

MANITOBA AND WESTERN
OF THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME
MAGAZINE
FOUNDED AD. 1866. REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. II.

LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN., JUNE, 1891.

No. 18.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED
IN THE DOMINION.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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

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THOMAS WELD,
Manager "Farmer's Advocate,"
WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA.

Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.
2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

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

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Profits of Hog Raising in Manitoba and the Northwest". Essays to be in this office not later than the 15th of July.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on "The Profits of Sheep Husbandry in Manitoba and the Northwest". Essay to be in this office not later than the 15th of June.

Manitoba Cauliflowers.

Last fall Mr. James Stein, editor and proprietor of the Winnipeg Commercial, having become possessed of an idea that cauliflowers could be shipped from Winnipeg to Montreal and delivered in good condition, sent a trial barrel, and as a result the firm of Michael Lefebvre & Co. have ordered three hundred barrels. These people are extensive manufacturers of pickles, and there is good reason to expect larger orders in the future. Mr. Stein is one of the men with an eye open for opportunities.

Cast Your Eye Upon the Address Label of Your Paper.

Any of our subscribers can tell if their paper is paid in advance or not, as well as we can in this office, by looking at the label upon first page of cover. If you find your paper is not paid for '91, be good enough to remit at once. Be sure and remit either by post-office order or registered letter. We cannot be held responsible for money sent unregistered, as many of our subscribers are well aware that losses have occurred through the dishonest practices of clerks in the post office department. See adjoining column how remittances should be sent in.

Fine Sporting Goods.

The Hingston-Smith Arms Co., of Winnipeg, whose advertisement we printed on our back cover last issue, complain that we misprinted the name of one of their most important agencies, that of the (as we put it) "Martin," when it should have been Marlin Fire Arms Co., the celebrated rifle makers. We make this correction with pleasure. Having been shown over the Hingston-Smith Arms Co.'s establishment, which is situated at 492 Main St., Winnipeg, we can assure our friends if they are interested in cricket, lawn tennis or any of the field sports, they will find it worth while to send for one of this firm's catalogues, which is sent free to all who apply, and is certainly the finest work of the kind issued by any Canadian firm. We heartily recommend these gentlemen and their goods to all our readers.

Successful Experiment.

The teaching staff of the Central School are gratified at the success that promises to attend the sowing of tree seed last year. Two pounds of Red River maple seed was sown in a plot located in the northeast corner of the Central grounds, and this spring over 1,000 seedlings are alive and showing vigorous growth. The plants average about ten inches in height, though several are much taller, and only a few less. New ground is being prepared, and Arbor day will be taken advantage of to transplant some, and add to the area sown. The board of school trustees encourage the work, and it will not be many years ere the city school sites will be improved by the transplanting of healthy trees, secured at a minimum cost to the ratepayers. The success that has attended the sowing of seed in the Central School grounds should stimulate citizens generally to enter on the work of ornamenting their premises with shade trees.—[Winnipeg Tribune.]

The teachers of the Central School have set an excellent example in this matter, and it is to be hoped, not only as the Tribune says, that it will stimulate the citizens generally to enter upon such work, but teachers and others throughout the province having charge of public grounds, to render them "a thing of beauty." It is to be regretted that with all the information available on this subject through the columns of the agricultural papers and reports of the experimental farms, that more interest is not taken in this matter by the general public. There are many kinds of hardy rapid growing trees that in a very short time make a good shelter, and in a very few years attain a size suitable for fencing, building and many other purposes about the farm. There are few, if any, surroundings of our old homes in the east that our hearts cling to or our eyes miss as much as the trees, and there is nothing in any country that adds more to the attractiveness and value of the farm in proportion to the cost.

The Number of Judges Required.

In another column will be found an article by Mr. John Jackson, who has had many years' experience as an exhibitor, in which he gives his ideas upon the above question. He reiterates the remark that "the picked-up committee of three must go." This is pretty near the feeling of those who have watched this question closely for years. At the swine breeders' meeting held in Toronto this subject was thoroughly discussed and carried by at least a two-thirds vote in favor of one expert judge. The only exception taken was the fear that an expert could not be found. We contend that if a man is capable of acting in this capacity with two others, he should be quite as able to act alone. There would then be a chance of a man showing how consistent he is in his judgment, and that however he differed from others in judgment on certain animals that in the judging ring he always placed a certain value on certain well-developed points. Under the present system men never know what are the required qualities that they should aim to produce. One thing is certain, that we hear far more dissatisfaction over the work of three judges than where one alone is employed. It is only too often the case that a judge gets the blame for what his colleagues have in reality done against his opinion; therefore there are few men qualified to act as judge and desirous of doing honest work that would not rather act alone. The work can be done with more dispatch, and if asked why a certain award was given the judge can tell the reason and thus satisfy any reasonable exhibitor. Breeders have too much at stake to allow men of no reputation or perhaps twenty years behind the times to decide on stock they have no capacity to pass sentence upon.

Prof. Wm. Saunders.

Prof. Wm. Saunders, the Director of the Experimental Farms of the Dominion of Canada, was born in Crediton, Devonshire, England, in 1836, and came to Canada with his family in 1848, when they settled in London, Ontario. Subsequently he became a chemist, and conducted a successful business from 1855 to 1886, chiefly in the manufacturing line, paying special attention to the more scientific aspects of his calling. He assisted in the organization of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1871; was for many years a member of the council of that college; was made one of the examiners, and served two years as president. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1860, and was subsequently honored with many offices in that important body, and served as president in 1873. Several of his papers written for this association were republished in English journals, and translated and published in Germany. In 1882 he was appointed by the Government of Canada, public analyst for the western division of the Province of Ontario, in which capacity he rendered satisfactory service for four years. On the organization of the Medical Faculty of the Western University of London, Ont., in 1882, Mr. Saunders was appointed to the chair of Materia Medica, and on his retirement in 1886 to accept his present position, he was made an Emeritus Professor by the Faculty.

To gain the open-air exercise made necessary by close application to professional work, he became one of the early students of Canadian Botany and Entomology. In 1863 he published, in the Canadian Journal of Toronto, a list of the plants found growing in that part of Western Ontario in which he resided—the first catalogue published of the flora of that district. In 1863 he aided in the formation of the Entomological Society of Ontario, and afterwards was editor of the Canadian Entomologist for thirteen years, during which time he contributed many useful articles to its pages. In the early reports of the society there are many practical papers from his pen; he was elected president in 1883, and re-elected from year to year until 1886.

In 1869 he was appointed a director of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, and in 1882 was made president of that body—an office held until 1886. For ten or eleven years, beginning with 1868, he carried on farming near London; and, in addition to ordinary agricultural work, planted a large collection of fruit trees and vines, covering sixty acres, which afforded the opportunity of ascertaining which varieties were most suitable to the climate of this part of Ontario, and also gave facilities for the observation of those insect pests which affect the different sorts of fruit. In 1873 he published a volume on "Insects Injurious to Fruits", profusely illustrated, printed by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, a work which is now in its second edition, and is a useful guide to the fruit growers of America. He has also a successful hybridizer, and has originated many interesting varieties of fruits and cereals.

When the Royal Society of Canada was organized in 1881 by the Government of

Saunders was selected as one of the original twenty Fellows which formed the Biological Section of that national scientific body, and in the volumes of its transactions several contributions of his will be found. At the last meeting he was elected president of this section. He has also long been a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in which he has held important offices. He has also been an active member of the American Forestry Association ever since its organization.

When the government of Ontario, in 1880, appointed a special commission to enquire into the condition of agriculture in that province, Mr. Saunders was appointed one of the thirteen selected for this work, and under his direction the information on fruit growing, forestry, insectivorous birds, insects, and bee keeping was collected and published. In 1885 he was requested to undertake the preparation and arrangement of the fruit display of Canada at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, when the problem was

establishment of five Experimental Farms for the Dominion of Canada—a central farm to serve the purposes of Ontario and Quebec, and four branch farms, one in the Maritime Provinces, one in the Province of Manitoba, a third in the Northwest Territories, and a fourth in British Columbia. In October, 1886, Prof. Saunders was appointed as director of this important work. A site was chosen for the Central Experimental Farm adjacent to the capital, and after a careful survey of the country, during which the area from Halifax, N. S., to Victoria, B. C., was twice traversed, every promising locality inspected, and the climatic conditions and agricultural needs of the several provinces studied, sites were recommended and subsequently chosen by the government. A suitable farm for experimental work in the Maritime Provinces was found at Nappan, Nova Scotia, near the boundary of New Brunswick; one for Manitoba at Brandon; a farm for the Northwest Territories at Indian Head, and one for British Columbia at Agassiz. The work has since made rapid progress, and all the farms are now in active operation under efficient superintendents.

Mr. Saunders has also been honored in Great Britain. He has been elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, of the Chemical Society, of the Royal Microscopical Society, and of the Entomological Society of London. The training he has had has given him a practical knowledge of many subjects, covering a wide field bearing on agriculture and horticulture in Canada, while his knowledge of chemistry, botany, forestry and entomology has further qualified him for the work he has in hand. The results already achieved in introducing new and promising varieties of seed grain into all parts of the Dominion, the experiments with cattle, and the manufacture of dairy products, also with pigs and poultry, the testing of fruits of all sorts, especially those adapted to the colder parts of the country, the originating of new kinds of cereals and fruits, and the distribution of young forest trees and forest tree seeds to the settlers on the western plains are producing a most favorable impression on the farmers of the Dominion.

The mass of valuable information being given to the farming community by Prof. Saunders and his able staff of associates in the annual reports and bulletins which have been issued under authority of the Minister of Agriculture since the work began, has furnished further evidence of the wisdom shown in originating these institutions for the benefit of agriculture in this country, and in the choice of the officers intrusted with their management.

Make up hills of fresh soil for the early tomato plants, and take the plant out of the bed with a block of earth adhering 5x5 inches square and 2½ inches deep.

More fact than poetry is contained in the following extract from a letter of Mr. R. W. Phipps, of Toronto: "Let me here state as an axiom what long actual observation has taught me: Countries are settled by the letters written by settlers. All assisted passages, all emigration agencies, lectures, and pamphlets only ultimately empty your own pocket and fill your rival's territory, if it be the best for settlers." Look, for instance, at the hundreds of settlers who are flocking into Canadian territory from Dakota.



PROF. WM. SAUNDERS.

presented of so preserving the leading fruits of the country of the growth of 1885 that they could be presentable for exhibition purposes during the following summer. A satisfactory display was prepared, and as soon as the collection was arranged he returned to Canada, and, with the help of the leading fruit growers of the Dominion, got together and forwarded an exhibit of several thousand plates of fine fresh fruit, which was quite a revelation to the visiting public as to the resources and climate of Canada.

In 1885 he was requested by the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, to visit the Experimental Stations of the United States and to make enquiries regarding experimental work in agriculture in Europe and America. The information gained was embodied in a report presented early in the following year, which also contained an outline of proposed experimental work in Canada. Following this, an Act was introduced by the Minister of Agriculture, and concurred in by both sides of the House of Commons, which provided for the

Canadian Horse Records.

BY A CLYDESDALE BREEDER.

The Chicago Review has been kicking up considerable dust in showing up our Dominion horse registers, and with a good show for damaging this trade for Canadian breeders across the line. The largest class of our Canadian breeders and importers are as whole-souled and enterprising men as can be found in any country. And when we combine this with the fact that they have a knowledge of their business, and have united with this square dealing, we find they have succeeded in winning a trade that has been very remunerative. Just as it is in any other production or manufactured article, in which a high degree of success has been attained, there are unprincipled parties lying in wait to palm off a spurious imitation, and rob those that have borne the heat and burden of the day in the work of establishing the reputation which Canadian stock has gained. In the trade with draught horses, this has been notorious. A few years since, breeding stock, bred in draught lines, was in such demand that anything was saleable, and our neighbors across the lines, who are always open for a deal, were wont to visit Ontario and take over everything in horse shape that had the slightest pretensions to draught type. Like the coin of the realm that has the true ring, horses that were properly bred and good individuals were of too high a standard of value for these scalpers to deal in, so they had to have recourse to other records, such as the Goderich Draught Horse Stud Book.

Here the matter did not stop, for a great many American friends are not gifted with too much practical judgment, and have therefore demanded records for all breeds of farm and stock animals, whereas our farmers in a quite conservative way have produced animals that filled the bill to the utmost, except in the line of breeding. The Canadian Draught Horse Book, which admits horses of mixed Shire and Clydesdale blood, which, outside the allowance of the mixture of these two breeds, is as select as any. The difficulty is that the Agriculture and Arts Association, through the Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, is doing all the work, which has made it difficult for men without much knowledge of breeding to distinguish which of the stud books the certificate represents. It has been all right on the score of economy to have the recording for the different breeds of horses conducted in one office, but when the same signature is attached to all certificates it is sure to be conflicting, and lead to mistakes, as well as misrepresentations, and consequently have a bad effect on the standard of all our stud and herd books.

A pure-bred stock record is like the status of a bank, the public require every reliance in it or it is worthless, and is sure to lead to disaster for those having any connection with it, should confidence be lost. When the standing of any institution is questioned, there are plenty standing by delighted to add fuel to the flames, and the only safeguard against attack is to have every record upon a proper basis. The Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada has the highest standard of any published. The Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book is higher than the English or American. Both of these are well patronized, and are in the most flourishing state possible. And to have reflections cast from small side issues, like the Canadian Draught Book and the Office

Record, is most vexing to those who have a large amount invested in stock recorded in our two standard books. That this matter will have a certain amount of effect on all none can doubt, and the sooner an effort is made to shake clear of these second-rate concerns, the better it will be for our whole breeding interest.

While on this subject we have our doubts about centering the records of each and all of the breeds in one office. A thoroughly competent registrar for any one breed, or line of breeding, requires to be well posted in details. Therefore, when we find a man qualified by a knowledge of every line of breeding in horses, cattle, sheep and swine, more brains will be required than falls to the lot of an ordinary mortal.

At all events, it is in the interest of each separate breeding interest to stamp out from our midst anything that offends. A little leaveneth the whole lump. A large share of American breeders would gladly stop all intercourse between this country and the United States, especially just now that heavy horses are not in such demand, and many importers and breeders overstocked; and the next thing that will happen, our certificates will not be recognized at the lines, which will put a stop to a most advantageous trade, as the duty would be charged on many of our best bred horses.

System in Horse Breeding.

The manner in which much of the breeding is carried on throughout the country is why so few sections have made a success of any particular line. A few years ago some few localities in Ontario confined their operations almost exclusively to the breeding of draught horses, and did not dabble much in any other line. Consequently they succeeded in producing horses that were in demand from all over this continent, and a proportionately rich harvest was reaped through the high prices they obtained for their stock, as buyers knew just where to find what they wanted. It is system alone in breeding any sort of stock that will give success—the proper mating in order to accomplish certain results. If draught mares with size and substance are on the farm, don't breed them to roadster stallions in hopes of producing a driver nor *vice versa*. And again, the haphazard, go-as-you-please method of crossing from one sort to another never attained anything. The improvers of every breed of farm stock have kept a model in their mind's-eye, and never faltered until they originated the characteristics they intended to produce, and not only acquired a reputation that was of immense benefit to themselves, but also handed down to posterity an incalculable advantage to those following them.

Horses are for utility or pleasure, and in the latter case large profits are to be obtained. As our cities and towns grow more wealthy there will be an increasingly large class of buyers whose first object will be to possess horses that will make a display on the street. Everyone sees them, and the gay equipage will ever be found indicating the luxurious home. Horses of gay carriage and handsome appearance will be found indicative of ambitious proprietors who are anxious to bring themselves and their wealth prominently before the public, and are conscious that where one pair of eyes may happen to see the costly residence hundreds will see the highly appointed carriage with its high-stepping pair. Breeders, however, must recollect

that more skill is required to produce the style and quality that is in demand which brings the large prices for horses that are for luxury and pleasure. Just as it is in manufactures or any other production of art that requires the skill which few attain, it is the very scarcity of the product that enhances the value. The casual observer cannot help reflecting, when observing the numberless good mares that are to be seen in our market towns every day, that are just what is required if properly mated. Yet it is not unlikely but these fine, well-formed mares will be bred to a useless stallion whose best point is a well burnished coat, or his best breeding is in the imagination of his loquacious groom. Farmers should remember that a bad cross put in cannot possibly be removed, and it is well to stand and consider before a rash step is taken in breeding a well-bred, handsome mare. Wherever size and beauty of form are combined in any of the light-legged horses a good thoroughbred cross can hardly be wrong, both for the produce or to assist after breeding, should the produce be a filly; and wherever there is quality without sufficient size the best coach horses obtainable are without doubt what will at once increase the size and add beauty to the form. The breeder should, however, be cautious how he mates a mare that has not plenty of quality with a horse of this breeding, unless he is of the most refined type. Carriage horses of to-day are not required the size that were in use some few years ago, but good manners are always at a premium. Then, again, we have numbers of mares of trotting blood and good form that would be much improved by a dash of hackney breeding. This would give them the action that is necessary if long prices are to be looked for. Horses for street display are more likely to be produced by this breeding where the mares are of good size and are of good breeding. Gentlemen's drivers are usually produced from roadster sires where beauty of form, soundness, and utility have not been sacrificed for speed. Breeding for speed among trotting bred horses has produced innumerable weeds useless for any purpose, and the exceedingly small chance of breeding a horse that will pay as a racehorse is more uncertain than drawing a winning ticket at a lottery, where mares of the most approved strains of blood are in use. Then what results can be hoped for when mares of a low grade of breeding and destitute of quality are mated this way? The fact is that fashion has much to do with the breeding of trotters, and even horses with good performances, a little out of certain lines of breeding, are not in the same demand as formerly, if anything can be judged by recent sales of trotters in New York. The danger in horse breeding is, as in many other pursuits, that whatever happens to be in demand all flock and run in that direction, and mares are crossed with horses totally unsuited; disappointment follows, and a given breed condemned. It is those who go quietly on in one line that achieve success, and a good horse is always saleable, whether he be draught, carriage, saddle, or roadster, but none of these can be produced by the haphazard methods generally adopted. Whatever line of breeding is followed, see that the stallion is recorded in the stud book of the breed he is a representative of. Every horse that is fit for a stallion should show a certificate number, and without this you may put him down for a scrub, and not unlikely his owner for a fraud.

The Holstein-Friesian Cow.

BY WM. WAGNER, OSSOWO, MAN.

The farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest, I think, have pretty well come to the conclusion that to follow purely grain raising does not pay as well as mixed farming, and in some instances to allow the dairy interest to predominate. Leaving grain raising aside for a moment and looking at the dairy business of a farm, there are two essential necessities for a dairy farmer:—

1. Knowledge.
2. The cow.

I say knowledge first, since without it the product of the best cow will be a failure. Now, how are we to get this knowledge? To afford the opportunity of gaining such knowledge, the Dominion Government will establish, under the able superintendency of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, in each province, a dairy school free to all who wish to learn how to make the best product out of milk, and how to market this product to the best advantage. After a man gets this knowledge, let him go into business and buy cows. He may use such knowledge by establishing a home dairy, or he may join a factory or a creamery. An educated dairyman is a good patron.

2. The "cow" is the chief machine for a dairyman; and to have a proper and paying machine is his object. He must, as Mr. William Warfield very rightly observes, clearly understand that there can be no accurate aim unless the work aimed at is fully seen and kept clearly in view.

In my opinion the cow to be chosen by a Manitoba dairyman must come from a race (or breed) which is of renowned free milkers; easily acclimatized, and which has a record of early maturity. I truly believe these are essential points which a dairyman of Manitoba and the Northwest should always keep clearly in view.

There is a country, three parts of it surrounded by the German ocean, bleak in its appearance, and subject to the storms from the north, where every piece of good pasture has to be taken from the sea and fought for; farther inland the ground rises, some of it is good agricultural land, and some sandy, giving only scanty food for sheep and cattle. They drive their cows out in the middle of May and have to stable them about the middle of October. The grain which they grow is wheat, rye, oats, barley, sometimes corn, but with limited success. The name of that country is East Friesland, the home of the black and white cattle, known amongst us as the Holstein-Friesian. There is no particle of blood of the Holstein in the Friesian. The Holstein, or, properly speaking, the "Angler", is at least one-third smaller, and brown in color, and also a good milker.

I have before me a book, the "Rindvieh Schlage Ostfrieslands" (horned-cattle race of East Friesland), by Professor Dr. A. Wegner, director of the Agricultural College at Norden, from which I will give a few extracts, proving my assertion that the black and white cattle of East Friesland are the best adapted to dairy purposes for this greater western part of Canada:—

1. These cattle are easily acclimatized.
2. They are good milkers, which they have proved here already.
3. They mature early.

I will give here extracts of the products of

milk, and, at the same time, the amount of feed:—

In a herd of 15 cows the average was 22 pounds of milk per day for 237 days. During the summer they were pastured on the gulse land (dry upperland). Their winter feed consisted of 11½ pounds marsh hay; 10 pounds straw; 15 pounds of roots; ½ pound bran; ½ pound rye, and ½ pound oil cake, all ground. You will see there is no over-feeding to get the 6,006 pounds of milk for the season of 237 days. One of these cows gave 9,080 pounds, and they used 31 pounds milk for one pound butter (cream raised in flat dishes).

In 1886 I gave a prize of \$50 to the Woodlands Agricultural Society for the best kept register of milking. I found that Miss Proctor, of Woodland, had the most scientific work done, and, during the five summer months, by a splendid pasture, and from their excellent herd of Short-horns, they used 30½ pounds of milk to one pound of butter, who never came up to anything to the average of the Friesian cattle in the flow of milk. At the Experimental Station of Hildesheim the butter fat was in summer 3.38 per cent., and, during the winter 3.39 per cent. They used, to one pound of butter, 13½ to 15½ liters milk (about 27 to 31 pounds), and during the winter 14½ liters (or about 28 pounds) milk.

Mr. A. B. Wallis, at Dybeck, Sweden, says his herd of 150 Friesian cows averaged 6,000 pounds of milk, and a few good milkers 10,000 pounds, and more. The average weight of the cows of this herd is 1,200 pounds.

I think that I have shown to you a good milking quality on a common feeding, and I will try to prove to you the early maturity.

