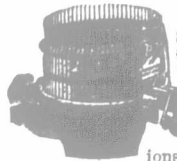
Graduated Prices. Recently Furnished.

LELAND HOUSE,

W. D. DOUGLAS & CO., Proprietors.
The Finest Hotel in the Northwest.
Corner City Hall Square, Main & Albert Streets,
CITY HALL SQUARE,

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THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING MACHINE.
Retail Price only £6.00.



Will knit Stockings, Mitts, Scarfs, Leggings, Fancy-work, and everything required in the household from homespun or factory yarn. Simple and easy to operate. Just the machine every family has long wished for. On receipt of \$2 I will ship machine, threaded up, with full instructions, by express C. O. D. You can pay the balance, \$4, when machine is received. Large commission to agents. Circular and terms free. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

Mention FARMER'S ADVOCATE when writing.
CARDON & GEARHART, Dundas, Ont.

Dr. A. Wilford Hall's Health Pamphlet.

Health without medicine. This is no fraud, but a practical thing which, in use, is giving health to hundreds of thousands. "Microcosm" extra sent free, giving particulars.

C. C. POMEROY, General Agent,

394-y-OM 49½ King st., W., Toronto.



FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL
TREES!

Largest Stock in Canada
of Strictly Graded

GRAPE :- VINES.

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

E. D. SMITH, Prop.

298-v-OM Winona, Ont.

PHOTOGRAPHY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

— AT —
MITCHELL'S
Photographic Art Studio,
566 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

19-f-M

JERSEYS FOR SALE

Twenty-five Daughters of Nell's JOHN BULL, A. J. C. C., at prices to suit the times. All are registered or eligible to register in A. J. C. C. One or two years old. This is a grand lot out of business cows. Their sire is grandson of Ida of St. L., the largest milking Jersey in the world, 67 lbs. in one day, and made 30 lbs. 2½ ozs. butter in seven days. Her full sister, Allie of St. L., is second largest milking Jersey, 62½ lbs. in one day, and made 26 lbs. 12 ozs. butter in one week. His sire was the famous prize-winner, "Canada's John Bull." Nell's "John Bull," as well as being richly bred in milk and butter strains, is individually good, having won at last Toronto Fair first prize in his class and sweepstakes silver medal as best bull any age, in a class of good ones. At Hamilton he won diploma as best bull any age, and diploma as best bull with four of his get. We have about sixty head of **Welsh Blood Ponies**, all ages. These ponies are superior to any other breed for women or children, being free drivers and gentle. We have taken first wherever they were shown. Prospective buyers would do well to visit our herd and learn prices. Visitors will be met at station upon giving one day's notice.

307-d-OM

GEO. SMITH & SON, Grimsby, Ont.

JERSEYS AND JERSEYS ONLY!

I have been breeding Jerseys of the best strains for the past ten years, and I now offer for sale a few choice cows, a grand yearling bull, and a bunch of calves of both sexes that are hard to beat. Write me, or come and see them.

ROBERT REESOR,

309-a-OM

Jerseyhurst Farm, MARKHAM, ONT.

— ONTARIO —

AGRICULTURAL :- COLLEGE

WILL RE-OPEN

ON THE 1st OF OCTOBER.

This Institution furnishes, at very small cost, just the kind of education needed by young men on the farm. Full courses of lectures on Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, Dairying, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Insects, etc., with practical instruction in English, Book-keeping, and those branches of Mathematics which are most needed by farmers.

For Circular, giving full information as to terms of admission, cost, etc., apply to

JAMES MILLS, M. A.,

307-c-OM

President.

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE!

FOUNDED 1857.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

The School is pronounced by competent judges to be THE BEST EQUIPPED SCHOOL IN THE PROVINCE.

The Workshops, the Library, the Laboratories, the Gymnasium, the Grounds and the Buildings are unsurpassed. Large Endowment and Low Fees. The School for Farmers' Sons.

For information, address — **W. H. HUSTON, M. A.,** Principal,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE

— OF —

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

OF RIDEAU STOCK FARM, KINGSTON, ONT.

We will offer for sale, at auction, at Toronto, during the holding of the Industrial Exhibition in September, ABOUT 50 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE, mostly cows and heifers in calf by our bull Ethelka's Prince 1367 (sire Jamaica's Prince 3143), by Viking, out of Jamaica 1336, three-year-old record, 112 lbs. 2 ozs. in a day; dam Ethelka 1308, three-year-old record, 101 lbs. in a day. Nothing but choice individuals will be offered. Catalogues ready August 15th; mailed on application only.

J. Y. ORMSBY, V.S., Auctioneer.

38-f-OM

Address —

F. A. FOLGER,

BOX 579, KINGSTON, ONT.

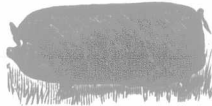
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Business University

The Leading Business Training Institution of America, educates young men and women to earn, save and invest money and accumulate wealth. Business, Shorthand, Type-writing, English, Penmanship, Languages, Elocution and Mechanical Drawing Departments. Send for illustrated catalogue. Business University Building, 11 to 19 Wilcox Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

P. R. SPENCER, Secretary. **W. F. JEWELL,** President.
308-b-OM

SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS
FOR 1891

A Cash Commission will be allowed to all who are not prize-winners:—From 10 to 20 names, 25c. each; 20 to 50 names, 35c. each; 50 to 100 names and upwards, 40c. each.