According to Dr. Wegner the small farmers have their heifers calving at the end of the second year, sometimes sooner. From the register kept by Count Wedd Gordens of his herd of forty cows, it appears that the average calving time is two years and three and a-half months. One of them calved when one year, four months and twenty-two days old, and although she was kept in the herd for several years never became a good milker. It is impossible to give a true statement of oxen and steers as to weight, since the most of these kind are killed when two years old, either for the home market or export, but we have found in his book the weight of bulls.

Baron Rhedin, of Rhedin, bought in 1878, two bulls one-year-old weighing 800 pounds each, and in 1879 two with respectively 800 and 1,000 pounds; in 1880 two bulls one-year-old, one 800, and the other 1,400 pounds.

Mr. Oscar Andrae, at Billingshausen, near Dassel, gives the weight of his Eisfriesian bull, Osiris, as follows:—One week old, 100 lbs.; 10 weeks, 200 lbs.; 19 weeks, 300 lbs.; 25 weeks, 405 lbs.; 30 weeks, 500 lbs.; 36 weeks, 595 lbs.; 43 weeks, 700 lbs.; 49 weeks, 800 lbs.; 55 weeks, 900 lbs.; 62 weeks 1,007 lbs., and at 2 years, 8 months, 1,726 lbs.

As to butchers' meat we find that an ordinary cow fattening on pasture gives an average of from 450 to 600 lbs. of butchers' meat, and from 60 to 100 lbs. of tallow. The difference between live weight and butchers' meat, clean, is 55 per cent., not counting tallow, head, hide, etc.

Calves ranging from one week old eighty-one pounds, to eight weeks old 175 pounds, averaging from 57 to 64.5 per cent. of butchers' meat, net.

They have in East Friesland a herd book, but the peculiarity of that association is that not every animal whose parents are inserted in the herd book will also find a place with them. No. When a person makes application of entry, the inspector of the district is sent out there to see if the applicant has all the peculiarities belonging to the East Friesians well developed. Not a bad idea. We could learn something of these people yet.

I am myself no breeder of pure-bred cattle, although I have always had a registered sire. Lately I have used a Friesian bull from my neighbor, Mr. Everest, of Ridgemere Farm, and I am highly pleased with the offsprings. They are mostly all after the sire.

When writing this it was only my intention to draw the attention of your readers to this particular breed of cattle of which I have read in American and Canadian papers, that they give more milk than the Jersey, Ayrshire, etc., but not so much butter fat, which may be true or not. Now, a dairy man does not want only butter or cheese, but also to raise calves.

You know skim-milk is skim-milk all over the world, and when feeding a calf with skim-milk, which is better for the calf—one quart or two quarts? If you do not know it, ask the calf.

Clydesdales—Our Scottish Letter.

April has been a busy month amongst Clydesdale breeders. The chief events have been the Seaham Harbour, Keir, Kilmarnock and Hartwood sales; and the shows at Stranraer, Kilmarnock, Maryhill, Colinsburg and Ayr. The general results of all these have been satisfactory, and, on the whole, there is every cause for congratulation that matters Clydesdale are in so comforting a condition.

Some of the more notable prices realized at the sales may be commented upon. Gladys, a four-year-old mare, by Castlereagh, drew £210 at the Seaham sale. Rowan, a five years old, by the same sire, drew £336. She was apparently popular in the north of England, and was placed fifth in the brood mare class at Ayr. Aunt Bessie 8676, of the same age, and by the same sire, made £204 15s. The three-year-old filly, Molly, by Ardnacraig, drew £168. The Seaham Harbour stud is identified with the name of the great horse Castlereagh, and it is interesting to look at the prices made by his produce at the sale. Three brood mares made an average price of £250 5s. each. One three-year-old filly made £94 10s. One three-year-old stallion made £273, and two two-year-old fillies made £70 17s. 6d. each.

At the Keir sale the stock realized very good prices, and the sale was undoubtedly a success. Ten brood mares made an average of £79 16s. each, the highest price being £105 3s. for the thirteen year-old daughter of Darnley named Darling of Easterhouse 5946, and the lowest £53 11s. for the seventeen year-old mare Keir Kate IV. (558). Three three-year-old fillies made the splendid average of £152 5s. each. Four two-year-old fillies made £91 17s. 6d. each. Five yearling fillies drew £43 1s. each. The grand, big, well-colored four-year-old stallion Brooklyn 6347, drew no less than £735, at which price he became the property of Mr. Gilmour, of Montrose.

It was at the Duke of Portland's sale, however, that the highest prices were secured, and the best average obtained. Eighteen females of all ages made an average price of £126 18s. 8d. each. The nine-year-old mare Rosewater 5702 drew £128 2s. The eight-year-old Princess Alice 6626 made £210, Loyalty 6627, of the same age and yield, made £297 3s. She is by Lord

Erskine. Alvira 8919, also of the same age, but also yeld, made £72 9s. Dagmar 8980, seven years old, made £315. Myrtle 7733, made £176 8s. Elaine 7752, a blemished, made £73 10s. The four year-old mare Princess, a daughter of Princess Alice, made £159 12s. Collennan, a four-year-old, by Prince of Wales, drew £189. A two-year-old filly, by Macanlay, out of Loyalty, drew £105, and another of the same age, by St. Blaise, out of Princess Alice, made £107 2s.

At the Hartwood sale the well-known four-year-old mare Sweetbriar, by Macgregor, made £420, at which price she became the property of Mr. David Mitchell, of Millfield. There are many of the progeny of Macgregor in Canada, and it will, therefore, be of some interest to mention that at these sales six brood mares, got by this famous sire, the youngest four and the eldest eight, were publicly sold, and realized an average price of £211 4s. 6d., perhaps the best figure ever reached for a like number of the same progeny of any draught stallion in the world. These mares were Princess Alice, Alvira, Dagmar, Myrtle, Elaine and Sweetbriar.

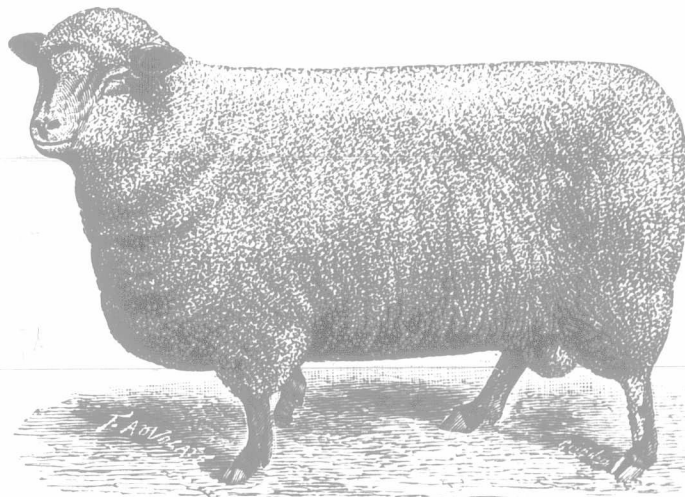
At Kilmarnock Show there was a most interesting exhibition of all classes of stock, and the blood of the celebrated Darnley showed itself to be well-nigh invincible. An exciting contest took place between two of his sons, Flashwood and Eastfield Stamp, and his grandson Prince of Kyle for a £25 cup, and after a keen contest between the old horse Flashwood, own brother to Macgregor, and the handsome and gay young horse Prince of Kyle, own brother to Prince of Albion, victory was declared for the former. He is altogether perhaps the grandest draught horse at present living in Great Britain. In the competitions for prizes for groups of five yearlings got by one sire, Macgregor, for the sixth year in succession, was first, a new sire, Prince Gallant 6176, was second, and Prince Lawrence third. Prince Lawrence was first for the group of five two-year-olds, and Lord Ailsa second. Both a Kilmarnock and Ayr Mr. George Alston's grand mare Vanora, by Darnley, was first in the brood mare class, and her first foal, a yearling colt, by Prince of Kyle, was second at Kilmarnock, and third at Ayr. He is a horse of very great promise. Mr. David Mitchell's roan mare, Sunray, was second brood mare both at Kilmarnock, and Maryhill. She is beginning to show traces of age and wear. Lord Polwarth was third at Kilmarnock with a fine young mare Comfort, four years old, which was first both at Edinburgh and Kirkcudbright when a yearling. His Lordship is founding and building up a very fine stud at Mertown, so long famed for breeding Border Leicester sheep.

Mr. Sinclair Scott's famous stud is showing well at the exhibitions. His fine brood mare, Scottish Marchioness, one of the most handsome mares we have, was first at Kilmarnock and third at Ayr. His Scottish Rose was first as yeld mare, and his, up to date, invincible Scottish Snowdrop, three years old, was also first in her class at both shows. Mr. John Watson, of Kilmarnock, one of our great Lanarkshire coalmasters, is this season showing three noble two-year-old fillies. For these he was respectively first and second both at Kilmarnock and Ayr,

with Lady Louisa, a very grand big roan, by Prince of Wales, out of a Darnley mare, and a richly colored filly with splendid action, got by Prince Gallant, and second at Maryhill with a perfect beauty, bred on the same lines as Lady Louisa. This last was bred at Earnock, and is, perhaps, the best one of the three. Her dam, Rosie of Earnock, and Lady Louisa were both bred by Mr. Robert Cochrane, Portencallie, Stranraer.

The first yearling filly at Kilmarnock was Balmedie Enchantress. The first at Maryhill was a very promising youngster by Excelsior, which got first at Stranraer and third at Kilmarnock (and is now owned by Mr. D. Mitchell), and the first at Ayr, Lillie Langtry, was bred and owned by the Earl of Galloway, K. T., and was got by the celebrated Flashwood. She is a grand one and will take some thrashing. All three it is worth noting are by sons of Darnley.

There was only an average show of three-year-old stallions at Kilmarnock, but the display of the same class at Ayr was uncommonly good. Mr. Peter Crawford's Williamwood, by St. Gatieu, a horse which Mr. Beith took to Canada, was first. Mr. Taylor's Rosedale, by the Macle-



A SOUTHDOWN.
[Taken from an English drawing.]

lan, was second, and Mr. William Montgomery's Patrician, by Prince of Wales, was third. Another son of Prince of Wales named Prince Romeo, owned by Mr. William Hood, was fourth. All four were choice animals. Mr. James Kilpatrick was first in the two-year-old class both at Kilmarnock and Ayr with a horse of great style and substance, the Royal Prince, also by Prince of Wales. This is a horse that is likely to take a lot of consideration before he can be beaten. The second horse at Kilmarnock was the Prince of Albion colt Rosemount, owned by the Messrs. McAlister; and the second at Ayr, the Messrs. Wilson's level, good horse, Royal Stuart, by Lord Blackburn, a son of Macgregor. Mr. James Johnston's big colt William the Conqueror, that was first at Maryhill, has greatly improved since the Glasgow Stallion Show, and Mr. Walter S. Park's Gallant Poteath that was second there and third at Ayr is a horse with first rate forelegs and forefeet, and got by Top Gallant. The sensation of the season so far is the colt bred by Mr. Park, and got by Prince Gallant, out of the dam of Lord Erskine. He was first at Kilmarnock and Maryhill, and second at Ayr, and has been sold for £1,300 cash. He is a most handsome, sweet horse of great style, and up to all the size that anyone wants in a

draught horse. The colt that beat him at Ayr was also first at the Stranraer Show. He is owned by Mr. James A. Wallace, Claycrop, Kirkcinner, and was got by Gregor Macgregor, out of a Darnley mare. He is a colt of much substance, with good feet and legs, and a splendid top.

At Colinsburgh, in Fifeshire, the representatives of the famous Montrave Stud were successful in taking many prizes, but as the best of them will be seen at Glasgow next week nothing more need be said about them now.

SCOTLAND YET.

Mr. David H. Dale's Southdowns.

A trifle over three miles south from London the above proprietor has been breeding Southdown sheep in a quiet way for a number of years. The farm is a rich, deep loam, unexcelled for the growth of grain or grass, the land being easily worked, and yet retentive enough not to leach, and, therefore, calculated to hold all the manure that is applied. On this land cattle or sheep feed fast, as it produces that good, thick bottom grass without which sheep will not thrive. Last season Mr. Dale made two importations of Southdowns. The first in June, which he selected himself, was composed of the ram lamb which won second prize at the Royal Show held at Plymouth, and bred by Mr. Wm. Toop, Chichester. From Mr. J. J. Coleman's celebrated flock he selected a beautiful lot of shearling ewes, which for size and quality are very difficult to excel. They are also of the choicest breeding, and are sired by Penfolds No. 14, which was got by the winner at the Bath and West of England show in 1885. A number of the dams of these ewes are sired by Kilburn, first prize at the Royal Show at Kilburn as a two-year-old. Mr. Coleman's flock has been among the most successful in prize-winning of late years. Last season he won the championship for ram, 1st for aged ram, and 1st for pen of shearling ewes at the Royal Show. A selection

of choice shearling ewes from the well-known flock of Mr. George Jonas, which are chiefly the get of rams from the Webb and Sands flocks. Mr. Jonas' flock has been drawn upon to supply rams to head prominent flocks throughout the United Kingdom. Included in the first importation were a remarkably nice lot from the flock of Mr. Garrett Taylor. The second importation was all from the celebrated Brabraham flock of Mr. H. Webb, whose sheep are not surpassed in character and size by those of any flock in England. These were selected by Mr. Dale's orders to be purchased at the dispersion sale held last summer, which afforded a good chance for an extra choice. The shearling ram selected to be placed at the head of the flock is a grand specimen of the breed. He is of great length, with well let down quarters, good back and loin, and exceptionally good form and quality. To him a majority of the ewes were bred, and the excellent quality of the lambs is a proof of the wisdom of the choice of this ram. The ewes chosen at this sale to accompany the above ram were of the grand type for which the Brabraham flock is noted.

Carbolized plaster, is land plaster—gypsum—mixed with carbolic acid. Use one pint of the crude acid to a bushel of plaster. Mix well together and put it through a fine sieve. Dust on the cabbage plant beds early in the morning to make the cabbage flea jump.

The Massey-Harris Amalgamation.

Knowing that the amalgamation of the two extensive implement manufactories of A. Harris, Son & Co. (limited), of Brantford, and the Massey Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, had awakened a great deal of interest amongst our readers, we took the trouble to call upon the principals in order to satisfy ourselves as to the reasons for the amalgamation, as well as the probable results as far as the farming community is concerned. The wedlock of two such gigantic interests could hardly fail to raise comment, favorable and unfavorable, and in some quarters much political capital has been sought to be made out of it. The facts are that a new company, composed mainly of the present members of the Massey and Harris firms, has been formed to take over the entire business and equipment of the two factories, not only in Canada, but the world over. This has been brought about for the benefit of all parties concerned, and chiefly for the good of the implement trade generally. The system of selling implements through local agencies on commission seems to have brought upon the trade many evils that could not be remedied while these two great firms were antagonistic to each other. Many attempts had been made, only to fail; and when we consider that each firm has upwards of three hundred local agents in Ontario alone, canvassing every township and every concession, besides about forty general agents, it is easy to understand some of the difficulties that have surrounded the business. In many cases farmers who could ill afford to buy expensive machines, or whose farms were not ready for them, have been over-induced by the agents, and have given orders from which they would afterwards gladly have been released. It is not for the good of the community that this should be so, nor that the purchase of expensive implements should be made too easy by the extended credits that are in vogue.

No trader in the country gets paid so promptly for his wares as the farmer; virtually he sells everything for cash, and except under special circumstances he should not want extended time to pay for anything he has to buy. But we are credibly informed by those engaged in the business that many sales are made on three yearly payments, and sometimes even longer than this. Such a system cannot prove otherwise than pernicious alike to seller and buyer. To the seller, because he cannot afford to sell on such extended credit; to the buyer, because if time were not given he would often not be persuaded to purchase at all.

If this and much more that is now wrong and which they promise to make right through the consolidation of their businesses can be remedied by Messrs. Massey & Harris, the new company will prove a great boon to the entire community. These gentlemen seem very much in earnest in the matter, and disclaim any intention of gobbling up or crowding out other firms. The new company assures us that they intend to ameliorate and lessen some at least of the glaring irregularities in the trade.

The new company expect that they will, no doubt, be able to effect great savings in management, production and distribution of their goods, and it would only be fair that the customers should get some of the benefit of this. There is an apparent need for one strong firm in the manufacture of mowers, reapers,

rakes and self-binders. The new company state that they are starting the concern with abundant capital, not only for the prosecution of a vigorous and widening home trade, but also for an energetic extension of their foreign business, which is already of large proportions. Both firms are engaged extensively in this branch of the business, and by manufacturing both lines of implements, as at present, the new concern expects to make the name of Canada a household word in every grain-growing country in the world.

Cattle Improvement.

[Read by Geo. H. Healey before Virden Farmers' Club, Tuesday, March 24th.]

The work of improving our cattle, and the best means of attaining that end is of great import. The improvement of the land, to a large extent, must go hand in hand with the improvement of the stock. It is only by keeping the very best that we can hope or expect to obtain, financially speaking, satisfactory results. Improvement in the methods of grain-growing and other branches of farming is important indeed, but I think less so than improvement in stock raising, as the former may be brought to a state of great perfection so far as methods are concerned, and yet the final end be the impoverishment of the soil. But improvement in stock keeping will result in a gain to the pocket as well as an increase in the fertility. Who in his senses, can have failed to see the need for improvement in the lean, bony body of the scrub which refuses to take on flesh? We see it in the huge heads of the pigs that plough up the farm yard free of charge, and in almost every flock of poultry. It is the great concern of agricultural writers in Great Britain, where the choicest of the choice are found, that improvement is not more universal. I have, during my short career as a farmer, been told in a sneering way that when I have farmed as long as they I will probably know something about it. True, I have already found out that what they have been all their lives learning was practiced a score or more years ago elsewhere. It is, I think, this repugnance to what they call "book larnin'" that retards a more energetic advance among so many in our live stock industry. Everything they cannot comprehend they set down as "bosh", whereas in reality the more scientific, generally more truthful, are naturally a little more technical. There is no doubt that in the conflict between brains and muscle for supremacy, brains will most assuredly win. Now, with a view to improvement of our stock, it is not for a moment to be supposed that the use of a pure-bred sire will fill the bill. We must make our animal grow from the first to do this. We must understand how to feed intelligently. It is not necessary in this paper to go into the question of feeding, but it must be distinctly understood that this is essential to success. By breeding only good animals we get better returns in every way. It has been demonstrated scores of times that well-bred cattle are able to lay on far more flesh with the same amount of feed than a scrub can. Take the well-bred beast with his sleek skin, fine and yielding to the touch, and the quiet kind eye, all indicating a good, easy feeder; he will lie still when you go up to his stall to speak to him. Contrast him with the razor-backed beast that is continually naking round every minute of its life looking for something to eat, never satisfied, never at rest, coat always rough, skin as tight as a drum; even when well fed it will not weigh at three

years with a well-bred beast at two. How is it such a state of things exists? Some say, "I am too poor to buy a pure-bred bull." If you are poor you have all the more need of improving your herds, and increasing your returns. If you are rich you will add to your wealth by the same methods. Others again are too penurious to pay for the service of a good bull. The writer of this paper was on one occasion told by a farmer (heaven save the mark!) that he was an impostor, because he had the effrontery to fix the price of his pure-bred sires a little above the one usually charged for the average animated scare-crow in general use. It seems strange that those who are loudest in their denunciation of pure-bred sires are the first to try and steal his services. From my own observation I think we can hope but for little improvement from the present generation; so many are quite content to go on in the old lines, the desirable qualifications being their ability to live on a meal of wheat straw for breakfast and fresh air for supper. Some men are prone to measure the worth of the breed by its capability to stand this starving process, and because scrubs can better endure a living death than any other class of cattle, then scrubs are just the breed. It is not for a moment to be supposed that I class all under the above head. I have particularly noticed that those farmers who to my knowledge are most anxious to improve their stock are to be found at our farmers' meetings, desirous, like myself, to listen to the advice and benefit by the experience of others, mutually assisting in trying to place the profession of agriculture in Dennis in the front rank.

As to what breed of bulls to use, depends, I think, principally on the predilection of the operator. Volumes have been, and might still be, written on the qualifications of the various breeds of cattle; but much as we might desire to use a particular breed, we may have to stifle those desires through the absence of any specimens of its class. Under such circumstances we must fall back on the breed or breeds, individuals of which are to be found in our respective districts. Durham or Shorthorn bulls, I think, are in use everywhere. They possess wonderful ability to maintain and stamp their characteristics by reproduction. The very fact of Durhams being three different colors, viz., red, white and roan, shows that the color standard has been sacrificed in order to obtain a perfect animal. This was one great aid in breeders' favor in improving this breed. Had they bred solely to a color standard they would likely never have attained the perfection they now have. Roan, however, is the favorite color in England, red in the U. S., while all three are found in Canada.

Another breed I cannot pass without notice is the Aberdeen-Angus; they are simply "beef from the heel." They are a hardy race of cattle, fine to the touch, and grand feeders. To my mind there is no doubt that these two breeds will ultimately become the backbone of the cattle raiser. From repeated trials the cross either way between Durhams and Angus simply "beats creation," from the ease with which they lay on flesh, and their ability to adapt themselves to the production of milk in the hands of judicious managers.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Lausdowne Electoral Division Farmers' Institute will hold a picnic and two-session meeting early in July, so report says.

French Coachers.

Our illustration for this issue represents the popular French Coacher, which has gained many friends, especially throughout the West, where numbers have been brought in of late years. Mr. W. L. Ellwood, for whom the accompanying engraving was made from specimens of his stud, has been identified with this popular breed since its first inception, and by the numerous importations brought in through this medium the great west is indebted for many grand specimens of the breed. Canadians have purchased Percherons freely in the past, but only a few French Coachers have found their way on to Canadian soil, and there are numbers of our horsemen that have never yet seen a good specimen of this sort. The French Coacher has all the essentials for popularity. He has sufficient size to cross with smaller mares, handsome conformation, attractive action, and quality in a remarkably high degree. It is now a pretty well-established fact that this horse is proving a grand success when mated with mares of trotting blood, and long prices have been paid for half-breds, as they are just the sort that are in demand for carriage purposes, the youngsters of this class displaying much the same action as the pure-bred French Coacher, which more nearly approaches the English Hackney in type than the Cleveland or Yorkshire Coach-er.

Improved Yorkshires Again.

BY WILLIAM DAVIES.

We have felt sure that from the number of Yorkshire boars that have been circulated through the country their mark would be seen in a very pronounced manner on the fat hog market this spring and summer. Our prognostication is correct, and we are greatly pleased to find a good share of half-bred Yorkshires among those we are taking in at our packing house. Last week we took in a whole carload, numbering 150, everyone of them white, and having the characteristics we have described as desirable in the bacon curers' pig. They weigh about 170 pounds each, they were moderate in bone, had neat heads, were a good length, and when hung up by the heels showed a carcass full of flesh, with about an inch of fat from head to tail.

We are greatly pleased with the above, as it justifies the recommendation to farmers to cross their sows with the Improved Large Yorkshire

boars. To show our faith by our works, we have bought from a breeder a number of young Yorkshires, which we are offering to farmers at very low prices.

We have seen a recommendation in the press to farmers to rush their hogs to market, as lower prices are expected. We do not look for any material advance on present figures, though this season will vary from former if prices are not higher in July and August than now. But while we have pen in hand we would urge farmers to have them ready before 1st September, as we look for a sharp decline about that time.

Chatty Letter from the States.

Mr. Richard Trewen, in the May number of the Fortnightly Review, has an interesting article on the transatlantic cattle trade. He takes the ground that American store cattle should be admitted free to England, in order to give British farmers cheaper stores. His argu-

Chicago hog receipts for the year so far show a million increase, though for two or three months there were about as many 100 to 140-lb. pigs as hogs. Prices now are about 25 to 70 cents higher than a year ago.

Sheep sold very high awhile ago. The 115 to 172 lb. shorn western-fed sheep sold at \$5.70 to \$5.90, and woolled westerns \$6.00 to \$6.30. Lately these prices have been reduced fully fifty cents per 100 pounds.

Late advices from foreign markets indicate a better outlet for American and Canadian live stock. The export movement is vastly smaller than a year ago, but then it was simply erroneous and resulted in glutting the British markets as they had never been glutted before. For instance, the exports for the week ended May 9th from this continent were 6,263 cattle and 19,495 quarters of beef, against 16,118 cattle and 25,187 quarters of beef during the corresponding week last year. Prices a year ago broke to nine cents per pound for cattle, estimated dead weight, while lately fourteen cents was paid. The cattle exporters are much more conservative than last year, and are not doing business simply to enrich the ship owners. Exporters have lately been paying \$5.50 to \$6.20 for steers, and \$4.00 to \$4.50 for fat bulls and stags. Export cattle in Chicago are costing \$1.00 per 100 pounds more than a year ago.

Freight rates

are about \$10.00 per head less, and as prices abroad are better, there is some margin for shippers, though it is not large enough to excite them.

Canada has just secured an important concession from France. The French Government has been for some time refusing to admit hams and bacon to France, because goods from the United States of this class were prohibited. Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, made a friendly protest to the French Government, pointing out that the Canadian herds are absolutely free from disease. As proof of his contention, Sir Charles submitted to the authorities at Paris samples of Canadian hog products which the experts declared to be absolutely free from taint, and superior to the United States goods of similar grade. As a result, the French authorities have decided to admit Canadian hog products, and some consignments have been already admitted. Similar steps are now being taken to induce other European countries which include Canadian hog products in the prohibition against American goods, to grant similar concessions to Canadian pork.—[Chicago Farmer's Review.



FRENCH COACHERS, THE PROPERTY OF W. L. ELLWOOD, DEKALB, ILL.

ment that a few years of American free stores would put British farmers in position where they could be entirely independent of American cattle, is likely to be regarded by Mr. Chaplin's followers as a case of special pleading. Cattle buyers and slaughterers have resisted the advancing tendency in prices with considerable success. Among the most effective methods employed were the wholesale purchase through agents of cattle on the southwestern ranges, and the contracting of distillery and stable fed cattle before they reached the great market centers to be competed for by the general trade. There is no surer sign of an advancing tendency in prices than the appearance of market buyers at the sheds or pastures of the producers. Cattle marketing this year will be nothing like as heavy as last year. The first half of May at Chicago shows a loss of over 50,000 cattle from the same time last year, and the first four and a-half months show over 100,000 decrease.

Manitoba Studs, Flocks and Herds.

Manitou, on the Deloraine branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is one of the most beautifully situated towns in Manitoba, having excellent drainage and an unlimited supply of excellent water. The soil is rich, but not so extremely tenacious as in some other portions along or near to the Red River. In this vicinity may be found some of the most intelligent farmers in the province, and in fact as a class the farmers here compare favorably, not only with most other districts of Manitoba, but the entire continent. An ADVOCATE representative visiting this town early in May, was met at the station by Mr. R. D. Foley, of Rosedale Farm, which lies about four miles south of the town. Leaving the town a large herd of cattle was met coming from the south accompanied by three men and a mounted policeman. Inquiry elicited the fact that the proprietor, Mr. Rooney, was migrating from the neighborhood of Grand Forks, Dakota, to our more favored and prosperous land. Mr. Rooney has every appearance of an industrious, energetic farmer, and one that would be supposed, from appearances at least, to be a thorough going business farmer. He was accompanied by his son who also appears qualified to make a success of farming under anything like favorable circumstances. The herd consisted of sixty-five head, thirty-five of which were milch cows. These cattle were all thin, below the average of our Manitoba cattle, and bore silent testimony of the dearth of feed in Dakota. Mr. Rooney purposes remaining near enough to Manitou to supply the milk from this herd to the factory. Continuing southward, the residence of Dr. Young was reached, where Mr. Foley insisted a call must be made to see the new acquisition to the doctor's Shorthorn herd, which upon investigation proved to be a very fine young Bates bull from the herd of Mr. T. A. Sharp, of Wakopa. This young animal (whose name and number were not available) is worthy of more than a passing glance, and although he has been badly kept prior to his coming into this herd, will doubtless make his mark in this locality. He is of the much sought for red color, straight above and below with well sprung rib, thick shoulder and long quarter, fine neck and nicely shaped head. A severe critic, however, would find fault with the superfluity of curly hair on the face, and the rather backward tendency of the horns. These points are, however, of minor importance outside the show-ring, and most of the cattle in the locality could afford to carry the same head if it would give them such a body as it is attached to in this instance. The doctor has a number of females, some of which are very good animals, and is full of good resolves as to future operations.

A mile further and Rosedale is reached. In the stables here are some fifteen or sixteen head of cattle ready for the shambles, which afford an excellent object lesson in stock breeding and feeding. Standing on the same floor and within a few feet of each other may be seen a pure bred Shorthorn cow which from repeated abortions was fattened, the high grade Shorthorn, bred for profit, and the native bred, because it cost nothing for the service of a scrub bull. The pure bred cow has a wealth of flesh on the points where the highest priced beef is cut from. The grade was a fine thirty animal, well formed, growthy, but not as good as the pure-bred. Then comes the native, a long-legged, thin flanked creature,

pointed at the ends, and thin in the middle, and whose every tooth will without doubt owe Mr. Foley a goodly portion of the winter's board. To Mr. Foley's credit be it said he hastened to disown the responsibility of breeding such animals, having got them in a trade. The fat cattle, however, were on the whole a fair lot, in fact a good lot considering the fact that they were fattened on frozen wheat, which, unfortunately, was quite plentiful in this locality last season. After a pleasant half-hour with Mr. Foley's amiable family a walk was suggested and taken to Thorndale Stock Farm, the home of Mr. John S. Robson, which is about one mile from Rosedale, or at least that portion of it upon which the residence stands. Mr. Robson's herd of Shorthorns numbers thirty, some of which are very fair animals. A young bull, Lord Selkirk, is especially fine, and will prove a useful animal to some one. Mr. Robson is a firm believer in good stock, and as persistency of purpose is one of his characteristics does not keep one kind one year and another the next. The stock at Thorndale has recently been reinforced by the purchase of a young bull from the herd of Mr. Walter Lynch, of Westbourne. At Rosedale some very fair animals are found, among which may be mentioned Gold Dust 2nd, a light roan cow of good form, but rather thin at present, and has a very fine heifer calf at foot. Two fine bull calves from 3rd and 4th Duchess of Rosedale attract the attention of a lover of fine stock, as well as the heifer 5th Duchess of Rosedale, a nice two-year-old heifer, not large, but straight and even. This is one of the finest pasture farms in the country being a valley, and very fertile. The pasture land has been fenced and eaten down for some years, and now the blue grass (*Poa pratensis*) and wire grass (*Poa compressa*) are getting a foothold, and from indications at the time of writing will form a considerable portion of the grass crop.

On the way from Rosedale to Manitou the farm of Mr. W. E. Baldwin was visited, which is by the way one of the neatest and best kept in that locality. Several fine, sleek, well-finished fat cattle were in the stalls, and in one of the stables a young Shorthorn bull, Sunrise of Beresford, bought from the Beresford herd. Mr. Baldwin has also one pure-bred cow of fair quality. On returning to Manitou some very good fat cattle were being weighed prior to shipment to Winnipeg to Ben, Aleck & Co. It would seem that Southern Manitoba was especially adapted to cattle-raising, as in addition to the fat ones seen in so many stables, Messrs. Ironsides and Gordon recently shipped some six hundred head from this locality. With a little better class of cattle, a few more roots, and a great deal less area of wheat, cattle feeding and breeding will become an important branch of agriculture in this district.

The season of thunder storms is approaching, warns the Pilot Mound Sentinel, and farmers who keep horses in pasture fields that are enclosed by wire fences, will remember that the animals are exposed to considerable danger if left in the enclosure during a time of electrical discharge. Horses are afraid of thunder, and in the desire to seek protection in their stables they approach the fences, seeking a way out, and often stand with their heads over the wires. The sharp point on the wires attract the electricity which runs along sometimes from one end of the field to the other, and kills any animal that may be in contact. In this way a number of valuable horses were destroyed last season.

Patrons of Industry at Treherne.

A correspondent writes from Treherne that the Patrons of Industry have now a membership of about forty at that place, and from the interest manifested the order will grow and increase. The farmers' elevator movement is meeting with success, or, at least, interest is being taken that augurs well for ultimate success. The ADVOCATE will be pleased to receive notes for publication from the various branches of this organization.

Wire Fencing.

BY WM. CHAMPION, REABURN.

In travelling through this country one cannot help noticing how poorly the work is done as regards this common fence. In many cases the posts are from four to six feet high, put down at all distances from each other, from fourteen to twenty-four feet apart, and little or no regard as to being in line. Now, I wish in this short paper to place before your readers a simple and quick plan to build wire fences with such tools and appliances as we have at hand. First, get your posts ready. To do this they should be cut square at the butt end and sharper at the top. Let each post be, when ready for the ground, six and a-half feet long. Take off all bark from the point above the ground mark. Second, in laying out a fence place a stake at each end of line, even if it be a half mile; stand at one end, and any child, boy or girl, will put in light stakes on line by your motion to right or left, and when it is straight make a motion down, and so on for the whole distance. In putting in posts take that old half ball of binding twine, drive two pegs in the ground the distance apart you want the posts (I prefer 12 feet), wind the twine round these pegs from one to the other, and then tie a bit of yarn on each cord where it goes round the peg. Now you have the exact distance all marked on the binding twine; commence and stretch twine on line of fence stakes; take a crowbar and make a hole two feet deep at each mark on twine. Now load up your wagon with posts and a barrel of water (this is work for two); let one place water in holes; drive a wheel each side of the line; let one with a sledge drive from tail end of wagon, while the other gets post in place and holds it perpendicular, also with a measure the height the post is to be. Always put in posts with the undulations of the land. Now, to put on the wire take an old sleigh or stoneboat; put up two posts; brace them well to the back; bore an auger hole in each that will carry your crowbar about two feet from the sleigh. This is to carry your reel of wire. Have a chain fastened on front of sleigh, and after you have run out length enough to stretch say 100 yards, lap chain round reel of wire to stop it unwinding. Now, draw your sleigh as far as one ordinary horse can take it, or load sleigh with stone or sods and put on two horses, and you have a perfect wire-stretcher. Put on top wire first, and where you drive last staple put in first brace, as there is no strain on posts, it being all on sleigh. Of course the first post must be well-braced, as all the horses draw will be on that post. Go the whole distance with top wire; now turn round and run next wire back; take a bit of board the length you wish your wires apart; in one end cut a notch that will hang on top wire. Now bring your second wire up to measure and staple; carry measure to next post, and so on. If this plan of wire fencing was carried out I think there would be an improvement in our common fencing.

A Central Farmers' Institute.

At several of the farmers' institute meetings during the latter part of the past winter the ADVOCATE representative referred to the advisability of organizing a Permanent Central Institute, and in every instance the proposition met with hearty approval. The benefits to be derived from a central organization are numerous, and that steps will be taken to effect such organization before another winter there is little doubt. It will not be out of place, therefore, to point out a few of these benefits. We find that every society or organization to be successful and attain the best results, finds it necessary to have a central body to exercise a general supervision over the work of the local bodies, that there may be uniformity of action and general co-operation. Take for instance the various secret societies or lodges—all have their grand lodges; the churches have their Synods and Conferences; the Y. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U. have their conventions or general meetings in some central locality, that all may become possessed of the combined experiences and knowledge of the entire association. In fact it is absolutely essential to the success of any movement that there be hearty co-operation. There is in the case of farmers' institutes even greater necessity for this central organization or, to a certain extent, controlling body, than in most similar organizations. There must be no misunderstanding in this matter. A central institute would not by any means mean a coming together of delegates for the purpose of hearing lectures or discourses on agriculture, but to consider the best methods of conducting institute work, and how the local institutes can be most useful. Again, in the event of some special legislation being considered necessary or in the best interests of the calling, how much more easily it could be obtained if the Committee on Agriculture or Minister of Agriculture were approached by a body of representative farmers than by a single individual! If the local institutes thought it in the interests of agriculture that a lecturer of known ability should make a tour of the province, how long would it take by correspondence to induce the government to take hold of the scheme backed by local institutes alone, and how much more easily it could be accomplished by a body representing the local bodies waiting in person upon the Committee or Department. Also, should such person be secured, how could a circuit be established and meetings held satisfactorily without some central head? and even in our local meetings a circuit is not only desirable but a necessity. During the past winter the institutes have been held almost invariably on Saturday. This fact made it necessary for persons attending from any distance to remain away from home over Sunday, often (in the case of the ADVOCATE representative) necessitating an enforced absence of four days. There is no reason why, with proper pre-arrangement, meetings could not be in such order as to admit of four or five meetings being reached in a week instead of one in four days. One of our staff has attended every meeting that it was possible to do but has not been able to accept one-half the invitations extended. These are surely sufficient reasons for forming a Permanent Central Institute, but there is still another and a powerful one. Suppose, as has been the case in the past, some fraud is perpetrated in a locality such as the tin force-pump business or Bohemian oats fraud, the secretary of the local

institute in the vicinity will notify the secretary of the central organization, and he in turn the various local secretaries throughout the province, and thus prevent a repetition of such fraud. So beneficial has the Central Institute proved in Ontario that the local government makes a grant of fifteen hundred dollars to be placed at its disposal to be used along the lines indicated above. We could not expect the Manitoba Government to do that much, but it would certainly do something, enough to pay reasonable expenses at least. As the Act now stands the Minister has the power to make use of the balance on hand after the grant has been paid to the various local bodies. The amount placed in the estimates is fifteen hundred dollars, and there will not be more than five hundred required to pay the local bodies the grant, and there is no doubt that the Minister would grant a reasonable aid if shown that such a course would prove beneficial to institute work. The expenses of such an organization should be kept at a minimum, no high salaries paid to officials, and men interested in agriculture sent as delegates, said delegates only to comprise the membership.

Judges and Judging at Our Fairs.

BY J. JACKSON.

Among the many difficulties which fair managers and exhibitors have to contend with, the question of judges and judging is ever first. Each year yields its crop of errors and complaints. That the present system of judging is susceptible of great improvement is quite among the possibilities, not that we ever expect to attain perfection or to silence the "chronic kicker," but we do think that errors in awards at our shows might and should be reduced to a minimum. Now the question is, How can this be done? With my experience of over twenty-five years exhibiting at large and small shows, I am fully convinced that to improve our present system we must get out of the old ruts,—we must let go the line we have held so long. We must make the position of judge a responsible position, an honorable one, and, if possible, a remunerative one. His reputation must be at stake, and if he dishonors his position let him stand without a cloak to hide himself under. The picked-up committee of three must go, they have outlived their usefulness. If three distinct breeds of animals were competing in the same class there might be some excuse for having each breed represented on the committee, but not otherwise. How often have we seen men accepting the position on a committee of three when they themselves knew they were incapable, and would not on any account have accepted were they to take the responsibility of making the awards. They accept, expecting the other two are qualified, and all they expect to do is to endorse their decisions. It sometimes happens that there are three of a kind, and when they go in the ring and find a superior lot of animals before them they seem amazed at their excellence, feel quite out of their latitude, but may think they can't go wrong as they are all so good, while an experienced man would have no difficulty in pointing out the finer points and placing the awards as they should be. These are the kind of judges (for it is only the ignorant) that are well qualified to favor a friend in the ring.

Too much care cannot be exercised in the selec-

tion of judges. Good ones are *jewels* that are not scattered over the land in profusion; indeed, they are so scarce that we should be content with one for a class.

Broken-down breeders should be avoided. The fact that a man may have had good animals by paying high prices for them, and perhaps won a number of prizes with them, if he has failed to make a success of breeding them, and on that account got left and gone out of the business, is ample proof that he is not qualified to judge for others. Sometimes a man is selected out of respect as a friend, merely to pay him a compliment; this is doing him a great injustice, exposing him to the ridicule of the public. A man may hide his good judgment, but his ignorance he cannot hide. Let a man go in a ring to judge a class of sheep, and before he has made his first award the experienced eye has detected whether he is a judge or not. Some have a sort of mania for butchers as judges. This is a great mistake; they are not what is wanted to judge breeding stock. The fully ripe animal will, in most cases, take their eye, and be preferred to a much superior one for the purposes of the breeder,—it may be all very well in a fat-stock show. Again, if there was no difficulty in securing three good men to act, does it not seem a wanton waste of material to see three able-bodied men deciding between two samples of grain, roots, fruit, or as the case may be, when one could do it equally as well in one-half the time.

At the largest shows in England, including the Royal, the general practice there is a committee of two, this is better than three; two competent men will usually agree, and if they don't, they must show their colors and call in a third man to decide between them, which seldom occurs. The next improvement on this is the one judge; he must be a man of experience, one who has been a success in some particular line, honest in purpose, full of self-confidence, one that will not be influenced by remarks from outsiders; there are just such men, and they value their reputation, and when placed in such a position they feel and know that the whole responsibility rests on them alone, and will be more careful in the discharge of their duties. The one man is more sure to put in his appearance when he has accepted the appointment, and, as a matter of economy, one has the advantage. Nearly all the large shows in the Western States have adopted the single judge, which has given general satisfaction. It would be hard to induce them to again return to the old committee of three. There is no reason why an observing man, although only a breeder of one class of cattle, may not be able to judge a number of breeds, or that another may not be competent to pass on several breeds of sheep and give general satisfaction. I have seen one man judge all the mutton breeds of sheep at a large show, and when he was done the exhibitors all seemed happy. This is not always so when the awards are made by a committee of three. With the system we now adopt of naming men we have confidence in to act as judges, I think it would be well to give the single judge a trial on the sheep, for once at least.

Mr. J. G. Robinson, cor. Princess and Logan streets, Winnipeg, advertises pumps in this issue. A personal acquaintance with Mr. Robinson enables the writer to recommend him as a good man to deal with. His pumps are made of first-class material and by good mechanics. Those wanting articles in his line will make no mistake in dealing with him. Write him for particulars.

A Great Cattle Country.

"The recent arrival of two beef buyers from the south, one in the interest of the railway company and the other in that of a leading meat firm of Calgary, looking for fat cattle, marks and important point in the agricultural development of the Edmonton district. It is not so very many years since the beef cattle required for consumption in this region were driven from Kamloops, B. C., across the mountains by way of the Jasper pass, or from Sun river, Montana, or at a later date from Winnipeg, and quite recently from Calgary. Cattle have increased in the Edmonton district to such an extent that for the past two or three years none have been imported. There are now enough cattle here to admit of the export of a considerable surplus, and they are in good marketable condition for butchering purposes. The only question between buyers and sellers is that of price, and the difference in views, if any, is not great. That there would ever be a demand for Edmonton cattle in the ranch country of Southern Alberta and British Columbia, was never thought of five or ten years ago. In those days the attempt to raise cattle where they required to be wintered, in competition with a region in which they rustled all winter, was looked upon as ridiculous, and no doubt delayed the development of the cattle industry in the north for a long time. Experience has proved, however, that what is easiest is not always most profitable, and in recent years people in the north have been going more and more into cattle with increased faith and profit each year. The only possible drawback to the unlimited development of the industry was the possible lack of an outside market. This possibility is now seen not to exist. The domestic system under which the cattle are raised in this district admits of the production of superior animals, much more easily handled, driven, or broken to use, than the wild range cattle of the south, and, therefore, worth proportionately more per head; but the chief point of advantage is that the Edmonton stock raiser can just as easily as not have all his beef cattle in condition to fill the yearly demand for fat spring beef, which cannot be filled from the ranges, unless in exceptional cases or under exceptional circumstances. No matter how many thousands or millions of cattle may run on the southern or British Columbian ranges, the local supply of beef for two, three or four months late in winter and early in spring must come from some place where cattle have the full benefit of a healthy haystack during the storms and cold of January and February. In the Edmonton district hay is more abundant than in any other section of the Northwest; this district is the nearest hay region to the range country, and, therefore, it will have the double advantage in supplying the southern and western spring beef market as soon as its surplus of cattle is sufficiently large to ensure the necessary quantity being secured here. Instead of the market being likely to be overstocked, the greater the stock the more certain the market, for the more dependence will be placed upon it by a wider and wider circle of customers. The cattle raising industry is the one for which this region is pre-eminently suited, and the one whose produce is most certain of a ready and unflinching cash market. While the bunch grass ranges of British Columbia may be eaten out, and the Buffalo grass ranges of Southern Alberta may be

overstocked, with its deep black soil and moderately moist climate, the luxuriant vegetation of the Edmonton district of Northern Alberta will only increase its production of cattle with increase of settlement and population and cultivation."