For 15 new subscribers we will give a pair, or for twenty a trio, of White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Rose Comb, Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks or Aylesbury Ducks, bred by Mr. H. H. Wallace, Woodstock, Ontario.
For 150 new names a Shorthorn Bull or Heifer, 15 months old, from a prize-winning Manitoba herd.
For 50 new names we will give a pure-bred registered Shropshire Ram Lamb, bred by Mr. John Oughten, Crystal City, Man.

For 35 new names we will give a pair of Improved Large Yorkshires, from 6 to 8 weeks old, bred by E. J. Darroch, Minnedosa, Man.
For 35 new names we will give a pair of pure-bred registered Berkshires, bred by Weld Bros., Winnipeg.
For 8 new names we will give a Collie pup, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. L. O. Lemieux, of Oak Lake.
For 18 new names we will give a Berkshire pig, 6 to 8 weeks old, male or female, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. R. L. Laing, of Oak Lake.

THE BEST VALUE

That can be obtained in a newspaper in this country is The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune for \$1 a year. It is a bright, live, 12-page paper, and contains all the news each week—not a line missed. Address,

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,
Winnipeg.

14-1f-M

ALBERT COLLEGE,
Belleville, Ont.

Over 200 students were received last year. Prepares annually the largest number of matriculants of any college in Canada. Thoroughness marks every department of the college work. Nine courses of study. Will reopen SEPTEMBER the 8th, 1891. Send for calendar. Address
308-c-OM **PRINCIPAL DYER, M.A.**

PEIRCE'S
Saddlery & Harness
STORE,
WINNIPEG.

The Best and Cheapest in the
Dominion.

— EVERY ARTICLE —
HAND-MADE
and of the best stock only.

NO SLOP OR MACHINE WORK.

Send post card for prices, which can't
be beaten. 14-y-M

A. E. REA & CO.,
FLOUR and FEED

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN AND PRODUCE
of all kinds. Rapid City Flour always on hand.
Cor. 8th St. and Rosser Ave., Brandon.
20-y-M

W. A. DUNBAR

VETERINARY SURGEON,
15½ Jemima St., - - Winnipeg.
Communications by letter or telegraph promptly
attended to.
TELEPHONE 56. 18-y-M

JAMES STEWART,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,
879 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG,
North of the C. P. R. Station, keeps constantly an
assortment of Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet
Articles; also Cattle Medicines, which he is pre-
pared to sell at reasonable prices. When visiting
the city do not fail to call. 20-y-M

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

Wholesale General Merchants, - 100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.
IMPORTERS OF

SCOTCH GLAZED DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENT.

- Chimney Tops, Roman Cement,
- Vent Lining, Canada Cement,
- Flue Covers, Water Lime,
- Fire Brick, Whiting,
- Fire Clay, Plaster of Paris,
- China Clay, Borax.



Best London and other Brands for Sale
to arrive ex Steamers.

LOWEST PRICE.

Manufacturers of **BESSEMER STEEL SOFA, CHAIR and BED SPRINGS.**
A Large Stock Always on Hand. 309-a-OM

SOURIS

This is a thriving town at the Junction of the Souris River and Plum Creek, in Township Seven, Range Twenty-one. The town is located on the Northwest bank of the Souris River, fully 100 feet above the level of the water, giving it a most healthy and pleasant situation. It was established in 1882, and has made steady and substantial progress up to the present year, when the C. P. R. Souris Branch, running from Brandon to the Coal Fields, was put in operation, giving a fresh impetus to trade, and causing many new buildings to be erected. Souris is surrounded with an excellent wheat producing country, and farmers here for the past ten years have been more successful than in any other portion of Manitoba.

Last season there was shipped from this point, 590,000 bushels of wheat, being the largest amount from any point on the C. P. R., except Brandon. One farmer shipped 12,000 bushels of wheat grown on his own farm, and a second shipped 10,000. In both cases the farmers started without capital in 1882. The large increase in average sown, and the immense yield of No. 1 hard wheat, has caused the erection of three new elevators the present season, giving an increased elevator capacity of over 200,000 bushels.

The Glenboro' Branch of the C. P. R. will join our present railway at this point, giving us direct connection with Winnipeg and towns in Eastern Manitoba. The Souris Branch is now built to the Coal Fields, and coal will be delivered here the coming winter at \$3.25 per ton.