The above, from the Edmonton Bulletin, is, so far as can be learned, a true description of the existing state of affairs, and with the advent of the railway, matters should even improve. Edmonton is without doubt a grand district for producing beef.

The Net Return for Milk.

The net return per 100 lbs. of milk supplied the factory or creamery is a point that every dairy farmer should know. He should insist that full information relating thereto be furnished at the annual meeting. He should also set about ascertaining the cost of producing milk, which is especially important in the development of winter dairying. As a Canada correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman lately pointed out, he (the patron) will then be much more likely to insist that the factory and his herd are both "run right," in order to lengthen as much as possible his line of profit. Putting the six months' summer keep of the average Ontario cow on pasture at \$12.60, as ex-Governor Hoard calculated at the Woodstock dairy convention, her 2,700 lbs. of milk at say 70c. per 100 net, would return her owner \$6.30 profit. If he let her run idle all winter, that narrow profit margin would soon turn into loss. In various Western Ontario cheese factories the net returns to patrons varies as much as from 64 to 75c. Dairying must be brought down to a business basis, and the sooner the better.

A Question Box Opened.

At a New York State Farmer's Institute, Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, an experienced dairyman known to many Canadians through his writings and attendance at the Ontario Creameries' Association, presided over the question box. The principal queries, with Mr. Gould's replies, were as follows:—

"What salt would you use for butter?"

Any salt that will all dissolve and leave no sediment or scum on the top of the brine.

"Are the butter fats of all cows alike?"

Substantially so, if the same foods are given. Some breeds yield a harder butter.

"Which are the most profitable for a farmer—thoroughbred or grade cows?"

That is a question of capital and profit. With the average dairyman, I believe if the cows are graded for a purpose he will make the most money.

"Should cows be kept closely confined in stables?"

That depends. If you are going to keep cows in damp basements, you had better keep them on a hill. Would keep them in warm, dry stables which are light, with a pipe of running water in front of them. It will not injure cows to confine them—not in stanchions—125 days in winter. Tie cow with a Dutch halter, so she can lie down and go to sleep as she does in the pasture. Water in my barn stands at about 50°.

[Mr. Youmans gave at this point his experience and the results of keeping cows and watering them in the stables in winter, and said he was largely in favor of the method. He believed that cows given cold water in the stable should be kept there and not turned out in the yard.]

"Does it hurt the grain of butter to warm the cream?"

How can it, when the normal temperature of milk is 35°.

"Would you color butter?"

Yes; if the market demands it. If customers wanted green color, I would put it in.

"What do you recommend for a butter worker?"

Don't recommend any; but if you must have it, get one with a smooth roller. We want to press out the butter not chop it out.

"What kind of a churn is the best?"

Some sort of a revolving or swing churn. Concussion does it. Have the cream thin enough to give it a fluid motion.

"Can you salt butter in a churn?"

My preference is brine salting. If you cannot do that, draw off the water, then guess on an ounce of salt to the pound, which evenly distribute with a paddle or fork, and then churn it into form.

"Will diluting milk help the cream to rise and bring any more butter?"

As a rule it will. Water of 65° in summer, in winter 95°. Milk cannot stand 125° of heat without liquefying the butter fat.

"If you put water in the buttermilk will it not spoil it?"

No. Let that first drawn from the churn stand two hours in the can, and the water will substantially all come to the top and can be poured off.

"What do you consider the proper amount of water to be left in a pound of butter?"

Approximately, 12 per cent. There should be 85 per cent. of fat; the other 3 per cent. will be salt and a trace of casein, etc.

"What amount of unchurned fats in 100 lbs. of cream is admissible?"

Half a pound of butter in 100 of cream is about as near as we can skim it—the average dairyman and creamery man leave in two pounds. I believe it would be better to churn our cream a little sweeter.

"Should the milk from fresh and stripper cows be mixed for butter-making?"

The inference is that it should not be. The longer the cow has been in milk, the longer time is required to churn the cream. If you are to mix such cream, dilute the oldest milk with warm water, then mix the resulting creams.

"Would you advise young farmers, just beginning, to buy high-priced machinery and blooded stock?"

Don't buy everything you see; wait and experiment. Educate yourself up to the point. Don't buy a machine of every agent who comes along. You have got to grow into any business.

With regard to salt, we would add that it should be fine and velvety to the touch. Mr. Gould's point that cows should be "graded to a purpose" is important. A farmer should decide exactly what line of dairying he can profitably follow, then breed and feed accordingly. Whether cows can remain tied all winter without some ultimate injury to themselves or their progeny is doubtful. They must be considered as breeders as well as milk producers. We have seen them in spring so stiff and awkward that it took some time to regain their old gait. We can scarcely endorse that idea that it is just as good for them to take all their year's exercise in summer, though it is just possible they may be so educated. Time will tell. Mr. Gould should not have told his audience to "guess at" the ounce of salt to the pound of butter. There is too much haphazard guessing in the dairy business already. His advice that young dairy farmers should not recklessly run after novelties is sound. As Davy Crockett used to say, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

At the Cornell University Experiment Station last year, by removing the tassels as soon as they appeared four times in the season from alternate rows of corn, 50 per cent. more ears, and 50 per cent. more weight of merchantable corn were obtained from the rows so treated, without any great diminution in the weight of stalks. This is an experiment that any farmer might try for himself.

Dairy Observations.

Director Collier, of the New York-State Experiment Station at Geneva, declares that the saving of one cent per day on the keep of each cow in the state would amount annually to over \$6,000,000. It will pay to study the little details.

If dairymen would devote the same energy to keeping the so-called "animal odors" out of milk that they do in trying to remove them afterwards they would be money ahead.

In plain English, "animal odor" means stable filth, or impurity of some sort. The term is a misnomer. Better drop it. Given a healthy cow pure food, pure water and pure air to breathe, how much of that vile "animal odor" will the cow put in her milk?

We have no faith in plans for improving bad butter and bad cheese after they are made. Make both right on the start. Keep the imperfections out. Under favoring conditions, the germs of taint multiply with frightful rapidity. Badness in dairy products may be "doctored up" for a time, but it will soon break out in a worse form to the permanent injury of the producer and all concerned.

Large quantities of Ontario April and early May cheese sold at 10½ cents, some lots going, we are informed, at 10½, thus verifying the prediction in the May issue of the ADVOCATE, as far as the opening of the season's business was concerned.

Three essentials required by the herd of the cheese factory patron:—(1) Abundant pasturage and supplemental fodders for droughts; (2) abundant pure water; (3) salt every day.

In a test at the Guelph Agricultural College, by Prof. Robertson, it was shown that a herd of cows gave 14½ per cent. less milk on an average without salting than with salt.

Since normal milk contains about 87 per cent. of water, no dairyman need trouble to supplement the effort of the cow in that direction. She has put in quite sufficient.

With a favorable season, Canada should this season pass the \$10,000,000 line in cheese exports.

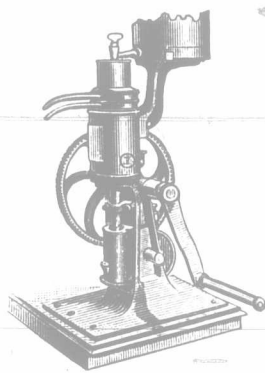
If your dairy has not paid during the past season, do not give it up in despair, but sit down and study out the reason why. Then make a fresh start.

Next to milking and caring for the milk, the most particular job on a dairy farm is bringing up the cows. In most cases it will pay to superannuate the dog and small boy. A cow does not need as much exercise as a trotting horse.

If any of our creamery or cheese factory readers have tried a plan of paying for milk on the basis of its value, as tested by the Babcock or other devices, we would like to hear the result of their experience. Send us the details of the plan. The subject is exciting interest in the dairy world, and the facts are called for.

The Hand Separator.

For private buttermakers, or those who sell cream, one of the most useful implements perfected within a recent date is the hand separator, specially adapted for dairy farmers whose herds number from 15 to 25 cows. It obviates the necessity for creamers, or tanks, deep setting cans, much of the labor of washing, and the storing and handling of ice for summer use unless a constant supply of pure, cold water is available. As our readers are well aware the centrifugal separator takes the cream direct from the warm milk, leaving the skim-milk warm and sweet for feeding calves or pigs, or to be sold in case of a demand for that product in cities and towns. The rapid motion of the bowl which revolves some 4,000 or 5,000 times per minute, has the effect of whirling to the outside all particles of dirt or other impurities, thus leaving the cream in extra good condition. It also will do the creaming more exhaustively than can be done by the gravity (shallow pans or deep setting) process, or as the creamery men say, it will skim the milk "down to the very bones." That, however, does not improve it or make it more acceptable to the young calves, but the loss, it is claimed, can be more economically made up by substituting for the butter fat artificial foods



HAND SEPARATOR.

such as oil cake meal. It is estimated that the separator, properly run, will take out from 10 to 25 per cent. more cream than is ordinarily done in the gravity process. It is probably quite within the mark to put the loss in butter at half a pound on every 100 pounds of milk as between ordinary creaming and the work of the separator. This is a needless waste which if stopped would go far toward paying for the more efficient, though at the outset more expensive, implement in a short time, estimating butter at say 25 cents per pound. For creaming milk on a large scale of course power separators are necessary. Of the hand separators, at least two kinds have been introduced in Canada—the De Laval, an American made machine, and the "Victoria," a British machine, which is very highly spoken of. The above cut, for the use of which we are indebted to J. S. Pearce & Co., London, will afford our readers an idea of the De Laval hand separator.

We have tested the above machine and found it work very satisfactorily, size No. 2 separating as much as 270 pounds of milk in an hour. One of these has been in use by Mr. George Greaves, a dairy farmer in Oxford county, for several months, and he would under no consideration think of reverting to the old method of raising cream in cans. He manufactures butter for private customers and furnishes others with cream. Owing to its small size (it weighs about

150 pounds) this machine is commonly called a "Baby Separator." Its utility was fully demonstrated at the Wisconsin Experiment Station last winter, being found simple in construction, easy to adjust and operate, and doing perfect work. There seems to be no question but that it is well adapted to the needs of dairy farmers such as we have indicated above.

The Dairy Commissioner's Report.

We have before us the first annual report of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, and his assistant, Mr. J. C. Chapais. It is a well-printed and well-indexed volume of 184 pages, issued as an appendix to the report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. The creation of the office of Dairy Commissioner was one result of the formation of the Dominion Dairymen's Association at Ottawa on April 9th, 1889, an organization largely the outcome of an agitation begun in a series of public letters by Mr. W. H. Lynch, of Danville, Quebec, whose work, "Scientific Dairy Practice," gave him a wide and honorable reputation. In order to give more practical efficiency to his work, Prof. Robertson was also designated "Agriculturist" at the Central Experimental Farm, where he has to do with the conduct of experiments in dairying, live stock, husbandry, and in growing and handling foods best suited for the dairy farmer. An equally important aspect of the Commissioner's work is to watch over and develop the commercial aspect of the industry at home and abroad, in order that the best markets be secured for butter and cheese, and our reputation preserved. This report is a complete historical record of what has been done up to date, with recommendations for the future. An account, full of practical observations, is given of the Commissioner's visits to the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, the Northwest, British Columbia and other sections, together with the more important addresses delivered, and copies of the principal bulletins issued from his office. In discussing the necessity for travelling inspectors and instructors, mention is made of the fact that the dairymen of Ontario were the first to engage the services of a travelling instructor in the person of the late lamented Prof. L. B. Arnold. Dairymen in other countries now our keen competitors are employing trained and skilled travelling instructors, some of whom have gone from our own Dominion to the strongholds of dairying in Great Britain in order to improve the quality of the products. It therefore behooves Canada to keep pace in this important matter. A uniform system of instruction for makers and patrons is, without doubt, one of the very best means to attain excellence and uniformity, whether in cheese or butter.

An important chapter is that entitled "Standards for Milk, and Legislation in Reference to Adulteration." In the opinion of the Commissioner the legitimate and commendable objects of a legal standard seem to be two:—(1) To prevent fraud by the adulteration of the liquid as given by the cows; (2) To guarantee to the unsuspecting consumer that he is receiving in the liquid which he purchases under the name of milk, a commodity at least up to a certain recognized standard of strength. The legislation dealing with supplying milk to factories for use in the manufacture of the more concentrated products, butter and cheese, should likewise have

a two-fold object, but since the nature of the latter transactions in milk is slightly different, the application of the standard cannot be quite the same as in the case of milk for towns or cities. In the latter case every transaction is a sale outright as between a milk dealer and his customer. Accordingly, where an individual offers for sale direct to householders milk which falls below the standard of quality prescribed by law, it would be held to be unmerchantable as ordinary standard milk, whether it owed its weakness to having been watered or skimmed "by a man or a cow." While Professor Robertson admits that it would be unfair to punish a man by law for keeping cows that yield poor milk, he contends that it is quite fair and even essential that a man should be prohibited from selling milk that is not of good average quality. On this point he adds:—

"The law should certainly first provide for the punishment of dishonest practices by adulteration, dilution, or removal of fat by skimming or withholding the 'strippings,' and it also should make it illegal to offer for sale without a specific description any milk that is below a standard of quality such as has been recommended by the chief analyst of the Dominion. (12.00 total solids and 3.50 fat.)"

Edgar B. Kentrick, Analyst, of Winnipeg, in a bulletin lately issued from the Inland Revenue Department, states that it is open to question whether milk samples from different parts of Canada should all be judged by one standard.

Furthermore, owing to the variability, especially of the fat percentage in milk, sometimes from causes not under the control of the dairyman, his milk might fall below the standard, which, if arbitrarily enforced, would certainly be doing injustice.

In the case of factories, owing to the natural difference in the quality of milk from different herds, or arising from different feeding and care, it seems needful that some basis should be established and applied, says the Commissioner, providing for the equitable payment for such milk according to its real value for manufacturing purposes. A value which does not wholly consist in the per cent. of solids arises from the peculiar flavor and the conditions as to quality, which also result from the treatment and feed of the cow.

After quoting the Dominion and Ontario Milk Acts, the Commissioner suggests that one or two men be designated for the Dominion, to see that these provisions are enforced.

In creameries run on the cream gathering plan, the oil-test churn seems to provide for the equitable distribution of proceeds according to the true butter-making qualities of the cream. Where the whole milk is received (as in separator factories) the Babcock apparatus, or Fjord's Controllor, will enable the factory managers to value each quantity aright. The comparative value for cheesemaking of milk containing different percentages of fat has not been yet authoritatively settled. Investigations are to be undertaken this summer along this line under the Commissioner's direction to settle that question for the guidance of cheesemakers.

In order to guard the reputation of Canadian cheese from injury by the "filled cheese abomination," which has gone to Great Britain, and that, too, through our ports, without any mark to distinguish from cheese of Canadian manufacture, the Commissioner recommends the use of a brand and registered number, such as this:—

CANADIAN
FULL CREAM CHEESE
FACTORY No.

Such a brand should not only be on the box but upon the cheese itself.
The finest English and Scotch cheeses are still sold wholesale in many instances on foot

cents per pound more than Canadian cheese, though the latter is found on the counters of the best provision shops doing duty as the highest priced English or Scotch produce. As it is hoped to place the export butter trade on a better footing ere long, from the very outset a distinctive Canadian package with such a brand as this should be used:—

CANADIAN
CREAMERY BUTTER.
FACTORY No.

There is no question that Canadian dairying can be profitably developed far beyond its present limits, and that a general awakening on the subject is now in progress is equally certain. We commend this valuable and suggestive report to the careful consideration of our readers. Some of its points will bear thorough discussion, so that in the end the best practice and the wisest counsels will prevail.

In the year 1889-90 the butter exports from Canada amounted to but \$331,958, while the value of cheese exports was nearly \$9,000,000. In 1889 Great Britain imported over \$50,000,000 worth of butter, and over \$22,000,000 worth of cheese. Canada furnished Britain with 41 per cent. of the cheese, and less than one half of one per cent. of the butter which she imports from outside countries. Rivalry for that trade is becoming keener, so that three things must be closely studied:—(1) Lowering the cost of production; (2) Producing the very best quality of products; (3) Guarding with jealous care our reputation for such when won.

Milk Testing—A Word of Caution.

The four inspectors under the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, and many others as well, will this season use the Babcock Test, and its findings may possibly be made the basis of prosecution in cases of alleged adulteration. Now, while its accuracy when rightly used has been amply demonstrated, yet errors may be made, and they will invariably be against the patron, for the reason that while it cannot whirl out more fat than the milk contains, it may disclose less when carelessly manipulated. With the old lactoscope test for fat, it was a matter of eyesight, and the patron might readily be credited with richer milk than it actually was. In a case reported to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, a sample of skim-milk was tested with a Babcock, and the person making the test found not a trace of fat, yet the same milk allowed to stand twelve hours in an open pan threw up quite a coating of cream, showing that the fat was there. The directions as to the use of hot water, etc., which accompany these machines should be closely followed. Prof. F. W. Woll, assistant chemist to Dr. Babcock, discoverer of the process (it is not patented), in Wisconsin University, calls attention to several points needing attention. In the first place the sulphuric acid must have a specific gravity above 1.82, that is, it must contain 90 per cent. pure acid. The vessel in which the acid is kept must be kept closed so as to prevent the acid taking up moisture and weakening it. No more acid should be poured out than is needed for the test immediately to be made. Then, the acid should never be added the milk until the test can be completed at once. Take a sample of each patron's milk as it comes to the factory, and if the test can be proceeded with at once, add the acid, mix, whirl and run through the other operations. If other work is crowding at the same time, the test bottles with the samples of

milk may be left, if necessary, even for a couple of days, and the test may be then made. The fat present in the quantity of milk taken will not change until the milk begins to mould. It does not matter if the milk thickens and sours in the test bottles if it is only skaken thoroughly before the acid is added. Prof. Woll adds that it is essential that no more heat is applied than is created by the action of the sulphuric acid on the milk. If the tubes were allowed to cool off before whirling and filling up with hot water they will have to be heated up again later on. Some of the casein would then be precipitated and rise into and directly below the column of fat, making impossible exact readings.

Accurate Knowledge in Dairying.

In no department of agriculture is accurate knowledge more necessary than in dairying. The lack of it is the fruitful cause of mismanagement and waste. When men take the trouble to inform themselves thoroughly about their business, they are not likely to stop there, but will, in most cases, set about the work of reform. For lack of accurate knowledge, as to which are the unprofitable cows in a given herd, the profits of the whole may be swept away.

Moral.—Weigh the milk of each cow and test it for butter fat. Not knowing the direct advantage arising from regular salting of his cows, the dairyman may be getting from ten to fifteen per cent. less milk of poorer keeping quality.

Lack of accurate knowledge may cause a farmer to feed his cows a ration costing twenty cents per day, when equally good results could be obtained from one costing but twelve or fifteen cents. Lack of knowledge will start a farmer boring auger holes through his stable floor in order to get rid of the liquid, thereby wasting the most valuable part of the manure. Lack of knowledge will place milk in a filthy cellar, or in the kitchen pantry, where it will absorb a hundred and one odors that will ultimately reduce the value of the butter from twenty five or thirty cents per pound to ten or fifteen, or send it to the soap-grease tank. For want of accurate knowledge in creaming milk, a half a pound, if not more, of butter from every one hundred pounds of milk may be lost to the dairyman. For want of a little accurate knowledge, which a thermometer is ever ready to give, the butter will come too soon in a soft greasy mass, or it will be "hours in coming," and be inferior stuff when it does. For lack of accurate knowledge, a great deal of butter fat will go where it is not wanted—in the butter-milk. Without the knowledge that a cheap pair of scales would give, the butter is ruined by excessive salting, or is too insipid to suit the customer, and away goes five or ten cents off the price. Lack of knowledge, in selecting salt will put a coarse, unclean article into butter, otherwise good, but which now no one will want at any price. Lack of knowledge in selecting a churn will weary the life out of a woman working a heavy dash up and down, or destroy the texture and quality of the butter. Lack of knowledge will leave in too much "caseous matter," to the detriment of the keeping qualities of butter. Lack of knowing how to put up a convenient, attractive package, will depreciate the price of dairy products and injure the reputation of the producer. Lack of knowledge that milk for cheese-making should be properly aired and cooled, may cause a patron to send in a can of milk that will taint a whole vat, injure the

day's make of cheese, and involve all concerned in loss.

These are but a few instances selected at random from many; but the moral of it all is that the dairyman must get accurate knowledge by observation, study, reading the best books and periodicals in relation to his business, and then apply that knowledge intelligently, otherwise he will discover ere long that ignorance will impose upon him a terrible penalty of loss.

Veterinary.

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

I have a good milch cow six years old, has had three calves, milked easily until quite recently, when a lumpy substance formed inside of two of her teats, which closed the milk passage. Later a ring formed on outside of teats of a dry skin from ring upwards to udder. Udder seems quite natural; milk would sink into udder, but could not pass through teats; milk decreasing rapidly, now almost dry. Will you kindly advise me of cause, and treatment, through the columns of your valuable paper, and greatly oblige.

DONALD McIVOR, KILDONAN.

The "lumpy substance" is either small fibrous tumors attached to the mucous membrane of the mammary ducts, or lacteal calculi (milk stones). The treatment usually adopted in such cases is to pass a silver probe or knitting needle up the teat and endeavor to break down the obstruction or pass it into the udder, and afterwards use a milking tube to draw off the milk until the duct remains open. If this treatment fails the case should be put in the hands of a veterinary surgeon, who may, or may not, be able to treat it successfully.

Diseases of Pigs.

BY J. V. ORMSBY, V. S.

DIFFICULT PARTURITION.

Although, as a general thing, sows experience but very little trouble in bringing forth their young, still we do occasionally find cases in which they require assistance, and in such cases, as with all other animals, prompt attention is necessary, or a fatal termination is likely to result. Among the large breeds, as a general thing, we find that difficult parturition is brought about by one of the young pigs becoming turned crossways in the womb, and in such cases all that is necessary is to oil the arm and hand well, and introducing it into the parts, seize hold of the pig and draw it out, taking care to draw forward at the same time that the sow strains. Among the smaller breeds, such as Suffolks, in addition to the above cause, we find also that trouble may result with young sows owing to the smallness of the parts, and also from the extreme fatness of the animal. In these cases much greater difficulty will be found in bringing about the desired result, as it is impossible to introduce the hand. The only method that I have found successful is the use of what are known as bitch forceps; by means of these the pig can in most cases be seized and removed. Should there be much bleeding or the parts be torn, it is well to syringe the vagina and womb with a weak carbolic lotion 1 to 40, and if the sow be weak, I would advise giving a dose of whiskey; while it is hardly necessary to say that the pen should be kept perfectly clean and plenty of dry, warm bedding supplied.

INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER, OR MAMMITIS, is not at all uncommon among sows, more especially among those large breeds that usually produce large litters and are good sucklers, and when it has once occurred it is extremely likely to

return. The first symptoms usually noticed is a swollen condition of the udder, which in a very short time becomes hard and hot, as well as painful when touched or handled, while the sow refuses to pay any attention to her little pigs. If not attended to the formation of abscesses will occur, and in some cases gangrene may result. The best treatment I have found is to bathe the udder three or four times a day for half an hour at a time with water as hot as the hand can bear comfortably, and then rub in well an ointment composed as follows:—Extract of belladonna, 1½ oz.; mercurial ointment, 1 oz.; camphor ointment, 4 oz.; soft soap, 8 oz. It will also be as well to strip as much milk as possible from the teats. Should abscesses form they will need to be lanced, but in such cases it will be well to call in a professional veterinary surgeon. Besides this external treatment a dose of castor oil may be given, and the sow should be kept on a cooling laxative diet, and well housed and bedded. When a sow has been once troubled with "mammitis" she should be fed very lightly for some time previous to her next farrowing.

Diseases of the Horse.

From Hon. J. M. Rusk, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, we have received a copy of a special report, entitled "Diseases of the Horse", prepared under direction of Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The authors are: Drs. Michener, Law, Harbaugh, Trumbower, Liautard, Holcombe, Huidekoper and Dickson, who rank among the most eminent members of the veterinary profession in the Republic. That the work is one of great magnitude and importance is indicated by the table of contents, which includes the following:—Methods of administering medicines, diseases of the digestive organs, urinary organs, respiratory organs, generative organs, nervous system, heart and blood vessels, the eye, lameness, fetlock, ankle and foot, skin, wounds and their treatment, general diseases, and shoeing. In outline the general idea was to provide a work that could be distributed among farmers as a safe and scientific guide in the treatment of such disorders, though not intended to supersede the services of the veterinarian in all the more serious cases. The publication of similar volumes, relating to other domestic animals, is contemplated, and when the series is completed it will certainly prove a valuable addition to the library of any farmer or stock breeder. That a farmer should acquaint himself with the nature and treatment of animal diseases is obvious, because in many instances prompt measures may save the life of a valuable animal before the services of a professional veterinary can be secured. While the subjects have been treated in language more or less popular, its intrinsic scientific value has not been lost sight of. It is a volume of over 550 pages, substantially bound, well printed, and handsomely illustrated with some 35 full page plates, which greatly enhance its practical value.

In every city may be found hundreds of poor men who hardly know where the next meal is to come from for themselves or their families. In every agricultural community there are openings for good, steady men who are willing to work for reasonable wages. How much better it would be for these men and their families if they would leave the city and go to those places, thus doing good to themselves, their families, their employers, and last, but not least, the city.

Potato Culture—Drills and Seeders.

BY JOHN H. McCLURE.

I received the April number on the 17th. I see you have awarded the first prize to my paper on "Potatoes and their Culture." I see by your editorial that you like all but the going through with the plough, as I said, to make them nice to raise. I will give you another reason. I have tried the all-flat culture, but I could not raise as good a crop as going through them with the plough would, and, of course, there is nothing so nice to raise as a good crop; but there is something in knowing how to go through them. You will observe that my rows are fully three feet apart, and I go shallow, just deep enough to make a nice comb about ten inches or one foot from the stalks. I put no mould on the potatoes. This comb on each side of the stalks makes what is called the "trench system." Any moisture that falls is carried to the stalks, just where it is wanted, and if much rain falls it will wash this comb in toward the stalks, and the other furrow will help to carry off the surplus water. I would also like to say a few words about seeding. Mr. Bartlett gave a good paper on the subject at the Killarney Farmers' Institute, also Mr. Dunlop. They both seem to prefer the drill. Mr. Dunlop, in his paper, says, after you have used one or other of the different styles of seeders, harrow well. My plan is to harrow well before I use them, and if the ground is loose roll it also before you use a seeder on it. If some of those who have spring tooth seeders would try that plan they would think more of their seeders. I used one for three years before I tried this plan. It just amounts to about this: if the land is in proper order the seeder covers it well; then to put on a harrow and harrow it up is worse than folly. The drill is the best for peas, but ploughing them in is just as good.

Correct procedure, Bro. McClure. If you do not agree with the *ADVOCATE* its columns are open to you while you deal with the subjects in hand as pertinently as in this instance. Concerning flat culture of potatoes, however, it has been frequently demonstrated that flat culture produces a greater crop in dry years, and equally good in wet years, except where the land is a tenacious clay which sometimes holds enough water to cause the tubers to rot. Your plan of sowing after rolling, rather than rolling after sowing, is an excellent one, and was considered the better method by Mr. Dunlop, the writer of the paper referred to, read at the Killarney Farmers' Institute, as well as by a majority of those present at the meeting. The *ADVOCATE*, however, cannot coincide with your views on the drill and seeder question. The preponderance of evidence is decidedly in favor of the drill. When a broadcast seeder is produced that will cover all the seed, and at a uniform depth, then the drill will have to "take a back seat," but not yet. The spring tooth seeder covers fairly well—equal at least to the best made, and, as you say, if the land is in good shape (and it should not be sown otherwise) it should not be harrowed after the grain is sown, as the more such land is harrowed the more grain works to the surface. Sowing the grain should be the last work done on the land.

The Patrons of Industry are becoming very strong on the Portage Plains as there are already six associations. This work will be pushed forward as quickly as possible. This is a society that every farmer will find it his interest to join. A free lecture will be given in the various district schools by the Provincial Organizer.

The Mercer Binder.

Since the old turkey-wing cradle was substituted for the reaping hook, the onward march of improvement in agricultural implements has been continuous. When the reaping machine came into use many thought the goal had been reached, and that no more improvements would be made. Almost immediately, however, the self-raking apparatus was invented, and shortly after the binders at first large, heavy and cumbersome, but later of lighter construction and draft. The use of canvas for elevating was found under some conditions unsatisfactory, and search has been made for a more effective and satisfactory elevator.

Four years ago the Mercer Bros., at that time residing in Tilsonburg, Ont., built, or had built under their supervision, the Mercer Binder, a cut of which appears in this issue, which elevates the grain by two series of rakes attached to sprocket chains, the teeth of the conveyor rakes passing up through the slots from below, and after delivering the grain to the packers, withdraw from the slots and return by the action of the sprocket chains to which they are attached to the conveyor table. The advantages claimed are numerous, among which are no canvas to wear out, neither to remove or cover for fear of dews or showers; no straps or buckles to break, and no rollers to wind up the grain. The action is claimed to be positive, and the grain after falling on the tables *must* reach the packers. This is a great innovation, and many who have tested it claim that this machine will entirely supersede the canvas binder. The Mercer has been in use now three years, and the results have been highly satisfactory. The Mercers are represented in Manitoba by Messrs. Anderson & Calvert, of Winnipeg, Princess St., opposite the market, who will be pleased to send descriptive catalogue of this and other machinery on application. They are also agents for the celebrated Warrior Mower, manufactured by Jno. Elliot & Sons, London, Ont., which is one of the most popular of Canadian machines.

Virden, Man., and Vicinity.

On the line of the C. P. R., 180 miles to the west of Winnipeg, is an interesting town. It is compactly built, and its buildings have a solidly come-to-stay sort of a look about them. There is nothing here of the nature of a boom, but a steady everyday progress. The pull-together feeling which evidently animates the people has doubtless made the town what it is, and as long as this spirit predominates will continue to aid in its future progress. From its chief, *i. e.*, agricultural standpoint, there is much of stirring interest. It numbers amongst its townspeople a good number of those who may be safely trusted to look well to its interests in this direction. A large number of horses have been brought recently to this point and sold, or are selling, at good prices. For good cattle there is a good demand. The potato crop, as elsewhere throughout the province, was abundant. Mr. Fraser shipped some four carloads from this place, some of which were sent as far south as Columbus, Ohio.

The Egyptian Mummy peas grown last year some eighteen miles to the northwest of the town by Mr. H. C. Massey, were an excellent crop. Mr. Massey spoke of them as the best paying item of the farm.

The native red grass is being very successfully grown by Mr. K. M. Ivor, who would recommend that attention be given to its extensive cultivation. The town is surrounded by an excellent mixed farming district.

To the south and southwest is the well-known district of the Pipestone Creek. The farmers there are having their attention drawn to sheep rearing as an industry. For this the Pipestone district appears to be very suitable. The late Mr. Chrisp, of Kola, a gentleman so highly esteemed by all who knew him, and whose presence and help will be much missed throughout the whole neighborhood in which he lived, was eminently successful in this work.

Mr. James Milliken, of Reston, has at the present time some eighty sheep and lambs. Mr. Milliken takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the industry of sheep rearing, and will undoubtedly be very successful in this department of farm enterprise.

Mr. J. W. Lund, of Lippentott, has recently purchased a good Holstein bull. Mr. Lund's neighbors will highly appreciate this investment. Others through this section of country are working steadily in a forward direction, and it is to be hoped that the farming interests of this attractive district will continue to advance.

Whitewood and Vicinity, Assa., N. W. T.

Whitewood, a town on the C. P. R., 249 miles west from Winnipeg, established in 1883, has now a population in town and vicinity of about 300 inhabitants. A number of new buildings, stores, and residences are in contemplation, and there is much of special interest at this time attaching to the surrounding country. Messrs. Howard Bros., recently from England, have purchased two and three-quarter sections of land about six miles to the north of the town, and purpose establishing a cheese factory either in the town or on their own land. These gentlemen had practical training and experience in this work previous to coming to this country, and this enterprise will likely be of a most successful character. The Whitewood Agricultural Society has recently purchased from the town site trustees ten acres of land to the north of the railway and immediately west of the town site, and intend erecting during this summer an agricultural hall, 26x80, two stories high. The building is to be completed by October, in time for the fall show. The Agricultural Society is in a most flourishing condition, its last balance sheet showing a balance on hand of \$409.65, and no liabilities. The membership numbers at present 97, with a good prospect of a substantial increase. This society, in conjunction with the Grenfell Agricultural Society, is desirous of arranging with other like societies along this line of railway, from Moosomin at least, and westward, that no two shows be held on the same date, as suggested by the *ADVOCATE*, thus giving to all who may desire to do so an opportunity of attending a number of these meetings. Some four delegates from Brown County, S. D., are about to visit this neighborhood with a view of inspecting and reporting to their neighbors the advantages offered by this country as a desirable location for settlement, with a good prospect of success. They will be heartily welcomed, and every opportunity given of seeing these advantages for themselves.

Well to the north and northeast of this town is a pretty park-like stretch of country, with attractive houses and farm buildings. This stretch of country, well watered and well timbered, seems specially adapted for mixed farming.

Stock may be raised here with the almost certainty of bringing good profits to the raiser.

There are a number of good ranches through this district. The Spring Lake Ranch—cattle and horses—to the northeast, in the Qu'Appelle valley, owned by Messrs. McKenzie, Wolf and de Rotz; and further to the west, along the valley, Mr. H. C. Warren owns a ranch of well-bred or pedigree horses; while yet still further to the west along this same valley, Messrs. Bird Bros. have a good number of horses, and some 300 sheep.

The farmers throughout this province are taking steps to establish farmers' institutes for the furtherance of their own and their country's interests. The first regular meeting of the Whitewood Farmers' Institute was held Saturday afternoon, May 23rd, when officers were appointed, and the work of the society generally got well under way.

The factory in the Pipestone Valley, some ten miles to the south of the town, owned by the Bellevue French Coffee Manufacturing Company, was recently burnt down, but steps are being taken to re-erect at once in the same district, though not on the same site, but at Richelieu, a new factory large enough to carry on an extensive business of this kind. Up to the present time the chicory grown in this neighborhood has been dried by Vicomte A. de Seyssel and Mr. E. Jannet, and these gentlemen are adding another drier, with three other furnaces, to their plant, so as to be able to carry on this part of the work much more extensively than hitherto. The company purpose also establishing driers in other parts of the Territories and Manitoba wherever a number of farmers together are willing to raise a sufficient quantity of chicory to make a venture of this kind practicable. This industry is likely to be a growing one, and farmers undertaking this work will find it very profitable. From one acre well cultivated \$100 worth of chicory can easily be grown. There is an unlimited demand in our eastern provinces and in the United States for all manufactured here. Driers are about to be put up at Oak Lake, Man., or in its vicinity. About 200 acres of chicory will be grown in that neighborhood this year. In Belgium and Holland last year some 175,000,000 of pounds were grown. Baron Van Brabant is the first to establish this new industry on this continent. Vicomte A. de Seyssel and Mr. E. Jannet are about to open a factory at Sothonod for the manufacture of Gruyere Cheese. For this there is already an eastern market open for all manufactured. A French company contemplate establishing in this neighborhood a beet sugar factory to be in operation in the fall of 1892. About half a million dollars will be expended on this enterprise. This amount is already provided for. Last year the growing of the beet root was put to the test here with eminently satisfactory results. The Pipestone district is particularly well adapted for sheep rearing. The Richelieu Sheep Ranching Co., some nine miles south of the town, own some 3,000 sheep. Messrs. Dermody and Lyons, of Montgomery, and Messrs. Cummings and Warner Bros., south of The Pipestone, are also working in this direction.

Mr. P. H. Currie and Vicomte de Langle are owners of horse ranches in this neighborhood.

It will be interesting to our readers to know that in this town and neighborhood thirteen different languages are spoken—a cosmopolitan association of peoples certainly, but all making common cause of the advancement of their adopted country.

Manitoba Matters.

CARBERRY'S OUTPUT.

Eight hundred car loads of grain, and numerous carloads of fat cattle, and heavy shipments of potatoes. Those of our readers who have never visited Manitoba during the season of shipping grain can form no adequate idea of the magnitude of the grain delivery at some of the points along the railway lines where wheat growing is followed as a specialty. At Carberry, for instance, and it is only an instance, last fall it was not an unusual occurrence to see half a dozen or more loads of wheat of from seventy to ninety bushels awaiting their turn at the elevator. The Carberry plains are noted for their productiveness, and a better system of farming is carried on there than in some other parts of the province. At

VIRDEN

the writer saw eight loads of wheat delivered before seven o'clock in the mornings when the days were short in the fall. But probably in the

GRISWOLD

district there are more bushels of wheat produced per capita than any other part of the province, and the quality is also equal to the best. There are said to be thirty farmers in the Griswold district, whose aggregate wheat crop last season amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand bushels.

THE FUEL QUESTION

has long been a bugbear to Ontario people accustomed all their lives to a bountiful supply of good wood. Fuel has certainly been scarce, but not to such an extent as most of the eastern people suppose. A bountiful supply of coal is found in reasonable proximity to even the city of Winnipeg, which is situated at almost the eastern limit of the farming sections. Great satisfaction is expressed with the now assured extension of the C. P. R. to the coal fields especially as under the arrangements made with the company by the Government of Manitoba and the coal company, coal must be delivered in Winnipeg for four dollars per ton, and at Portage la Prairie and Brandon for three dollars and fifty cents, and in other localities at corresponding rates. The fact of this arrangement having been made with the C. P. R. imparts additional confidence, as the interests of this company are so closely identified with those of Manitoba and the Territories that, even as a matter of self interest, they are not likely to attempt any evasion of even the spirit of the agreement. The

ABUNDANCE OF MOISTURE.

In the ground augurs well for the crops, and with the increased area sown this year the surplus will, with a fairly favorable season, be far in excess of any previous year. It is, however, too early to precast, especially for Manitoba. It is somewhat unfortunate that more attention is not given to

DAIRYING,

for which the country affords remarkable facilities. The milk produced in Manitoba contains at least twenty five per cent. more butter fat than in Ontario, and the almost universal cool nights render it much easier to keep the milk, cheese and butter in proper condition. This branch is, however, receiving more attention than formerly, and as the country becomes more thickly settled, co-operative dairying will prove much more satisfactory, as at the present time the distance necessary to cover to secure sufficient patronage, especially where many of the farmers have the "wheat craze," is very great. Matters are, however, mending in this respect, and Manitoba will, no doubt, at some future date become a great dairy country.

Tomatoes in Barrels.

Here, on the Dakota prairies, we find some trouble in raising tomatoes, vines, etc., on account of high, hot winds and dry weather. Last year some neighbors, or rather a neighbor, raised tomatoes in this way: Old barrels were placed where water could be thrown into them conveniently. A good supply of manure was put in the bottom of the barrels and good soil on top of that, filling them within one-third of the top. In this soil tomato plants were set, three plants in each barrel (there were only two barrels). The sides of the barrels protected the plants from the winds; water was thrown on them as needed. The plants grew and thrived wonderfully, overtopping the barrels which after a time were rolled under the partial protection of some small trees. It is needless to say that the plants bore well. If they had not I probably should not have written about them. Three bushels of tomatoes were picked from the vines in those two barrels. Surely the yield more than paid for the time and labor expended, for last fall tomatoes sold at the rate of eight cents per pound.—Exchange.

While this system was adopted in Dakota to shelter the plants from the wind it would be a good system here, where frosts so often nip the plants before the fruit ripens, as they could be covered with a blanket or old piece of carpet, and the season of ripening thus considerably extended. Try it.

The Labor Problem.

BY INVICTA.

Through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the farmer who operates on a larger scale than his own family, is confronted by the difficulty of obtaining sufficient and efficient help either temporarily or permanently. To me it seems to be a necessary evil as long as grain growing remains the staple, and in too many districts the only industry of the country. There are two sides to this question, the employers and the employes. The farmer on the one hand, though he may be able to promise comparatively high wages for say six months, still generally expects to do without any help during the remainder of the year. Again, he has often to take whoever offers, whether good, bad, or indifferent, and in too many instances is a clear loser by the incompetence, ignorance, or laziness of his men, and if through some cause his crop should fail, wholly or in part, he then has to pay his hired men out of the proceeds of his grain, while he himself performs that marvellous feat of "living on his losses." As a neighbor of mine once remarked to his helper on paying him off after the season's operations, "Good-bye, Tom, you've got the money, and I've had the pleasure of your company." On the employes' side, it may be urged that the farm laborer, though getting good wages, is not always sure of all his money, and also has to live on his earnings during the half year that his labor is not in demand; works hard and long, and very often puts up with indifferent fare and poor accommodation, as most grain farmers live hard. To ensure a regular supply of competent, steady men to help us work our farms, we must be prepared to offer them steady employment the year round at decent wages. This can only be done through a system of mixed farming, by

which we distribute our work more equally over the whole year, instead of concentrating it all into five or six months. A farmer with a little live stock has something to fall back on if his grain crop fails, his hired man has something else to depend on to bring in the money that will pay his wages, and both have employment during the time when the plough and binder are idle. A system of assisted emigration has brought into our provinces many boys and men, chiefly from the older countries of Europe, who usually hire at low wages to farmers, and being utterly ignorant of farming and all pertaining to it, and generally slow, lazy and dense, cause considerable loss and annoyance to their employers, and keep better men from getting places they could fill with credit. If the philanthropists are determined to assist the poor of all countries to emigrate, in pity let them assist the rural population who know at least the rudiments of agriculture, and can be of some use in a country like Canada.

SOME GOOD WAYS OF FEEDING HORSES.

Mr. A. grows some dozen acres, more or less, each year of oats and millet mixed. The land is ploughed in spring and sown about 20th May, well harrowed and rolled. The crop is cut with the binder and stacked near the stable. A few sheaves are cut with the straw cutter into chaff, and kept ready for use in a corner of the stable. The horses are fed as many sheaves whole as they can eat up clean, straw and grain, and enough of the chaffed stuff to mix nicely with about a quart of oats and a quart of bran three times a day. This is the regular ration for the working horses. The youngsters get a little in winter, while in the summer they run in a pasture, getting an occasional sheaf of the mixture. No hay is fed.

Mr. S. feeds cut up oat straw, mixed with chopped oats, at the rate of three gallons of oats per day for each horse.—No hay.

Mr. McK. grows millet for hay, and feeds his young horses on it alone without any grain, but with an occasional forkful of hay. His work horses are fed whole oats in addition, at the rate of three gallons per day per horse.

Mr. J. S. feeds long hay as the staple food, the grain feed is chopped oats and barley, three gallons per day, mixed with chaffed oat straw, with a few carrots and turnips occasionally.

[Give the preference to J. S.'s method.—ED.]

TIMELY HINTS FOR JUNE

Have you got your hay "permit" yet? Put that stray bull in the pound. Get your mower ready, overhaul your rake and make yourself an improved hay rack. Have you any *real* use for that dog? Try sowing some rape seed about the 20th of the month on your summerfallow. It will come in handy when the fall frosts wither the prairie grass. Don't order any binder until your crop is grown.

If you have not yet sown some oats and peas for horse feed, do so. Sow one bushel peas, either multipliers or marrowfats, and then two bushels of oats *across*. Harrow well and roll. Cut when peas are podded, or if crop is backward, before heavy frosts.

Patronize the best bull in your district. Sow plenty of turnips and mangels. Sow on the flat and roll down solid. Cultivate well, and then cut them out to three feet each way.

June is the best month to do "breaking" in. Give your pigs a pasture to run in, and thus ward off disease. Put up a rough shelter for them where they can get out of the midday sun.

See that your cows get salt regularly. Put up some of that rhubarb for winter use. Use a pound of sugar for each pound of rhubarb, flavor with lemon, and if crocks are not available it will keep very well in clean wooden pails.

Manitoba and Northwest Breeders' Register.