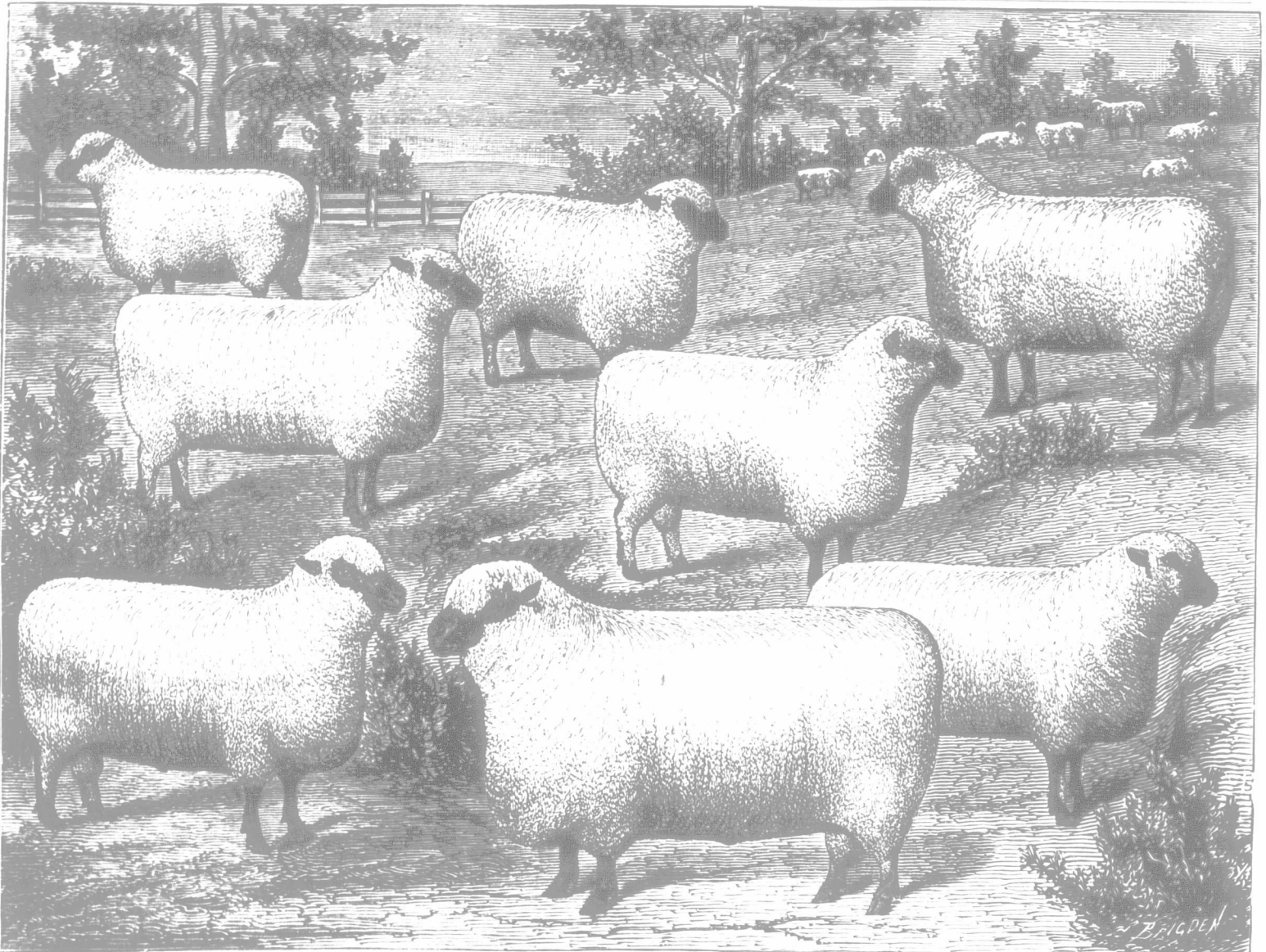
Building material of all kinds is as cheap here as in any part of the Province. Arrangements have been made to manufacture bricks here next season. Messrs. McCulloch & Harriet have had in operation for the past eight years a 150 bbl. roller process mill, which runs night and day the greater part of the year. A contract has been entered into to light the town with electricity, and the power is now being put in. A comfortable two-story school is built, and two teachers are employed. The Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist denominations have neat churches, and settled pastors. The hotel accommodation is equal to anything west of Winnipeg.

AS A PLEASURE RESORT,

Souris is now acknowledged as the most popular pleasure resort in Western Manitoba, and many excursions are run to it from towns on the main line of the C. P. R. Grounds have been prepared in a beautiful grove, where swings are erected, lacrosse and base ball grounds prepared, and boats placed on the river.

Land is steadily rising in value, but can yet be obtained at from \$10 to \$20 per acre. Building lots on the business streets range from \$4 per foot to \$25 per foot, according to location. Lots suitable for private residences are sold for \$100 and \$300 each. Rents are high, and the demand for buildings is good.

We invite visitors from the East to call and inspect the situation for themselves.



THE IMPORTED RAM, PRINCE OF WALES 6190 (3825) and seven lambs, winners of the sweep-stake prize, a \$50 silver cup, presented for competition at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, by the English Shropshire Association. Both ram and lambs took first place in their class at the same exhibition, and the provincial, and other leading shows of the same year. Bred and owned by the HON. JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont., who has FOR SALE a very fine lot of Imported and home-bred Shropshires; also Cruickshank Shorthorns of very high quality.

THE TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF THOROUGHbred HOLSTEINS

Will be held by the WYTON SHEPHERDS' ASSOCIATION at WYTON, ONT., OCTOBER 1st, at which time a very choice lot of Holsteins, both male and female, will be offered for sale. For further particulars address

309 & OM

W. B. SCATCHERD, ESQ., Secretary, Wyton, Ont.

POST OFFICE BOX
895.

Make a Note of this.

THE LARGEST
DRY GOODS AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE
IN THE WEST IS

CHEAPSIDE!

578, 580 and 582 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

NEW DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Fashionable Dresses made on the premises by Mrs. G. B. Hall, from London, whose work we guarantee as second to none in the city.

CLOTH JACKETS AND MANTLES,

ALL SIZES, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

FUR GOODS IN CAPS, MUFFS, JACKETS, ETC.

Wool Knit Goods in Mitts, Jackets, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers.

OUR STOCK IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

We have been in business for ten years and have a first-class Clerk to fill all orders sent in. We purchase all kinds of goods, charge no commission and deliver Dry Goods and Carpets free to any station in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. IN CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS we are doing the largest trade in the city. When in town come in and see us, or if not coming to town, write us for prices.

21-a-M

BANFIELD & MCKIECHAN.

COME TO THE EXHIBITION!

AND

SAVE MONEY

BY SECURING YOUR FALL PURCHASES AT

WHITE & MANAHAN'S

The Oldest Clothing House in Winnipeg.

As in former years, we come to the front with a first-class stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits; Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats; Men's, Youths' and Boys' Hats and Caps; Men's, Youths' and Boys' Furnishings. During our nine years of business we have made it a study to know what goods are the most suitable for Manitoba, and, therefore, we can place before our customers not only suitable GOODS, but at prices the public can reach.