A number of the leading horsemen of Winnipeg met early in May and formed an association for the purpose of starting a register for light horses and saddle horses bred in Manitoba and the Northwest. No standard will be adopted at the present time, but as a foundation for such all light horses offered will be registered if satisfactory evidence of their breeding is given, so that the only benefit to be derived from registration at the present time will be to prove the breeding of the animal. It is intended, however, later on to adopt a standard. This movement cannot but prove beneficial, even in its earlier stages, as it is often worth ten times the price of registration to be able to prove beyond cavil the breeding of even a promising colt. The officers are: Mr. J. A. Moore, President and Treasurer; Wm. Carmichael, V. S., Vice-President and Secretary; S. J. Van Rensselaer, Registrar, to whom all communications should be addressed. The registration books are now open.

Patrons of Industry.

BY A PATRON.

As you invite reports from Patrons of Industry, I herewith send a few items regarding this county (Halton). About the beginning of this year the first association was organized by an organizer commissioned by the Supreme Association. A few of our leading farmers were deeply interested in the order, and accompanied the organizer from place to place until seven or eight associations were organized. About this time the first meeting of the Grand Association was held, at which resolutions were passed severing connection with the United States. The Dominion elections came on, and these with other causes necessitated a standstill in organizing. New organizers were recommended by the county association, and after some delay, caused by changes in the constitution and by-laws, and the preparing of the same, commissions were received and the work of organizing is again going on. The present membership is nearly or quite 500, and we hope by the end of the present quarter to double or triple the membership. The objects of the order are such (if properly presented) as to deeply interest every farmer and laborer. The meetings of the different associations have on the whole been well attended. Different matters of interest to the members have been discussed, and as we grow in experience, and become better acquainted with the aims and objects of the order, will be still more interesting. I will now give a few of the planks in our platform, not included in your editorial on "The Patrons of Industry": Maintenance of British connection; a tariff for revenue purposes only; reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms with the United States; economy in the expenditure of the revenue of the country; the election of all county officials, and the fixing of the salaries by the county councils; no more government grants to railways; no more gerrymandering electoral districts to conform to county boundaries; fewer legislators and county councillors; the amendment of the British North American Act to enable the Dominion Government to cease paying subsidies to the different provinces, and to abolish the Senate; a uniform franchise for all elections—voters' lists to be prepared by the municipalities; the simplification of our laws; a general reduction in the expenses of government; legislation to secure a more equitable monetary system; prompt and effective legislation to prevent trusts, combines, and rings from extracting from farmers and other consumers more than the true value of their respective products.

Experimental Farm Work in Manitoba.

[Read at Wawanesa Institute Feb. 6th, 1891, by S. A. Bedford, Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm.]

I have thought it advisable to speak to you for a short time on the work of the Experimental Farm for Manitoba, dealing principally with the question of tests with different varieties of wheat.

Although I would like to see all the farmers of the province do more or less experimental work, we all know that there are many difficulties in the way of ordinary farmers making accurate tests. Farm operations here are confined to a few months in the year, the ground to be gone over is extensive, and there is a steady drive of work from April to November, leaving very little spare time for this purpose. Then, again, the farming of fields of from 100 to 300 acres has a tendency to make one despise the small experimental plot of an acre or less, and few men have the patience to carefully conduct an experiment through the entire season. The want of fences is also another impediment in the way. Nothing is more provoking than to have animals break into your experiment plot, and destroy in a night the work of the whole season. Knowing the difficulties the ordinary farmer had to contend with in making experiments, the Hon. John Carling recommended the establishment of a number of experimental farms throughout the Dominion, and I am sure you will agree with me when I state that none of the provinces need one more than we do. Our province is new, we know comparatively little about its climate or its capabilities, we have much to learn about the varieties of cereals, grasses, roots, trees, etc., best adapted to it, and we are constantly changing our views as to the best manner of treating the soil.

The following are some of the most important questions demanding our attention:—The discovery or originating of a variety of number one hard wheat, ten days or two weeks earlier than the Red Fife. This alone would put millions into the pockets of the farmers of this province.

Then we are greatly in need of a good cultivatable hay grass to replace that of our natural hay meadows, now nearly exhausted, for the question of mixed farming depends largely on our ability to grow either grass or fodder plants to take its place.

We know very little as to the breeds of cattle, sheep, swine or poultry most suitable for our province.

Then the question of fruits is one that the ladies at least will say requires our attention. These and many other questions need investigation.

Owing to the amount of labor necessary to bring the Experimental Farm at Brandon into working order, very little had been done in the way of conducting experiments until last year; but during the past season 60 varieties of wheat, 27 varieties of oats, 21 of barley, and 7 of peas have been tested under similar conditions, and careful records of their growth, yield and quality have been kept. Eighteen varieties of native and cultivated grasses have been grown; also tests made with 46 fodder plants. Root crops have also received our attention. Over 100 varieties of potatoes, 7 of swedes, besides mangolds, carrots, sugar beets, etc., have been

grown. There are also growing on the farm 600 large fruit trees, including the hardy varieties of apples, pears, plums and cherries; also 1,500 small fruit bushes of different varieties.

In forestry, the farm has already done considerable work. Fifty-five thousand forest trees and shrubs of some 106 varieties are now growing on the farm, either as avenue trees, wind-breaks, or in nursery rows.

As the barn was not finished until late last fall, no cattle have yet been purchased, but during next summer representatives of the leading breeds will be procured, and this important branch of the work be commenced.

No doubt the most important question before the farmers of this province is the prevention of injury to wheat from our fall frosts. Recognizing this, Prof. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, has paid considerable attention to the introduction of early-ripening wheats; nearly every part of the world has been searched for promising varieties, and some of those obtained are much earlier than the Red Fife.

But a wheat to suit our requirements must not only be early, but the quality must be good. Our wheat stands high in the markets of the world at present, and nothing should be done to lower that reputation. Then in the Red Fife we become accustomed to a very productive variety, and any new wheat giving a much smaller yield than that variety will not be acceptable. The yield of varieties grown on the farm this year varied from 12 to 33 bushels per acre. There are also other qualifications desirable in wheats, such as ability to resist smut, blight, etc. We also want the crop to stand up well, ripen evenly, and not shed too easily; so you see there are many points to consider when selecting a variety of wheat for this country.

In giving the following results of the tests made on the Experimental Farm at Brandon, it must be borne in mind that only one year's operations are included, and varying seasons may give different results. Red Fife properly matured cannot be excelled in quality and yield, but in regard to earliness and evenness of ripening it is inferior to many other varieties. Sown on April 10th Red Fife took 134 days to mature, while other varieties, sown on the same day in adjoining plots, ripened in from 117 to 130 days, or from 4 to 13 days earlier than the Red Fife. White Fife ripened only one day earlier than the Red and the yield was one bushel less, but for some reason it was not nearly so badly injured by frost. White Connel is another good hard wheat. It ripens with Red Fife and is equal to it in yield, but does not show the effects of frost even as much as the White Fife. The quality is also good. Ladoga is a bearded wheat, with us six days earlier than the Fife, but yielded eight bushels less per acre. Hard Calcutta has this year proved the best of the Indian wheats; it is thirteen days earlier than the Fife, and gave only five bushels less; the quality is fair. Saxonka, a bearded wheat, is four days earlier than Fife, and of fair quality. Eureka or Red Fern is a dark red, bearded wheat, hard and bright; this variety ripened with us six days earlier than the Fife, and yielded about the same. Old Red River is also a good wheat, and four days earlier than Fife. Both Defiance and Russian Hard Tag are also promising hard wheats.

Among the soft varieties the following are early and fairly productive:—Australian, Campbell's White Chaff, Golden Drop, Judket, Blue Stem, French Imperial and Green Mountain.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

This enterprise has been beset with difficulties from its inception down to the present moment, and nothing but the most earnest persistent efforts on the part of the directorate can now avail to crown the enterprise with success. Among the moving spirits from the first were His Worship Mayor Pearson, Messrs. Wm. Risk, J. H. Ashdown, J. H. Brock, Wm. Martin, N. Bawlf, F. Fairchild, — Brydon and Mr. C. H. Bell, who has acted as secretary. Many others have done work, but from the first these gentlemen labored most assiduously in the best interests of the exhibition. Last year it was found impracticable to hold a show, but organization was effected and the Association incorporated. On the evening of May 15th the first annual meeting was held for the purpose of electing the directors. Much interest was manifested and differences of opinion as to advisable and legal procedure. Finally the whole list of shareholders were put in nomination and ballots passed to those present entitled to vote. Up to the time of seeking incorporation it had been agreed upon that voting by proxy should not be allowed, and upon this understanding, as repeatedly represented by Messrs. Ashdown and Brock, who did the greater part of the canvassing, most of the stock was taken. It was, therefore, something of a surprise when Mr. Acton Burrows produced twenty-nine proxies and proceeded to vote on them, Mr. Wm. Risk also voting on two proxies. As this was the first intimation received by many of the shareholders that proxy voting was admissible under the act of incorporation considerable feeling was expressed, and when the ballots were counted it was found that several persons who had never attended any of the meetings of the Association, and a few who had only become members a day or two prior to the meeting, were elected directors, and several of those who had been foremost in the work from its inception had been left off, considerable indignation was expressed. The board as elected are:—J. H. Ashdown, S. A. McGaw, J. H. Brock, S. Nairn, N. Bawlf, A. M. Nauton, A. Burrows, Wm. Risk, E. L. Drewry, R. P. Roblin, F. A. Fairchild, W. B. Scarth, W. Georgeson, D. E. Sprague, G. F. Galt, A. Strang, M. H. Miller, H. S. Westbrook, A. McDonald, N. Boyd.

In view of the fact that aboard had been elected by, as they claimed, unfair means, or rather that a mean advantage had been taken by Mr. Burrows in the use of proxy votes, Messrs. Ashdown, Brock and Nairn expressed a determination to resign, but at a later stage of the meeting a motion was passed unanimously pressing those gentlemen to retain their positions. At this writing it is not known what course will be pursued, but from the expressions of Messrs. Ashdown and Brock it is more than likely that they will resign, both gentlemen claiming that some of the proxies used by Mr. Burrows against them had been secured by him through representations that they would be used in supporting them. It seemed for a time that the entire scheme had received a shock from which it could not recover, and numerous and strong were the expressions of dissatisfaction with, and indignation against, Mr. Burrows. Mr. W. B. Scarth and one or two others, however, protested against such expressions, as the action was, so far as voting by proxy was concerned, strictly legal.

The meeting adjourned from Thursday night until Tuesday night, when strong language was again indulged in, but before adjourning a better feeling seemed to prevail, and it is to be hoped that nothing further will be said or done to cause difficulty, and as the board comprises many good men against whom not a word can be said, there is not much doubt that the exhibition will go ahead on the proposed lines.

General Purpose Cattle Again.

Some may scoff at one who advocates a "general purpose" animal, yet such a one is a distinct need in many sections, and especially in a new country. The Holstein-Friesian comes as near this desideratum, perhaps, as any, being valuable for beeves and for either the milk or butter dairy. They begin breeding at an early age, make heavy beeves, are copious milkers, and with proper feed are good butter-makers. The above, from the Farmer and Breeder, of St. Paul, Minn., shows plainly that the "general purpose cow" man exists in the editorial sanctum, as well as on the farm. The Holstein is doubtless an excellent dairy animal, but that it is a profitable beef animal the ADVOCATE is not willing for a moment to concede. The true measure of profit is seldom taken into consideration in pronouncing as to whether a cow is a good one or not. If a cow even makes two pounds of butter per day worth fifty cents, and consumes fifty cents worth of food to do so, where is the profit to come in? How long would it take to fill the pants pockets of the dairyman with bank notes? And yet that is about the only consideration in referring to cows. They give fifty pounds of milk a day; well this milk may contain three pounds of butter, or it may contain one and a-half pounds, and the cow may have consumed twenty cents worth of food or forty cents worth. The same loose method of computing the value of beef animals obtains to a very great extent. A young animal of a given age may weigh ten hundred pounds and not be worth as much to the feeder as another of the same age that may weigh but eight hundred. The economic value of any animal is, or rather should be, regulated by its capabilities for turning raw material into a finished article of some description. Some people, because the Holstein cow has a larger frame, insist that she will prove valuable when past her usefulness for the dairy to fatten for beef, but not one cow in fifty that has been profitable as a dairy cow can be profitably fed for beef if food is worth anything. There is a bare possibility that in some parts of this country at the present time an old cow may be fed profitably for milk during the winter, and turned out in the spring to fatten on grass that costs nothing, and thus make a profit. But these are exceptional circumstances, and even in this country the sooner the facilities for pasturing cows for nothing pass away the better it will be for our people. The cow that does her duty in life in the dairy cannot be profitably fed for beef, whether she be Holstein, Jersey, Shorthorn, Devon, or any other breed.

The Glenboro people have decided to hold their show in July, instead of October, as heretofore. The date this season will be July 17th. There seems to be a tendency in that direction in various quarters, some even insisting that the Winnipeg Industrial should be held in that month. This would be impossible this year, but it would not be strange if, in the near future, July should be the month.

Query and Answer.

A subscriber from Brampton asks how to get quit of wild vetches. Answer.—Constant cutting while the field is in root crop or fallow is the only remedy. They are a bad weed and spread rapidly. The seed, like that of wild mustard (charlock), is full of oil, and will lie for years and will germinate when conditions are favorable.

The Marchmont Shorthorns.

Mr. Lister's (Middlechurch) Shorthorns are in very nice shape, and some of them will do some winning before the fair season is over, if all goes well. Among these are the young cow Crimson Flower, who won several prizes last fall after coming from Ontario. A fine heifer, now nearly three years old, Mina Alberta, is a grand good one, short-legged, heavy and thick-fleshed, with many other good points. Champion of the herd, however, or at least prospectively so, is Rosabella, a magnificent heifer calf from the imported cow Rosabel, and the celebrated bull Vice-Consul, the property of Mr. John Miller, Brougham, Ont. The stock bull Gravesend Heir 2nd, is looking well, is a big, strong animal, and in nice condition.

Turf Matters.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Manitoba Turf Club last evening (8th May), the 2.45 and free-for-all trot were thrown open to pacers, and the programme as it will appear on the bills is as below:—

1ST DAY, JULY 1ST.	
3-Minute class—trotting	\$250 00
1 1/4-Mile dash	300 00
2.30-Class—pacing and trotting	500 00
3/4-Mile, pony race, catch weights—Wanda and Lady Allan, weights up	250 00
2ND DAY, JULY 2ND.	
Mile heats—2 in 3	\$350 00
2.45-Class—pacing and trotting	300 00
3/4-Mile dash, for foals of 1888—"Canada bred"	200 00
Named race—trotting	200 00
3RD DAY, JULY 3RD.	
2.37-Class—trotting	\$350 00
1 1/2-Mile heats—open	350 00
Free for all—trotting and pacing	600 00
Novelty race—\$50 to 1/4, \$50 to 1/2, \$50 to 3/4 and \$100 to wire	250 00
Purses will be divided: 60 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. to third.	
The Citizens' Band will be in attendance each day.	
The summer races of the Portage la Prairie Island Park Association will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 7th and 8th, 1891, at which the following programme will be presented:—	
FIRST DAY.	
Mile heats—open race—2 in 3	\$150 00
Three-minute trot	150 00
Half-mile heats, ponies 14 1/2 or under—2 in 3	100 00
2.40 Trotting or pacing	200 00
SECOND DAY.	
Free for all trot	\$300 00
Half-mile heats—open race—2 in 3	150 00
2.32 Trot	200 00
Novelty race—\$25 to 1/4, \$25 to 1/2, \$25 to 3/4, \$50 to wire	125 00
Every effort is being made by the Association to have a good meeting, and the track and the park are undergoing extensive improvements.	
The regents of the Minnesota State University met on May 6th. The two prominent agricultural features of the meeting was the election of Clinton D. Smith, of Cornell University, as Director of the Experiment Station, and the voting of \$15,000 of the \$80,000 appropriation for a dairy school hall. This, we believe, is the first regularly established dairy school building in the Northwest, and records another step in the advance movement in agricultural college educational work.	

Handiness.

BY IOTA.

How very few people realize that a farmer must be one of the best all-round men on earth. The lawyer, the doctor, the business man, the mechanic, may all pride themselves on being specialists, upon knowing some things, and knowing them well. They may possibly do even better work in this way, and men will not look down upon them because they may be very ignorant of anything and everything outside their own business; but with the farmer it is entirely different. To know his own business well he must know a little of all the arts and sciences that go to make up the sum total of the world's knowledge. This is just the point that gives the farmer the advantage over other men; they may be narrow, but he must be broad. His mind must take in many things at a time, and this fact gives him the power to see things in their true relation and proportion, and bestows upon him that hard-headed common-sense style of reasoning for which farmers are proverbial, and without which the world would soon get sadly awry.

Perhaps I have been talking too much in the air, and it will be well to get down to instances of what I speak. No one would for a moment think that a man was a farmer who, when his team's traces snapped in time of harvest, had to call in a neighbor to repair the break, or who could not build a fence or rig up a hay rack or get his mower into shape for work. He might reply that he was not a harnessmaker, a carpenter or a machinist, but his neighbors would smile all the same, and safely predict how his farming would turn out. This power, then, all admit to be necessary to every successful farmer, and in proportion as it is possessed the success most frequently is. The farmer must ever be ready to grasp opportunities or fight against difficulties that are daily occurrences, and cannot therefore afford to stand on ceremony, and persist in not doing a thing because it is out of the ordinary course, or because he never heard of the like being done by his forefathers. He must off with his coat and into the thick, devising new expedients and working in old ones slightly altered to suit the altered circumstances; read the interesting articles in any farm journal and see if they do not consist of new schemes and plans for doing work, and for coaxing Mother Nature to come to our aid.

This readiness and handiness can be cultivated, and it is one of the things every farmer should take a pride in and study constantly to acquire to a greater extent. How will he begin? Well, in the first place, before anything in the way of mending, repairing, and making can be done it would seem absolutely necessary that the few simple tools, always found on farms, should be got into, and kept in the best possible shape. There is considerable difference between butter and wagon grease, but no more pronounced than that between sharp tools and dull; and really it is but very little more trouble to keep tools sharp than to keep them blunt, while of course the ease of using them bears no comparison. Thus begin by making the most of those things you have. File and set all your saws, grind your axe, and give the drawing knife and spokeshave a taste of the oil stone. Then when anything gives way you will be in good shape to mend it, and working with keen edged tools will give a keen edge to your work, you will take more pride in

your job, and you will do it better in every way. Having got the tools that you possess into the best order you possibly can, always try to make whatever repairs you are called upon to execute as good and as permanent as possible. There is a disposition among too many people of tying things up with ropes and wire, and nailing on cleats and clumsy braces, when they might in almost the same time take out the broken bar, or board, or whatever it may be and replace it with one that would make the article as good as new. Every time a man makes a good repair he educates his hand and eye, and his sense of the fitness of things up to a better standard, and every time he ties up a break in a clumsy fashion he lowers himself in proportion. I do not mean that a man should stop in the midst of harvest to piece out and get into shape a piece of oak for a hay rack, when a few nails and a piece of 2x4 scantling would get the grain out of the field before dark; but what I do say is that that clumsy piece of scantling should not stay there until the hay rack falls to pieces, a source of annoyance to the user and an eyesore to everybody. Why, if you only think about it, there is a tendency in the human character to smash up a partly broken thing so that it may be replaced by something better. We do it ourselves without thinking—in fact while trying not to do it; and how much more must the temptation be to servants who hate to use unsightly things, and who will not have to pay for the new things when they come. If I were using a wheelbarrow tomorrow, and the said barrow had a broken leg pieced out with a board clumsily nailed on I could not help knocking that leg against everything that came in my way. Ask your wife if pieces of crockery, chipped or cracked, are handled as carefully or last as long as those that are whole. How often do we hear the excuse "It was only an old cracked thing," when any one is brought to task for carelessness. This is a matter that too many overlook, and, I must repeat, that a broken article mended as well as possible and as promptly as possible gives that article a longer lease of life and has a good effect on every department of the work with which it is connected.

This leads on to another portion of my subject. Handiness is conducive to neatness and order, and order is heaven's first law. No man ever took pride in working with a dull tool, or a tool that looked as if it were not fit for the work. The carpenter trims the edge that constantly grows on the ends of his larger chisel handles. The sportsman tells you what a success his gun is, and tries to keep up its reputation. The shaver boasts of his razor, and cares for it as a jewel; and in the same way a man who goes out to work with a plow with smooth handles, a shining mouldboard and a keen coulter will try to do better work than the man who has to hunt in the fence corner for half an hour among weeds or rubbish for a two-handled, rusty thing, all slivers and grit, that has to be partially bathed in coal oil before the nuts on the coulter clevis come into view at all. Great as are the savings effected by handiness in making things last longer and in keeping them where they can be found, these effects are overshadowed by the fact that it puts a new spirit into everything done on the farm.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

If truly wise, you will eat an apple or two every day in the year. If tart ones don't suit your stomach, give it sweet ones.

A Lesson from Denmark.

The New Zealanders are pushing boldly forward in hope of building up a profitable butter trade with Britain. Last year Denmark exported nearly 90,000,000 lbs. of butter, of which 83,000,000 went to England. Canada, with all its splendid natural capabilities, exported less than 2,000,000 lbs. Denmark is not one-tenth the size of the Province of Ontario. The astonishing development of Danish dairying is attributed to the centrifugal separator system, by which much more butter can be got from the same quantity of milk, and enables the operators to work greater quantities than was possible under the old system. Associated dairies are increasing, and old ones are being enlarged and improved. Canada must move forward.

Lice on Hens and Chicks.

The months of June and July are to the young chicks a very critical period. More chicks die from the effects of lice than all other causes combined. And this is the season in which their ravages are greatest, and while attention is necessary to shelter from both the excessive hot sun and the rain, it is of much greater importance to give attention to this enemy. When the chicks are six or seven days old catch the mother hen an hour or so before sundown, and with a sponge or cloth that has been dipped in coal oil, and then squeezed as dry as it can conveniently be done, with the hand rub against the feathers, all over the lower part of the body and on the breast. Care must be taken to squeeze the cloth nearly dry, as if that is not done there is danger of the chicks getting the oil in their eyes and losing their eyesight thereby. As the oil is of a highly inflammatory nature it also affects the skin of the hen injuriously when used too plentifully. As soon as the chicks go under the hen the odor of the oil causes the lice to leave or die, probably the latter, but it matters little which. Don't come to the conclusion that your chicks are not infested with lice, for there was never a chick hatched by a hen that had not, when from a week to a month old, somewhere between one and a thousand lice on them. The most troublesome and dangerous of these is the large gray louse that buries its head and a portion of its body in the back of the head of the chick. It is not at all uncommon to see two or three dozen of these on the pate of a drooping chick. It is not judicious to use coal oil on the chicks, as it is almost as injurious to them as to the lice. In fact it should be made an absolute rule in the poultry yard not to apply coal oil to the flesh of fowls in any form except on "scaly legs." Should chicks at eight or ten weeks old appear dull and stand moping about with wings drooping and appearance dejected, it may be safely assumed that they have a host of large gray lice boring into the back of their heads, and unless attention is given death speedily ensues. This louse must not be in any way confounded with the common hen louse found on the hens in winter, and which runs rapidly when the feathers are parted, as the former presents to view simply an enlarged posterior, the head being, as previously stated, buried in the chick. In the case of chicks that have left the hen a small amount of blue ointment may be applied, or a little sulphur and lard by raising up the feathers well down on the back of the head and working it down on to the skin beneath. Care should be taken not to daub too much of either of these substances about the head, as evil results sometimes follow such an application.

Family Circle.

Only.

Only a word all softly spoken;
But it soothed the sense of pain
In a heart of anguish bruised and broken!
Was that gentle whisper vain?

Only a glance of kindness given
To one slighted and spurned of men;
But it seemed to the soul a glimpse of heaven!
Was that look of trifle, then?

Only a smiling recognition
To a lad at his lowly task;
But it stirred his breast with a high ambition.
Was it slight, that act, I ask?

Only a word, a glance, a greeting,
Only—but say not so;
Fell off what appeareth frail or fleeting,
Hath a power we little know.

—Philip Burroughs Strong.

UNCLE INGOT.

"If ever you or yours get five pounds out of me, madam, before I die, I promise you, you shall have five thousand; and I am a man of my word." So spoke Mr. Ingot Beardmore, drysalter and common-councilman of the city of London, to Dorothea Elizabeth, his widowed sister-in-law, who had applied to him for pecuniary succor about three months after the death of his younger brother Isaac, her husband. There were harshness and stubborn determination enough in his reply, but there was no niggard cruelty. Mrs. Isaac wanted money, it is true, but only in the sense which we all want it. She was only poor in comparison with the great wealth of this relative by marriage. Her income was large enough for any ordinary—Mr. Ingot said "legitimate"—purpose, but not sufficient for sending her boy to Eton, and finishing him off at the universities, as it was the maternal wish to do. Mr. Ingot hated such genteel intentions; Christ's Hospital had been a fashionable enough school for him, and he had "finished off" as a clerk at forty pounds a year in that very respectable house of which he was now the senior partner. With the results of that education, as exemplified in himself, he was perfectly satisfied, and if his nephews only turned out half as well, their mother, he thought, might think herself uncommonly lucky. Her family had given themselves airs upon the occasion of her marrying Isaac—"allying herself with commerce," some of them called it—and Ingot had never forgiven them. He gloried in his own profession, although government had never seen fit to ennoble any member of it, and perhaps all the more upon that account; for he was one of those Radicals who are not "snobs" at heart, but rather aristocrats. He honestly believed that noblemen and gentlemen were the lower orders, and those who toiled and strove the upper crust of the human pie. When he was told that the former classes often toiled and strove in their own way as much as the others, he made a gesture of contempt, and "blew" like an exasperated whale. It was a vulgar sort of a retort, of course, but so eminently expressive, that his opponent rarely pursued the subject.

He rather liked his sister-in-law, in spite of her good birth, and would have, doubtless, largely assisted her had she consented to bring up her children according to his views, but since she preferred to take her own way, he withdrew himself more and more from her society, until they saw nothing at all of one another. He had no intention of leaving his money away from his brother's children; he had much too strong a sense of duty for that; and as for marriage, that was an idea that never entered into his hard old head. He had not made a fool of himself by falling in love in middle age, as Isaac had done (in youth, he had not time for such follies), and it was not likely that at sixty-five he should commit any such imprudence. So his nephews and nieces felt confident of being provided for in the future. In the present, however, as time went on, and the education of both girls and boys grew more expensive, Mrs. Isaac's income became greatly straightened. Her own family very much applauded the expensive way in which she was bringing up her children, and especially her independence of spirit with relation to her tradesman brother-in-law, but they never assisted her with a penny. The young gentleman at Cambridge was therefore kept on very short allowance; and the young ladies, whose beauty was something remarkable, affected white muslin, and wore no meretricious jewellery. Their pin-money was very limited, poor things, and they made their own clothes at home by help of a sewing-machine. If Uncle Ingot could have seen them thus diligently employed, his heart would perhaps have softened toward them, but, as I have said, they now never got that chance. Julia, the elder, had been but six years old when he last called at their highly-rented but diminutive habitation in Mayfair, and now she was eighteen, and had never seen him since. Although she had of course grown out of the old man's recollection, she remembered his figure-head, as she wickedly called his rigid features, uncommonly well; and indeed nobody who had ever seen it was likely to forget it. His countenance was not so much human as igneous; and his profile, Nephew Jack had actually seen upon a certain nobly tree in the lime-walk of Clare Hall at

Cambridge—much more like than any silhouette ever cut out of black paper. They had laughed at the old gentleman in early days, and snapped their fingers at his churlishness but it had become no laughing matter now.

That remark of Uncle Ingot's, "If ever you or yours gets five pounds out of me, madam, before I die, I promise you, you shall have five thousand; and I am a man of my word," had become a very serious sentence, condemning all the family to, if not Poverty, at least very urgent Want. What it meant of course was, that he was resolutely determined to give them nothing. In vain the young ladies worked for Uncle Ingot slippers and book-markers for his birthday, and sent to him their best wishes at Christmas in tinsel's highly-scented envelopes; in vain Jack sent him a pound of the most excellent snuff that Bacon's emporium could furnish, at the beginning of every term. He always wrote back a civil letter of thanks, in a clear and clerical letter, but there was never any inclosure. When Mrs. Isaac asked him to dinner, he declined in a caustic manner—avowing that he did not feel himself comfortable at the aristocratic tables of the West End—and sent her a pine-apple for the desert, of his own growing. He had really no ill-feeling towards his relatives, although he kept himself so estranged from them; but I think this sort of conduct tickled the old gentleman's grim sense of humor. If he could have found some legitimate excuse for "making it up" with his sister-in-law, within the first year or two of their falling out, perhaps he would have been glad to do so; but time had now so widened the breach that it was not to be easily repaired. What he had satirically written when he declined her invitation, had grown to be true; he rarely went into society, and almost never into the company of ladies, the elder portion of whom he considered frivolous and vexatious, and the younger positively dangerous. He had a few old bachelor friends, however, with whom he kept up a cordial intercourse, and spent with them various festivals of the year as regularly as they came round.

On the 31st of December, for instance, he never omitted to go down to Reading, and "see the old year out, and the new year in," in the company of Tom Whaffles, with whom he had worn the yellow stockings in these school-days that had passed away more than half a century ago. Tom and Isaac had been even greater cronies as boys than Tom and Ingot, but the latter did not like Tom the less upon that account; secretly, I think, he esteemed him the more highly as a link between himself and that luckless family whose very existence he yet chose to ignore. Mr. Whaffles had intimate relations with them still; they came down to stay with him whenever his sister paid him a visit, and could act as his hostess; but this never happened in the last week of the year. Tom was never to speak of them to his old friend—that was not only tacitly understood, but had even been laid down in writing, as the basis of their intimacy.

On the 31st of December last, Mr. Ingot Beardmore found himself, as usual, at the Paddington station, looking for an empty compartment for his own company had got to be very pleasing to him. Having attained his object, and rolled himself up in the corner of the carriage in several great-coats, with his feet upon a hot tin and his hands clothed in thick mittens, and looking altogether like a polar bear who liked to make himself comfortable—when everything was arranged, I say, to the old gentleman's complete satisfaction, who should invade his privacy, just as the train was about to start, and the whistle had sounded, but one of the most bewitching young ladies you ever set eyes on!

"Madam, this carriage is engaged," growled he, pointing to the umbrella, carpet-bag, and books, which he had distributed upon all the seats, in order to give it that appearance.

"Only engaged to you, I think, sir," replied the charmer flippantly. "Happy carriage! I wish I was. Isn't that pretty?"

Mr. Beardmore had never had anything half so shocking said to him in all his life, and if the train had not been already set in motion, he would have called upon the guard for help, and left the carriage forthwith. As it was, he could only look at this shameless young person with an expression of the severest reprobation. At the same time, his heart sank within him at the reflection, that the train was not to stop till it reached his destination—Reading. What indignities might he not have to suffer before he could obtain protection! She was a modest-looking young lady, too, very simply dressed, and her voice was particularly sweet and prepossessing, notwithstanding the very dreadful remarks in which she had indulged. Perhaps she was out of her mind—and at this idea Mr. Ingot Beardmore broke out, notwithstanding the low temperature, into a very profuse perspiration.

"Now, what will you give me for a kiss, you old—you old polar bear?" asked the fair stranger playfully as the train flew by Ealing.

"Nothing, madam, nothing; I am astonished at you," answered Mr. Beardmore, looking anxiously round the carriage in the desperate hope of finding one of those newly-patented inventions for affording communication with the guard.

"Well, then, I'll take one, and leave it to your honor," continued the young lady with a peal of silver laughter; and with that she lightly rose, and before the old gentleman could free himself from his wraps, or ward her off with his muffedees, she had imprinted a kiss upon his horny cheek. Mr. Beardmore's breath was so utterly taken away by this assault, that he remained speechless, but his countenance was probably more full of expression than it had ever been in his life. "O me, I am not mad," laughed she in reply to it, "although I have

taken a fancy to such a wonderful old creature. Now, come, if I kiss you again, what will you give me?"

"I shall give you in charge to the police, madam, the instant that I arrive at Reading."

"Give me in charge! What for, you curious piece of antiquity?"

"For an assault, madam; yes, for an assault. Don't you know that you have no right to kiss people without their consent in this manner?"

Here the young lady laughed so violently that the tears came into her eyes.

"Do you suppose, you poor old dotting creature, that anybody will ever believe such a story as that? Do you ever use such a thing as a looking-glass, you poor dear? Are you aware how very unprepossessing your appearance is, even when you don't frown, as you are doing now in a manner that is enough to frighten one? You have, of course, a perfect right to your own opinion, but if you suppose the police will agree with you, you will find yourself much mistaken. The idea of anybody wanting to kiss you will reasonably enough appear to them preposterous."

"What is it you require of me, you wicked creature?" cried the old bachelor in an agony of shame and rage.

"I want payment for my kiss. To a gentleman at your time of life, who scarcely could expect to be so favored, surely it is worth—what shall I say?—five pounds.—What! not so much? Well, then, here's another for your other cheek." Like a flash of lightning, she suited the action to her words. "There, then, five pounds for the two, and I won't take a shilling less. You will have to give it to the poor's-box at the police station, if not to me. For I intend, in case you are obstinate, to complain of your disgraceful conduct to the guard at the first opportunity. I shall give you into custody, sir, as sure as you are alive. You will be put upon your oath, you know, and all you will dare to say will be that I kissed you, and not you me. What 'roars of laughter' there will be in court, and how funny it will all look in the papers!" Here the young lady began to laugh again, as though she had already read it there. Mr. Beardmore's grim sense of humor was, as usual, accompanied by a keen dislike of appearing ridiculous. True, he hated to be imposed upon; still, of the two evils, was it not better to pay five pounds than to be made the laughing-stock of his bachelor friends, who are not the sort of people to commiserate one in a misfortune of this kind?

In short, Mr. Ingot Beardmore paid the money. Mr. Thomas Whaffles found his guest that evening anything but talkative. There was a select party of the male sex invited to meet him, by whom the rich old drysalter was accustomed to be regarded as an oracle; but on this occasion he had nothing to say; the consciousness of having been "done" oppressed him. His lips were tightly sealed; his cheeks were still glowing from the audacious insult that had been put upon them; his fingers clutched the pocket-book in which there was a five-pound note less than there ought to be. But when his host and himself were left alone that night, "seeing the old year out, and the new year in," his heart began to thaw under the genial influences of friendship and gin-punch, and he told his late adventure to Tom Whaffles, not without some enjoyment of his own mischance.

"I could really almost forgive the jade," said he, "for having taken me in so cleverly. I dare say, however, she makes quite a profession of it; and that half a score of old gentlemen have been coerced before now in ransoming their good name as I did. And yet she was as modest and ladylike looking a girl as ever you saw."

"Was she anything like this?" inquired Mr. Whaffles, producing a photograph.

"Why, that's the very girl!" exclaimed the guest. —"Ha, ha! Tom; so you, too, have been one of her victims, have you? Well, now, this is most extraordinary."

"Not at all, my dear fellow. I know her very well; and her sister, and her mother, and her brother too. I can introduce you to her if you like. There's not the least harm in her; bless you, she only kissed you for a bit of fun."

"A bit of fun!" cried Mr. Beardmore. "Why, she got a five-pound note out of me!"

"But she does not mean to keep it, I am very sure. Would you like to see her again? Come, 'Yes' or 'No?'"

"If she will give me back my money? Yes."

"Very well," returned the host; "mind, you asked for her yourself;" and he rang the bell pretty sharply twice.

"Here she is: it's your niece, Miss Julia. Her mother and sister are now staying under this very roof."

"Yes, uncle," said the young lady demurely.

"Here is your five-pound note: please to give me that five thousand which you promised mamma if ever she or hers got five pounds out of you; for you are a man of your word, I know. But what would be better still would be, to let me kiss you once more, in the character of your dutiful niece; and let us all love you as we want to do. It was an audacious stratagem, I admit, but I think you will forgive me—come."

"There go the church-bells!" cried Tom Whaffles.

"It is the new year, and a fitting time to forget old enmities. Give your uncle a kiss, child."

Uncle Ingot made no resistance this time, but avowed himself fairly conquered; and between ourselves, although he made no "favorites" among his newly-reconciled relatives, but treated them with equal kindness. I think he always liked Niece Julia best, who had been the cause of healing a quarrel which no one perhaps had regretted more at heart than Uncle Ingot himself.

Minnie May's Dep't.

Wanted, A Girl.

Wanted—a girl, not a butterfly gay;
Gentle and sweet, in a womanly way.
No beautiful picture, languid and fair,
That always seemed labelled, "Please handle with care";

But one in whose heart is hidden true worth,
And faithfully follows its mission on earth.
Hopeful and earnest in helping and giving,
Finds plenty to do in the life she is living,
Fulfilling its duties with sweet content,
Whether adverse or pleasant, just as they're sent;
In the garb of a queen or in homespun arrayed,
Whatever her station—is needed that maid.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

While every other subject has been touched upon in these letters nothing has been said about weddings, and my girls may be wanting some hints, for "June, the month of roses," is a favorite one for bridals, and for the prettiest of bridals, for all nature helps by her profusion of flowers. My first advice must be: Do not get too many clothes. A few sets of underclothing are enough, with what you have already. Underclothing becomes discolored beyond redemption when not used, and you cannot keep more than four or five suits in constant wear, besides it adds much to the discomfort of a family to see the bride elect sew, sew, sew for months before the wedding. Better make up just enough and take the rest to your own home where you can finish it at your leisure, for you will have plenty of it in the first months of married life. What you do provide should be of the best—as good as your means will allow, and do not be beguiled into trimming them with anything cheap. Home-made crotchet or knitted edges will "wear forever," as the saying goes. The same with dresses also. Get nothing cheap. Better a first-class cashmere than a flimsy silk. Have them made well and fashionably, and they will give you satisfaction until they are worn out. Too many dresses cannot be worn, and it is better to buy when you want a new one than alter the one you have. They never will alter to your satisfaction; besides both material and color become old-fashioned as well. White veils and very light colored bonnets are no longer the style for brides, and the avoidance of them shows solid good sense, in that it renders the wearer less conspicuous. If your wedding is to be a home one ample opportunity will be afforded you of showing your taste in the decoration of your home, and refreshment table, and woods and fields can be levied upon for their contributions to make your wedding bright. Your home can be converted into a bower of beauty. Yards upon yards of Linna vine, which grows in every woods, can be festooned from pictures, curtains, and lamps; and mantel pieces can be converted into "things of beauty" by banking moss upon them, filling the moss with wild flowers, and looping festoons of Linna vine from the edge. Your refreshment table may consist of all that is tempting and wholesome, but by some dexterous touches it too can be converted into a bower of beauty. For a centre piece take several bunches of ferns, roots and all, bury them in moss in a large round dish, and bank the dish with lovely moss on the outside as well, stick fern leaves thickly through the moss, or blossoms, if you have them. On the white table cloth lay fern leaves wherever the cloth is not covered by dishes; then fill all your vases, small and great, with what blossoms you have, daisies, grasses, buttercups, blossoms of fruit trees, and in the

spaces left the vases can be set. The result will surprise you, for your table will look like a banquet. Sisters and brothers can contribute their share in making this the bright and happy day it should be for their sister they have loved so well. MINNIE MAY.

Minnie May offers a prize of \$2.00 for the best essay on "Punctuality." Communications to be in our office by the 15th July.

Some Tested Recipes.

If there is any hominy left from breakfast put it in a pudding dish, and pour over enough of milk to cover it; sweeten with brown sugar and a little nutmeg grated over; add three well-beaten eggs, and bake in a quick oven, only until the custard sets.

MUFFINS.

One pint of milk, warm, melt and pour into it one quarter pound of butter and three well-beaten eggs. Stir in enough sifted flour to make a thick batter, and set to rise over night after dissolving and beating into it one half cake compressed yeast. In the morning grease twelve muffin rings, dip the mixture into them in equal parts. Let rise and bake in a moderate oven.

SODA SCONE.

One quart of flour into which rub smooth one quarter pound of butter; one tablespoon of sugar; a little salt, and one teaspoon of soda, and half one cream of tartar; make a hole in the centre, and stir in enough buttermilk to make a stiff dough. Mould quickly into two balls, put them on a baking pan, and flatten with the hand about an inch thick. Bake in a moderate oven.

PUDDING SAUCE.

Put into a small sauce pan, half a pint of water; when boiling stir in one teaspoonful of corn starch, which has been rubbed smooth in a little cold water; let the sauce boil one minute, take from the fire, and stir in one tablespoon of butter, and two tablespoons of white sugar; served very hot. A great variety of sauces may be made from this basis; wine may be added, or brandy, vanilla extract, or a lemon cut into slices and stirred in. Brown sugar is best to use if for fruit pudding.

TENDER FOWLS.

Boil one pair of fowls until tender; let them cool; cut them in nice joints; pull off all the skin and fat; put them back into the liquid they were boiled in; after skimming it simmer gently for ten minutes; add half a cup of cream with a teaspoon of corn starch rubbed in, some salt and pepper, and some chopped parsley. Serve hot.

COLD POTATOES.

Mash fine enough cold potatoes; add two eggs; a tablespoon of butter, melted; some salt or celery flavoring; add two tablespoons of milk; make them in the form of a mound upon a baking pan, and bake brown.

Carry the radiance of your soul in your face; let the world have the benefit of it.

Dish-water is a most uninviting subject to write about, but, like everything else, has its uses and abuses. Never give it to animals to drink. There is no nourishment in it, and there is almost always soap which makes it injurious. Do not waste it either, all vegetables will live and thrive on it, if poured about their roots after sundown. Shade trees like it also.

Our Library Table.

The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, published semi-monthly, \$1.00 per annum, is up to the mark as a useful authority upon all matters domestic. Fiction, fashion, and fancy work are given of first class quality, besides directions, too numerous to mention, for everything that concerns the housekeeper.

The Ladies' Home Journal, published in Philadelphia, contains the usual attractions and numbers of extra ones. The chapter upon "Brides and their Belongings" is very useful and practical.

Our Homes, for April, published at Brockville, Ont., \$2.00, amongst other things has designs and drawings, ground plan, and plan of elevation for two cottages, with cost of building, plumbing, etc., besides two pretty stories, fashions, recipes, etc.

Home Fascinator, Montreal, is bright and practical as ever, with stories, useful [reading, recipes, and other things too numerous to mention.

The Housewife, published in New York, 50c., is full of hints upon subjects that interest mothers and girls. No housekeeper should be without it.

The Fashions.

When sunny summer comes the pretty shoulder capes that looked so dressy and felt so snug when spring winds blew, are now discarded, and the stylish basque shows an infinite amount of taste and skill in their trimming and make. Summer goods never have been prettier, and the flowers are marvels of beauty and truth. Heliotropé, natural as life, with its tiny green leaves, decorates a black net bonnet, and narcissus, with their waxen white flowers, are wreathed around a chapeau of gold net. A bunch of golden buttercups, tied with a strand of grass, look as if they had been placed upon the black lace bonnet as they were picked from the field, and a pure white tulle bonnet looks fragrant with a sheaf of pink and white rosebuds. Parasols of all shades are to be seen, but the very long handled ones are not in favor, being awkward and heavy. The general effect of the costumes seen seems to be coolness, and the challies of all shades are just the material for summer dresses for growing girls.

A Summer Scene.

[Original in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.]

"Not Katrine, in her mirror blue,

* Gives back the shaggy banks more true.

So wondrous wild the whole might seem
The scenery of some fairy dream."—Scott.

What Canadian has not at some time looked on such a scene as our picture represents? The waves as they come to shore rippling at our feet. The wind in the tree tops, where the leaves rustle, and sing their song through the long summer hours. The giant trunks bow in majesty to the reflecting waters. The rocks which bar the river like huge stepping stones, tossed there, how and when? Food for thought for the learned, calm for the aching heart, for "Nature," Bryant writes, "glides into his darker musings with a mild and healing sympathy that steals away their sharpness ere he is aware."