DURING EXHIBITION WEEK WE WILL GIVE A SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON ALL PURCHASES OVER \$1.00.

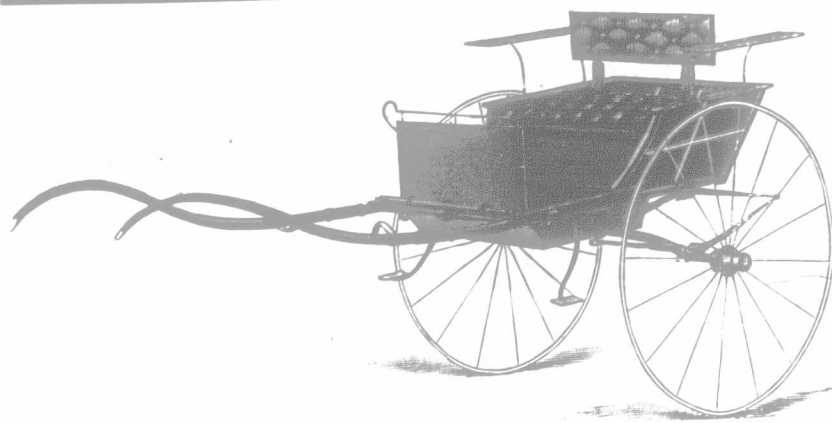
WHITE & MANAHAN,

406 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

21-a-M

WM. NEWPORT'S CARTS!

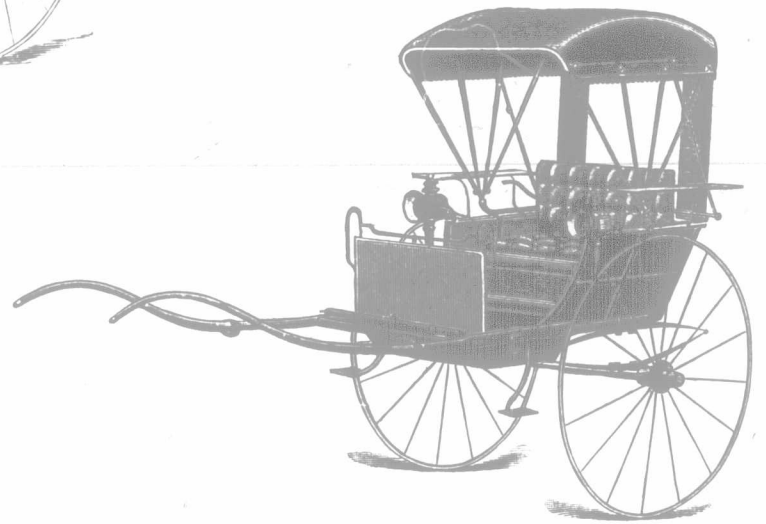
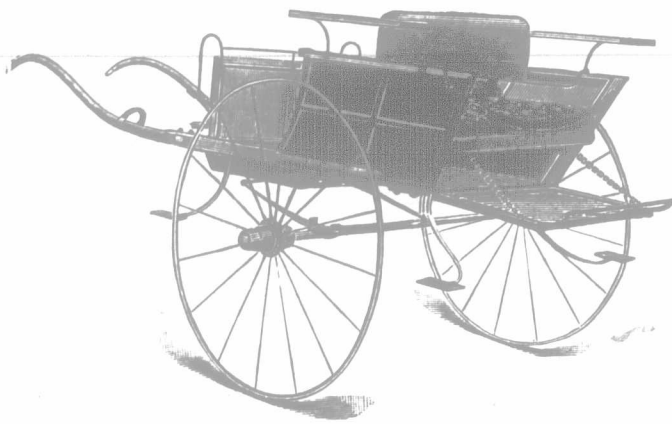


I MAKE A SPECIALTY
—OF—
FINELY FURNISHED CARTS

SINGLE AND DOUBLE, LARGE OR SMALL.

—O—
MY PONY CARTS, AS WELL AS
MY LARGE SIZE CARTS,

Are by far the best in the market. All ride perfectly level, and have no horse motion.



Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

309-a-OM ADDRESS, **WILLIAM NEWPORT, Whitby, Ont.**

DOUGLAS, MAN.

12 Miles E. of Brandon on the Main Line C. P. R.

SPLENDID WATER TO BE HAD AT FROM 12 TO 13 FEET.

Contains 3 Elevators; Capacity, 85,000 Bushels.

—WELL PROVIDED WITH—

CHURCHES, GENERAL STORES and SCHOOL.

VILLAGE LOTS AT PRICES THAT WILL ENSURE A PROFITABLE RETURN.

FARM LANDS FROM **\$4.00** AN ACRE UPWARDS.

GRAND OPENING FOR A GRIST MILL.

One of the Grandest Wheat Centres of the Province. 300,000 Bushels of Grain shipped last year.

CHEAP FUEL! 2 TEMPERANCE HOTELS! NO LICENSED HOTEL—NONE WANTED!

ONTARIO FARMERS will find here a Suitable Place for MIXED FARMING.

309-a-OM

Further information from the C. P. R. Agent, or from any of the business men of the place.

MELITA

The Business Centre for Northwestern Manitoba

THE GATE-WAY TOWN TO THE IMMENSE COAL FIELDS OF THE SOURIS.

Melita is located in Township 4, Range 27, where the C. P. R. Southwestern crosses the Souris river. The location of the town site is most favorable in every particular, the elevation and the gravelly nature of the soil insuring clean, dry streets at all seasons of the year.

FREE HOMES.—There are still free homesteads farther west, but it is more profitable in every case to secure farms within easy reach of a live, growing town by purchase, as the prices are still low and the terms most favorable. These lands are offered by the C. P. R. Co., the Northwest Land Co. and the Hudson Bay Co. The lands in the district are of a diversified nature, and farms can be secured either for grain-growing, mixed farming, or stock raising, as the North Atter, the South Atter, Tory Creek and Jackson's Creek flow from the west to the east, and the Souris River traverses the district from south to north, thoroughly watering the district and giving abundance of grass in the valleys. An item of the greatest importance is the fact that, owing to the early ripening qualities of the soil, the district has been practically free from frost in the past eight years, Winnipeg grain dealers asserting that the finest samples of grain come from the Melita district.

RAPID GROWTH.—The town is less than a year old, yet over one hundred buildings have been erected, and many are now in course of erection, all lines of business being represented. Sites have been purchased for four elevators, three of which will be built this fall, and workmen are now engaged on a roller process grist mill of 200 bbls. capacity. The C. P. R. are laying out wide yards and erecting a neat depot, evidently anticipating a large trade. The town sight is owned by the C. P. R. Company; most favorable terms of purchase being granted those who build, while speculators are as far as possible excluded. Melita, now the junction of the Souris and Deloraine branches of the C. P. R., will yet become the railway centre of the southwest; and, as the country advances, many American roads will reach north, touching this point. This will be the cheapest point for coal in Manitoba, and will not cost our citizens more than \$3.00 per ton. It will also be the coal distributing point for the Province.

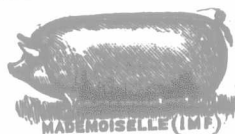
PURE WATER.—It is sometimes found difficult in prairie countries to find at convenient depth a sufficient supply of pure well water. An abundant supply of pure spring water has been obtained near the surface on the bank of Tory Creek in the north end of the town. It is practically a flowing well, and sufficient for the needs of a city.

AN ELM PARK.—Nature has favored Melita in the matter of a park. A bow in the river protects a grove of large elms, which has been secured as a public park, and will be improved as the town advances. The river almost surrounds the park, making a perfect rowing course. Already the C. P. R. employees have had an excursion to the grove, bringing almost 2,000 people, and as it becomes better known excursions will be run from all parts of the Province. Melita already has church and school accomodation. A chartered bank is preparing to open a branch here, and two large hotels are being built.

Any of the readers of the above who wish fuller information regarding Melita or the southwestern district will be furnished with the same on application to **J. L. & J. CAMPBELL**, or to **GEO. L. DODDS**, Melita.

309-a-OM

My Breeding Stock of Yorkshire Pigs are imported from the Noted Herds of F. Walker-Jones, Sanders Spencer, C. E. Duckering, and Joseph Ashforth. I have now the Largest Herd of this Breed in Canada, and have a very choice lot for the Fall Trade. Pairs furnished not akin. All Stock registered and guaranteed to be as described. Nothing but Choice Stock shipped.



Improved Large White Yorkshire Pigs

— AND —
SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE.

J. E. BRETHOUR

OAK LODGE STOCK FARM,
BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Parties interested in this breed, attending the Toronto Exhibition, I would be pleased to have them inspect my stock. I beg to draw special attention to Young Sows in pig, and Boars fit for service. I will sell cheap, considering breeding and quality.

309-a-OM

THE - GRANGE - FARM

THE OLD HOME OF THE LARGEST HERD

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

... IN AMERICA ...

Don't forget to look up the Grange Herd. Prices to suit times. Terms easy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

COCKER SPANIELS, from fashionable strains, for sale.

ADDRESS— **G. S. CHAPMAN,**

SPRINGFIELD-ON-THE-CREDIT, ONT.

309-a-OM

Improved Large White Yorkshires!

MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON,
OAKVILLE, - - ONTARIO,

Have a Herd of Over 100 Head, Chiefly from C. E. Duckering's Herd Several Very Fine Imported Sows, Sows in Pig, and Pigs of All Ages for Sale at Rock-bottom Prices.

LOOK FOR EXHIBIT AT TORONTO AND LONDON.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE AND TELEPHONE OFFICE, OAKVILLE, ONT.

309-a-OM

A Good Pig with a Straight Pedigree at a Fair Price.

THE PIONEER HERD

OF

IMPORTED -- LARGE -- YORKSHIRES

is acknowledged to be

THE OLDEST HERD IN AMERICA

of this famous breed. Our importations are all selected with great care from the best herds in England.

WE SPARE NO EXPENSE TO GET THE BEST.

When the well-known firm of Ormsby & Chapman dissolved partnership last spring

DR. J. Y. ORMSBY

PURCHASED FOR

THE PIONEER HERD

ALL THE FIRST PRIZE PIGS

owned by the late firm, of which he was the founder, including the famous Champion Boar "Pat" (40).

EVERY PEDIGREE GUARANTEED CORRECT.

Prices quoted for pigs of this breed in any quantity from one to a carload. Address—

J. Y. ORMSBY, - - GRANGE COTTAGE,
STREETSVILLE, ONT.

309-a-OM

McCRECOR, MAN.

78 MILES WEST OF WINNIPEG.

250 INHABITANTS!

2 Churches, School, 2 Hotels, General Stores, Doctor,
2 Halls, Bank, Grist Mill, &c., &c.

WATER SPLENDID, 12 TO 18 FEET.

VILLAGE LOTS, from \$40 to \$150 a Lot.

FARM LANDS, from \$3.50 to \$15 an Acre.

Fine Farms for Wheat raising and Mixed Farming.

Ontario farmers wishing to settle in Manitoba should see the place and judge for themselves.

Full and reliable information will be gladly given to all inquiries by application to MR. T. R. VARDON, Postmaster, or any of the business men in the place.

309-a-OM

MANITOBA FARMS.

Do you want to buy an improved or unimproved farm in Manitoba? We make a specialty of farm lands, and can locate you in any part of the Province. Write to us for our list of lands or let us know where you would like to locate and we will point you to a place suited to your requirements.

If you have lands for sale send us description, price and terms.

Loans negotiated on farm lands. Valuations and inspections made, and estates managed for non-residents.

Correspondents throughout Ontario and Manitoba.

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WAUGH & OSBORNE,

Insurance, Real Estate and General Agents,

496 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

P. O. BOX 253.

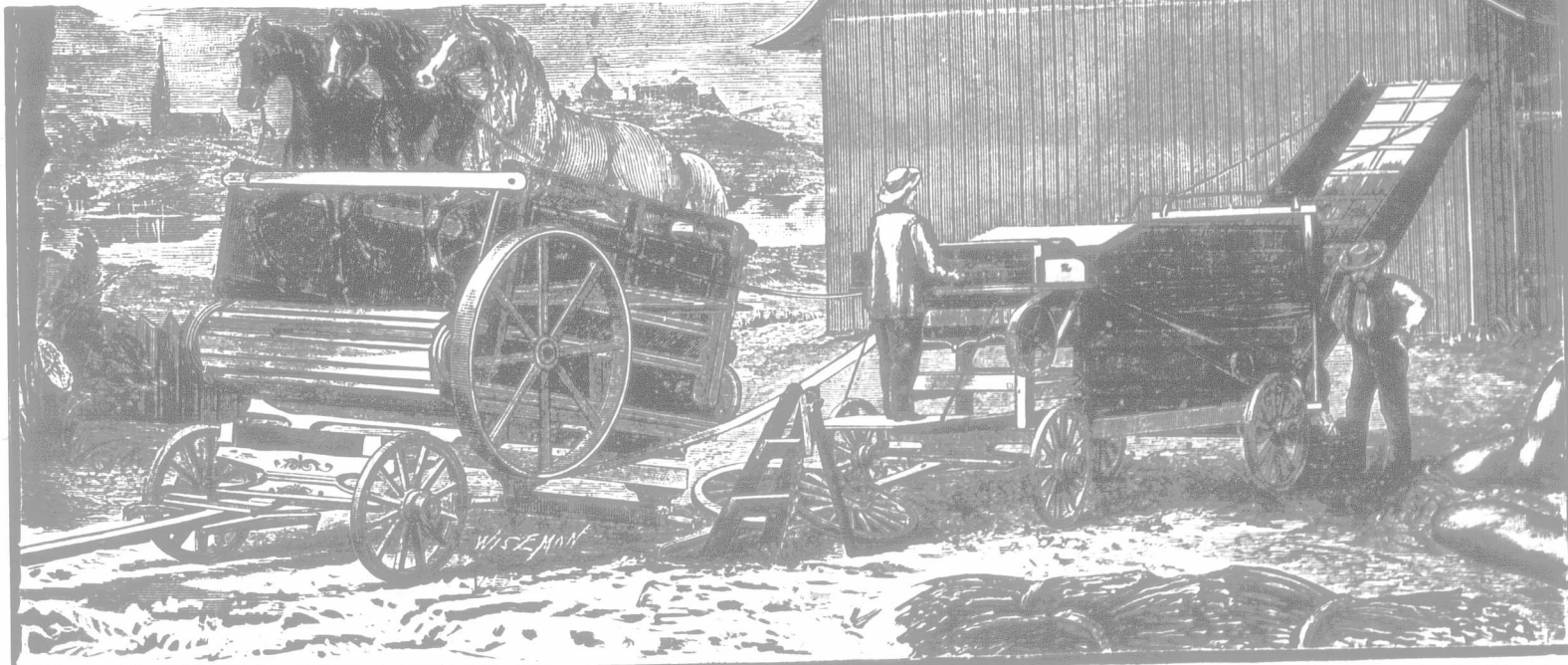
Moody's 3-Horse Threshing Machine

Equal in force to a sweep power of from 6 to 8 horses.

OWN YOUR OWN
TREAD-POWER THRESHING MACHINE!

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No Explosions! No Fire!
No Vexatious Delay!
No Company of Men to Feed!
No Waste in Grain!



The Steam Thresher man cannot be in two places at the one time, so you must be patient. You are expecting wet weather, or you are expecting hard frost, or you want in the worst way to turn your grain into money immediately. These, or any one of a dozen other contingencies, may happen to you, but that won't make the Steam Thresher come any quicker. The only way to overcome these difficulties is to own your own threshing machine. When all the conditions are favorable, our 3-Horse Machine will thresh from 70 to 100 bushels of oats per hour, and other grain in proportion. This is a machine which is much needed in the Northwest. Write for catalogue and prices. 309-a-OM

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LAND FOR EVERYBODY.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

CHEAP RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

GOOD SOIL!

PURE WATER!

AMPLE FUEL!

The construction of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry, has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer. Information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to

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Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company.

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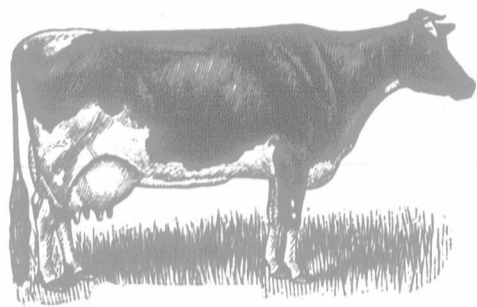
The Great Milk and Butter Herd of America.

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HEAD.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

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HEAD.

HAVE LARGE SIZE, GOOD MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS, STRENGTH OF CONSTITUTION, AND ARE GOOD ECONOMICAL FEEDERS.



MINK.

3 lbs. 2 ozs. butter in 1 day.
20 " 9 " " " 1 week.

Cows Weigh from 1,200 lbs. to 1,600 lbs.

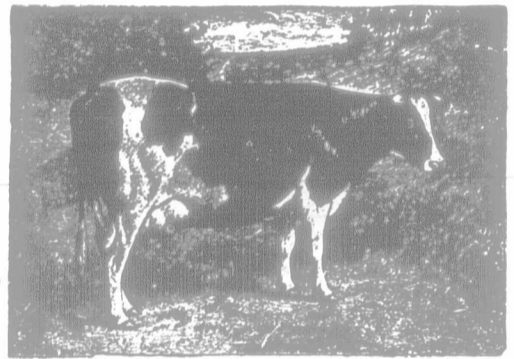
Seventeen of our cows averaged 6,490 lbs. milk in five months.
Five of our cows averaged 12,326 11-20 lbs. milk in ten months.
Eight of our cows averaged 16 lbs. butter in a week.

STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE
AT CLOSE PRICES.

STOCK BULLS:
MINK'S MERCEDES BARON

-AND-

TIRAINNIA 2nd's PRINCE CASTINE.



TIRAINNIA.

3.12 lbs. butter in 1 day on the show ground.
36 lbs. 11 oz. butter in a week.

SMITH BROS., CREDIT VALLEY STOCK FARM

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One of the Finest Wheat Centres in Manitoba.

Farm Lands from \$5 to \$15 an Acre

FINEST WATER IN CANADA.

SOIL HEAVY CLAY LOAM.

Village Lots from \$50 to \$300 a Lot

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN SHIPPED FROM THIS POINT LAST YEAR.

Contains Churches, School, General Stores, Etc., Etc.

FURTHER INFORMATION FROM

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MIAMI,

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RAPID CITY,

Manitoba's Future Manufacturing Town.

RAPID CITY is situated on the banks of the Little Saskatchewan River, in Township 13, Range 19, and is richly endowed by nature in facilities for becoming an important manufacturing centre. The Saskatchewan River rises in the Riding Mountains to the north, and flows southwestward between high banks, forming many rapids and making excellent water-power. In no place in the Province has nature done more, as far as power is concerned, to encourage manufacturing, and all that is required is capital to develop these resources and make this section a hive of industry.

Already we have established here and driven by water-power one of the finest roller process mills in the Province, which runs almost throughout the year night and day. Adjoining the grist mill, and operated by the same power, is the best equipped woollen mill in Manitoba, employing twenty-four hands, and working overtime all the season. It continues to improve every season, and new machinery is added as fast as the business will warrant. This mill has been the means of inducing many farmers to add sheep to their farm stock, which they find one of the most profitable investments, the mill buying all wool coming to them according to its merits.

There are spruce forests on the Riding Mountains, and logs are brought down to a mill at this point. They are able to sell all lumber as fast as manufactured, as the prices are as low as at any point in the Province.

Building material of other kinds, such as stone, lime and brick, are convenient, and are to be obtained at very moderate prices. The bricks are white in color and excellent in quality, made from an exhaustless clay bank a half mile from town.

Fuel is convenient, wood being delivered at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cord. Coal will be secured the coming year at \$4.00 per ton.

Railway facilities are complete, a choice of routes being open to the traveller or shipper either east or west, the Manitoba & Northwestern traversing the northern portion of the Province, and running in a direct line to Prince Albert, and the Northwest Central connecting with the C. P. R. at Brandon affords an alternative route either east or west. The Great Northwest Central will also provide a third route to the west, between the C. P. R. and Manitoba Northwestern, so that no point in the whole northwestern country will have the same facilities for the distribution of manufactures. The town is so situated that the connection soon to be established between the railway systems of Western Manitoba and the Hudson Bay line must pass on our line now connected to the north.

MIXED FARMING.—This is the safest system of farming to engage in. Cattle fatten on the nutritious grasses which grow so abundantly on the prairie, and a quality of beef is produced equal to the stall-fed animals of the east. There is no danger of the farmer being left embarrassed who has every year for sale a number of cattle, sheep and pigs, even should his grain crop not give results expected. We claim for the municipality of Saskatchewan that no district in Manitoba or the Territories affords greater advantages for the man of capital or the man of limited means. On account of it being at a distance from the main line of the C. P. Railway this fertile district has been overlooked, which accounts for the large extent of excellent farming lands yet to be procured at such low rates. There is room here for thousands of pushing, active farmers from Eastern Canada, or from Europe, who can secure good farms convenient to railway stations, mills, etc., at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 per acre, and on such easy terms of payment that any healthy, active man need not be without a home of his own. If such men will bring their families and settle in our midst they will find kind neighbors already settled, who will be glad to assist them in forming homes in a country unsurpassed for healthfulness of climate or diversity of resource.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.—Wild fowls, geese, ducks, prairie chickens, snipe, plover, etc., are abundant, the beautiful ponds and bluffs making a natural breeding ground. Deer are plentiful to the north in the mountains.

The Town of Rapid City has grown steadily since 1882, and is advancing more the present season than ever before.

We do not claim for this section that it equals in advantage for grain-growing alone the open prairie or wide stretches of plains to the south and east, but for mixed farming our uplands and valleys, our fresh water ponds and our bluffs are unsurpassed. This system of mixed farming has been proven in past years to give the most satisfactory results, and many of our farmers have furnished steers for beef (grass-fed) which have been acknowledged by Winnipeg butchers to be the best entering their market. The nature of the country also admits of great possibilities in dairying, and the amounts to be realized in this respect will be very large in the near future. While it may be considered by some a short road to wealth by growing an extensive crop of wheat, still the chances are ten to one against the farmer; while a system of mixed farming is one which is certain to give substantial results EVERY SEASON.

The schools are thoroughly equipped with all the latest requirements used in the art of teaching, and are conducted by the most competent and painstaking teachers which can be procured. All denominations have their places of worship, there being no less than five churches, besides a corps of the Salvation Army.

The hotel accommodation is as good as is found in the Province.

Any readers of the above who wish fuller information about this district may write to the undersigned, who will gladly answer all correspondence.

MALCOLM TURRIFF,

CLERK, SASKATCHEWAN.

JAMES ROGERSON,

CLERK, RAPID CITY.

309a-O-M

SCALES

Competition grows sharper as the world grows older.

Our spot cash, small margin and quick sale system is proving a grand success. For only \$5.00 we will ship you a 240-lb. Union Scale. Send us \$12.00 for one of our 1,000-lb. Platform Scales on wheels. All scales properly stamped and inspected by government officials, and their charges are included in above prices. For only \$16 we will ship you a first-class Road Cart, well worth \$25.00. For \$55 we will sell you an Open Buggy equal to the best made. Our Maud S. Single Harness costs just \$10 per set, in either nickle or black mountings. For only \$15 we can sell you a set of Single Harness which we venture to say would cost you \$30 where you live. You say, how can we do it? Here it is; we manufacture all our goods in large quantities, and sell direct to the public for spot cash only. For our remuneration we depend more upon the quantity of goods we sell than the profit on each individual sale. We will ship you on receipt of only \$4 a No. 2 Daisy Barrel Churn, or for only \$4.50 a No. 3 churn. For only \$2 we will send you by mail, post paid to any point in Canada, a good strong brace and a set of 6 auger bits, all of first-class manufacture. The sizes of the bits are 1/4, 5-16, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, and 1 inch. This makes a good set for farmer's use; in fact, no farmer can afford to be without them. They will be sent to your nearest post office for only \$2. Do not overlook our 1000-lb. platform scales on wheels for only \$12.00. We have now our 1891 fall catalogue of goods which we sell. It comprises everything in the hardware, harness and road cart lines. If you will only send us your post office address on a post-card we will mail you one. We will deem it a great favor if every reader will send for this catalogue. It will pay you to have one if only to see what we are selling goods for. In remitting, do so by P. O. order or registered letter. Our terms in every instance are spot cash with the order. We pay no freight, allow no cash discount and ship no goods C. O. D. All our goods are F. O. B., Hamilton, Ont. Send for catalogue to

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Wishing to settle in Manitoba or the Northwest should write us before purchasing improved farms or wild lands in any part of the province. Cheap farms on easy terms of payment. Write to

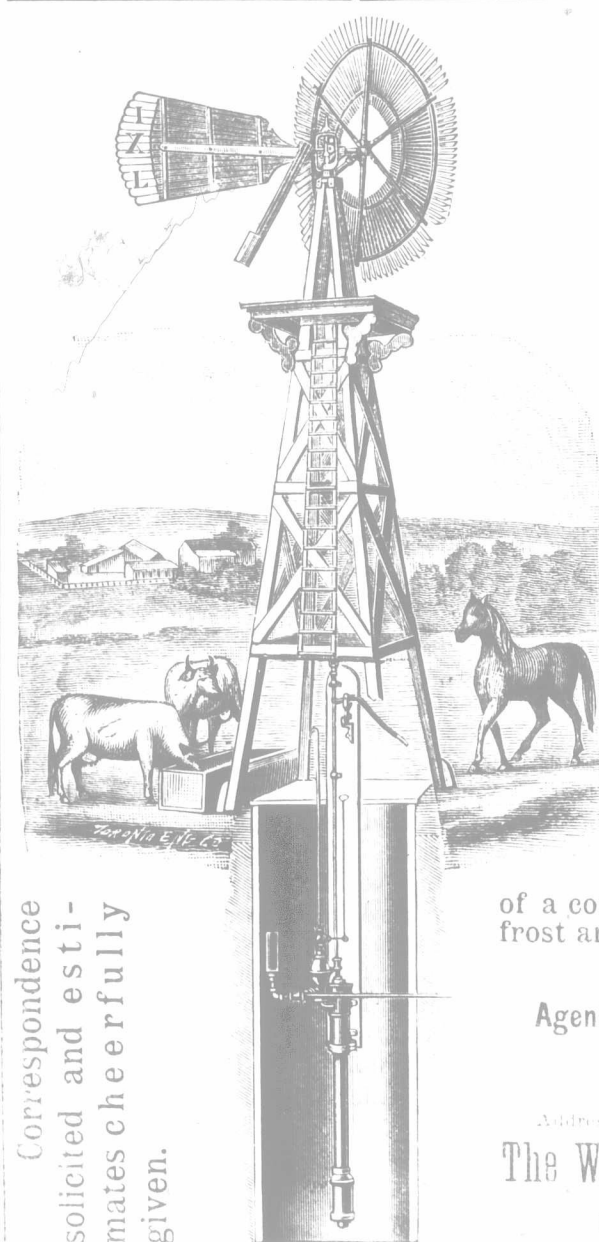
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