Those waters themselves; how many thoughts spring up as we approach them! Dreams of days now gone, when we in company (we meet no more) held the rudder string, and the oar dropped diamonds at every stroke as borne over the waters. Rough and rocking at times, then

quiet and gentle, stretched as a sea of glass, and reflecting the blue above. Then we gathered water lilies—even now their perfume comes wafted on memory's zephyrs. We explored the islets, startled the white sea birds, climbed the banks on the opposite shore, and, fancy free, dreamed only of beauty and joy and love. With Byron we could feel:—

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea—and music in its roar."

Often have we seen enacted in reality Longfellow's beautiful picture:—

"Softly the evening came. The sun from the western horizon Like a magician extended his golden wand o'er the landscape; Twinkling vapors arose; and sky and water and forest Seemed all on fire at the touch, and melted and mingled together. Hanging between two skies, a cloud with edges of silver, Floated the boat, with its dripping oars, on the motionless water."

And just such scenes, if we take the trouble to find them, does our Canada afford. How beautiful the Creator has made this world for man! They who leave this Dominion to find beautiful scenery in Alps or Andes, by Corno Lake or in Yosemite Valley find it there, but until they have explored they know not what beauties they leave behind.

Where the travelled travellers, and the society people go is not always where the beauty is. They go where the railways take them, or where the boats ply, to see what some money maker has written up and advertised for his own interests.

As the lover of flowers, who spares no pains on their production, is to him who simply likes to look at them, so the true lover of Nature will spare no time or pains he can afford to find that which delights his soul. The miner digs for his gold, the explorer journeys far through exposure and peril, the hunter goes to the far north to find his favorite game, but the lover of Nature may find around him, just where he is, much to admire, much to soothe, much to elevate his thoughts above the commonplace of common things. He may find

"Tongues in trees, sermons in stones,
Books in the running brooks,"
and, best of all "good in everything."

K. R. McQ.

We must not be dogmatic. The more I see of life the more I see that we cannot lay down rigid dogmas for everybody.—[Sir W. Thompson.

"I have this evening been preaching to a congregation of idiots," said a conceited young parson. "Then was that the reason you always called them 'beloved brethren?'" asked a strong-minded young woman.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Children's Literature.

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

"Souls are built as temples are,—
Here a carving rich and quaint,
There the image of a saint:
Here a deep-hued pane to tell
Sacred truth or miracle.
Every little helps the much.
Every careful, careless touch
Adds a charm or leaves a scar.

"Souls are built as temples are,—
Based on truth's eternal law.
Sure and steadfast, without flaw.
Through the sunshine, through the snow,
Up and on the building goes.
Every fair thing finds its place,
Every hard thing lends a grace,
Every hand may make or mar."

The Catholic priest who said, "Give me the child for his first seven years, and I care not who has him for the rest," had not been a careless observer of the powers of early training. In youth, everything with which we are surround-

choice, as in the moral questions, being left to ourselves. The adult mind, if properly trained, takes the wheat, leaving the chaff and noxious weeds; but the inexperienced mind of the child, if left to itself, devours everything which comes within its reach, good or bad. I have heard of a mother who was cramming her children's minds with most precious nonsense. On being asked if she meant that they should be weak, ill-judging and romantic men and women, she said, "No; but children do not understand sensible books." She was glad to get them to read at all, and would give them better books when they were older. "Be not deceived; whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." Admit that the girl who is taught vanity will not be vain when she becomes a Christian woman, and the youth who is encouraged to read such trash will not be dissatisfied when he becomes a Christian man. It is by fire the gold is purified. Sorrow after sorrow comes, draught after draught

of misery is drained, and the heart has sometimes to be bruised beneath the wreck of everything it has loved and delighted in before earth and self can be crushed out of it. Why should mothers be so unjust to their children planting thistles, because after years of labor they may be rooted out. It is a passion with most of our young people to read, and the passion can be a great blessing if only guided aright.

"Would you stop the flowing river thinking it would cease to flow? Onward it must flow forever. Better teach it where to go." If we would have our children and associates read

the good and reject the bad, we should do something to awaken an interest in, and endeavor to create a taste for, a more refined and instructive course of reading. In my opinion there is no better way to reach them than to put into their hands good as well as interesting books and magazines, giving a few explanations so as to cause them to take an interest in the subject. We cannot expect young people to appreciate a thing they know comparatively little about. Human nature is prone to wander in forbidden paths, and unless parents or friends make some effort to lead the young into the right paths they are responsible. 'Tis education forms the common mind. Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined. A knowledge of the standard poetry of the day has a refining influence on the minds. There are several books of selections for the young, from Scott and Burns, Shakespeare and Mrs. Browning, Tennyson and Jean Ingelow, Longfellow and Whittier, Wordsworth and Mrs. Hemans, and many other beautiful singers. Most of the poetry read in youth remains in the memory.



A SUMMER SCENE.

ed leaves an impress, and, in after years, at will we bring forth those impressions as thoughts that have been stored up somewhere in the living mechanism. The minds of the young have been compared to the prepared plate of the photographer—ready to seize and hold every impression. The home training which the children of intelligent parents receive is a large, and, I may say, the best part of their early education. A block of marble may be chiseled into the semblance of the human form with exquisite skill, but it still remains marble, and is cold and lifeless. So with each of us, we need to have that which is immortal within us kindled into life. "Then infant reason grows apace, and calls for the kind hand of an assiduous care. Delightful task to rear the tender thought, to teach the young idea how to shoot." The present means of gaining knowledge are much better adapted to the mental capacity of children than those of fifty years ago. There are multitudes of books and papers written expressly for the young by the best minds of the age. The world is full of books, both good and bad, the

"Long, long be my heart with such memories filled,
Like the vase in which roses have once been
distilled:
You may break, you may shatter the vase if you
will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it
still."

Then what can be made more interesting than history—wherever we turn we are met by records of the past; there is no nation, however fallen, but has a tradition of a time; there is no people, however glorious, but can look back to a day of small things. I have read that the methods of teaching history is as old as Joshua, where he says, "When your children ask their father in time to come, saying what mean ye by these stones? Then ye shall answer them that the waters of Jordan were cut off before the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord." We are here commanded to draw our children's attention to things at our own door, and every boy and girl is born with a love for their country, and wants to read all they can about it.

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

To animate and exalt the hearts of the young, to instil noble principles, and to establish resolution there is nothing like a good example. In looking over the publications one can scarce feel satisfied with many which are offered, the leading features in them being "slangy," telling of boyish self-will and desperate adventures instigated more by foolhardiness than any high motive. A work very much recommended is entitled "Noble Deeds of the Great and Brave." The descriptions are by a great variety of the most admired classic writers, and the examples are classed as grand achievements, heroic sacrifices, valiant exploits, knightly virtues, patriotism, integrity, devotion to duty, fidelity to home and kindred. No youth can read those accounts of what others have done without his heart rising and burning to imitate such grand examples of pure, unselfish good, and without a strong desire to learn more of the history of the persons named in preference to reading imaginary stories. If mothers would train their children to read good books, to love and cultivate fruit and flowers, to admire the beauties of nature, that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," that "every good gift, and every perfect gift is from above." If upon this foundation is based a broad, thorough education the edifice erected will be one useful, durable and beautiful.

"Life's years may then be spent,
As if their years were gold;
Each one will seem as only lent,
God's purpose to unfold."

"When death shall open the gate
Through which life's journey led:
Be closed, but leave that influence here
Which speaketh yet though dead."

Cork if sunk twenty feet in the ocean will not rise on account of the pressure of the water.

To be content is not to be satisfied. No one ought to be satisfied with the imperfect.

Miss Eugenia Steiner, the only woman operatic conductor in America, has read, composed, and executed music of a high order ever since she was a child. She travels with operatic companies as conductor, and is now engaged in the completion of two operettas of her own composing.

A comparatively new work, engaged in by women, is that of lady factotums. For instance, if a lady is delicate and unfit for domestic cares, the lady factotum goes to the horse, finds out the condition of things, superintends the servants, does the marketing, the shopping, answers the notes, delivers messages, and takes the place of an elder daughter—all, of course, for a fair remuneration.

The Torn Leaf.

A witching charm pervades the things beyond our eager grasp.
We'd throw away the prizes won for those we cannot grasp:
All day we wait for sunset and all night we watch for dawn:
The best part of life's story is the leaf that's torn and gone.

The past is shadowed with regret, the future has its doubt,
And every rose that we would pluck with thorns is hedged about.
The dream, the song, the hope, the prayer, the things we loved were on
The page for which we all despair, the leaf that's torn and gone.
—Chicago Post.

Essay Writing.

BY I. A. W.

The subject in essay writing may be compared to the point of wire around which the myriad atoms of a saturated solution cluster and crystallize. It is the grouping of thoughts around one subject which distinguishes the essay.

That great authority in the art of cooking, Mrs. Meg Dods, lays down one fundamental principle in the preparation of hare soup: "First catch your hare." A well defined subject is quite as indispensable in essay writing as an actual hare in the making of that savory soup.

And listen to the wise words of the brilliant Jean Paul Richter: "Never write upon any subject until you have first read yourself full upon it, and never read upon any subject till you have first thought yourself hungry upon it."

So even when the subject is chosen the writing does not forthwith commence, but rather the thinking upon it, and the reading about it. This may be regarded as the collecting of material for the essay. The youthful essayist scans the wide circle of literature, and every addition to his knowledge only whets his hunger for more. Subjects which at first seem barren and uninteresting become positively attractive and engrossing as we study them. To the student of almost any theme new beauties unfold themselves as it is disencumbered from the obscuring ignorance which surrounds it. Let it not, however, be thought that essay writing begins and ends with the collecting of the material. Thought will now be required to arrange the information in a systematic manner, and to present it in an agreeable form, and for this the essayist must rely upon himself. He must insist upon this—that he himself must write the essay. Dates, events, facts cannot of course be conjured up by a writer, they must be collected, even copied. But they must be presented with the essayist's own thoughts to explain or illustrate them. Therefore, while the information is gathered from all quarters, while hands grope around for books, and eyes look abroad for knowledge, let the brains also be exercised. It may be necessary to cut down, to rearrange, and to rewrite whole passages of an essay. Beginners are always slow to prune or cast away any thought or expression which may have cost labor. They forget that brevity is no sign of thoughtlessness. Much consideration is needed to compress the details of any subject into small compass. Essences are more difficult to prepare, and, consequently, more valuable than weak solutions. Essay writing deservedly holds a chief place as an aid and stimulus to self-improvement. It develops and strengthens the abilities. It exercises the judgment, and thereby tends to correct erroneous opinions. It arranges and condenses information. Many who think themselves fully equipped upon certain subjects have their confidence rudely shaken when they begin to write upon them.

Considerations such as these should surely commend to the young particularly the practice of essay writing. Their's is the period of life when these benefits may be most surely gathered. When later age comes, with its hurry and pressure of business, which, though it may leave opportunities of maintaining and exercising knowledge gained in former years, still forbids those studies necessary to the formation of mental attainments which ought to have been sought in youth.

Great advantages may be derived from an acquaintance with the essays of those who have made the English language a classic tongue. These should be studied, not alone for information, but also with the view of observing the details of composition, and noting how the compact and finely-knitted skeleton of fact has been clothed with the twin graces of choice diction and playful fancy. What a grand triumphal procession of genius and talent do these essayists form. Addison and Steel, Goldsmith and Johnson—they may be said to have created the essay. Next in the march of intellect we observe Leigh Hunt and Charles Lamb. But time would fail were we to remark on even the chiefs of those mental giants who have left an inheritance of intellectual wealth to every reader of the English language! What a privilege to enjoy the company of the great minds of the past and present; and to enjoy it to profit by it. The poorest and most obscure student may lay these writers' works upon his desk, and draw from them their deepest thoughts; or he may, in his chair at the fireside, spend a golden evening with the leaders of every age. Company such as that, study such as that, and fellowship such as that will prove the best aids and incentives to essay writing.

Misused Words.

The richness of the English language consists in the number and variety of its synonyms. These synonyms have a shade of difference, but their resemblance of meaning is sufficient to make them liable to be confounded together. The habit of discriminating the shades of meaning will guard against this liability. The following eight words, which are frequently misused by interchanging one for the other, furnish examples of this ever-present liability.

Between for among.—The word "between" is properly used only when its object consists of two items. "Among" should be used if the object includes more than two items. "Between" is a corruption of "by twain," or "by two." A father divides his property between his two sons. Another divides his estate among his five children.

"Constant" means occurring all the time without intermission. "Frequent" means occurring often. We frequently hear "constant" used to denote events which occur quite often, but at considerable intervals of time.

Custom for habit.—A person forms a habit. A community or a people have a custom. It is a habit with most persons to confound these two words. Indeed, this habit has almost become the custom in some communities.

Depot for station.—The place where the train stops to take in passengers is a station, whether there be a building there or not. The depot (depository) is a strong building for the temporary storage of goods in the care of the railroad company for delivery or for transportation. (It may be at a station or it may not.)

Old Saws in Rhyme.

Actions speak louder than words ever do;
You can't eat your cake, and hold on to it too.
When the cat is away, then the little mice play;
Where there is a will there is always a way.
One's deep in the mud as the other in mire;
Don't jump from the frying pan into the fire.
There's no use crying o'er milk that is spilt;
No accuser is needed by conscience of guilt.
There must be some fire wherever is smoke;
The pitcher goes off to the well till it's broke.
By rogues falling out honest men get their due;
Whoever it fits, he must put on the shoe.
All work and no play will make Jack a dull boy;
A thing of much beauty is ever a joy.
A half-loaf is better than no bread at all;
And pride always goeth before a sad fall.
Fast bind and fast find, have two strings to your bow
Contentment is better than riches, we know.
The devil finds work for hands idle to do;
A miss is as good as a mile is to you.
You speak of the devil, he's sure to appear;
You can't make a silk purse from out of sow's ear.
A man by his company always is known;
Who lives in a glass house should not throw a stone.
When the blind leads the blind both will fall in the
ditch;
It's better born lucky than being born rich.
Little pitchers have big ears; burnt child dreads
the fire.
Though speaking the truth, no one credits a liar.
Speech may be silver, but silence is gold;
There's never a fool like the fool who is old.
—H. C. Dodge, in *Detroit Free Press.*

Common Ailments.

HOME TREATMENT FOR MANY OF THEM.

A handful of flour bound on a severe cut will often stop the bleeding.
For cankered throat, sore mouth, etc., use borax and honey; drink sage or slippery elm tea.
Cool the blood by drinking cold water in which a little pure cream of tartar has been dissolved.
Any one who has been scalded by steam should be taken to a warm room, and the parts drenched by cold water.
Lime water is good for chilblains. Use it both strong and hot. A saturated solution of alum in water, used hot, is often very efficacious.
For simple hoarseness, take a fresh egg, beat it and thicken with pulverized sugar. Eat freely of it, and the hoarseness will soon be greatly relieved.
Any one can add strength and weight to his body by rubbing well with olive oil after a warm bath. Oil baths are particularly beneficial to delicate children.
Those who suffer from a sensitive skin, subject to frequent irritation and roughness, should never wash in hard water. Boiled water will often prove a benefit to delicate complexions.
Equal parts of cream tartar and saltpetre make an excellent remedy for rheumatism. Take one-half teaspoonful of the mixture and divide it into three doses. Take one of these doses three times a day.
When the ankle has been severely sprained, immerse it immediately in hot water, keeping it there for fifteen or twenty minutes. After it has been taken out of the water, keep it bandaged with cloths wrung out of hot water.
The white of an egg, and a little water and sugar, is good for children who are troubled with an irritable stomach. It is very healing and will prove an excellent remedy for diarrhoea, as well as a simple preventive for bowel disorders.

If vaseline or butter be applied to the skin immediately after a blow of any kind, there will be no discoloration. But to be effectual it must be used directly after the accident. The bruised feeling may be relieved by witch hazel.

As an antidote for a consumptive tendency, cream acts like a charm; to be used instead of codliver oil. Also aged people, invalids, and those who have feeble digestion, or suffer from dullness, as well as growing children, will be greatly benefited by taking sweet cream in liberal quantities.—[Good Housekeeping.

When on the Bridal Trip.

BY MABLE OSBORNE.

A bride's first lesson to learn on the bridal trip is to respect the extreme sensitiveness of her husband, who doesn't want people to know he has just been married; consequently she will be wise if, after her first journey, she assumes a gown that has seen wear; if she will forget to look around in a startled manner whenever her husband is gone from her side, as it is not likely that he is either going to be lost or stolen.

The next thing for her to learn is that no matter how fond she may be of her husband, she should reserve all manifestations of this for their own apartment, and that holding his hand, kissing him before people, or putting her head on his shoulder, really and truly become indecent when done in public. A man can show a woman every attention possible, and a woman can make him understand her love for him without their laying themselves open to be made a jest and by-word for their travelling companions.

The next thing for her to learn is, when she is at a hotel, not to grow confidential with the chambermaid, not to give her a piece of her wedding-cake and tell her all about the marriage ceremony, and tell her how she looked. You think this is never done? Ask at some large hotel.

The next thing for her to learn, is to like to eat what her husband likes. She may have some decided tastes, but if she is a wise woman she will leave the ordering of dinner to him and he, being a gentleman, will find out some of her particular likes.

The next thing for her to learn, is to address her husband as "Mr. Brown" before people; she can call him "Darling Harry" when they are quite alone, and only then.

The next thing for her to learn, is not to giggle or look surprised when she gets a letter from her mother addressed to her in her married name. Men are particularly sensitive creatures about some things, and they are rather given to think a woman don't want a name when she acts in this way.

The next thing for her to learn, and the most important of all, is that her bridal trip is only the preface to her married life, and that in it, while she may read some suggestions, she has only the book open to her when she gets home after the honeymoon.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

To smile sweetly in society upon one whom our consciences condemn, to grasp the hand of one from whom all our best instincts recoil, to extend a cordial welcome to one whose integrity we cannot trust—what is this but to give the sanction of our friendship to evil-doing? It is true that, while we hate the sin, we may love the sinner; but this is a love which would show him the gulf which is yawning for him, not cover it up with the cloak of a smooth urbanity.

Puzzles.

1—ANAGRAM.

At puzzling we must be in earnest
If we hope a prize to gain,
For 'tis an adage old and true,
"With pleasure there's always pain;"
But if honestly you endeavor
You'll sometimes make a "hit".
I have worked a long time at puzzling,
And I tire me not of it.
ADA ARMAND.

2—CHARADE.

"Once more I breathe freely, for TOTAL is o'er,
That terrible bane of my life,
From garret to cellar, from ceiling to floor,
From earliest daylight till night."
'Tis thus I exclaim, and all eyes on me turn,
As if I from my senses had passed.
Bend low, and the secret I'll whisper to you,
"You see we've been just FIRST the LAST."
ADA ARMAND.

3—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 30, 2, 3, 14, 18, is dross.
My 9, 10, 19, 17, 22, 16, is a kind of net.
My 24, 25, 7, 12, 13, 1, 28, 32, is a noisy speech.
My 27, 34, 6, 15, 11, is brightness.
My 4, 29, 20, 31, 33, is around.
My whole is a true saying.
HENRY REEVE.

4—NUMERICAL.

Arrange in order letters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
If a companion you would fix,
By setting in a row 1, 3, 2
You bring a forest tree into view.
If you go exploring in my 6, 4, 5
You may find a bear all alive.
I'm sure you'll agree that 6, 3, 5, 4
Is to take a meal and nothing more.
HENRY REEVE.

5—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



6—SCRIPTURE ACROSTIC.

The husband of Naomi.
A profane king of Juddah.
The father of Abram.
Something the Israelites found grievous.
One from whom St. Paul sent greetings to Timothy.
A prophetic mentioned in one of the books of Kings.
One who died for sacrilege.
A Jew who had seven sons.
The initial letters of these words give the name of one raised to life by St. Paul.
T. PLANT.

Answers to May Puzzles.

- 1—Enigmas, diamonds, decapitation, anagram, charade.
- 2—One day at a time, 'tis the whole of life;
All sorrow, all joy, are measured therein;
The bound of our purpose, our noblest strife,
The only countersign sure to win.
HELEN HUNT JACKSON.
- 3—"True friendship's laws are by this rule expressed:
Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."
- 4—Crow, owl, wren, lark, hawk.
- 5—Clave-love, cash-ash, steam-team, Alice-lice-ice, pink-ink, heel-eel, pants-ants.

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

J. I. Devitt, Lucy A. Nicholson, Mattie D. Woodworth, Henry Reeve, Jane Leggat, Kate Wood, Ida M. Jewell, Ada Armand, Jessie Ellis, Ellnor Moore, Elsie Mason, Emma Skelley, George Hunter, Fred G. Harris.

A mahogany tree lately cut in Honduras, Central America, made three logs which sold in Europe for \$11,000.

An Artist in Harmonies.—"Dear Mr. Hicks," she wrote, "I am very sorry that what you ask I cannot grant. I cannot become your wife. Yours sincerely, Ethel Barrows." Then she added: "P. S.—On second thoughts, dear George, I think I will marry you. Do come up to-night and see your own true Ethel."

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

As we look around us in June we cannot but think this is the queen of months. Crowned with roses, flowers at her feet sparkling with diamond dew in the morning sunshine, sky of azure over head, scent-laden breezes—like its own sweet flowers, these long, perfect June days remind us of Eden.

This is the girls' month, for is not June derived from the goddess Juno, who was worshiped as the Queen of Heaven, and was supposed to watch over every woman through life? On their birthdays they used to offer her sacrifices. The month of June was also the marriage month, that event being the most important period in a woman's life. The old days and the old worshippers have gone—gone with the years, but our June roses come still, and our sleeping senses are roused to behold her beauty, though we see beyond the ancient goddess to the Creator of the beauty in front, fern and flower.

But I must remember I am writing to a whole family of nieces and nephews, not to Bessie, who is making her last summer dresses long, or to George, who is just thinking how he'll ever overcome the difficulty of beginning to shave. They are almost grown up, and like to read of these strange worshippers of other days, but what do Alice or Isa care, who are just learning kindergarten songs, and at the lesson about "The Two Little Kittens"? Or poor little Jack, who is so "a'faid" of the gander that he dare not take the least little look at the yellow goslings without some one to shield him from his enemy? Uncle Tom can feel for him, for once running away in terror from a cross old gander, he fell, and the evil bird that was seeking to devour him stood right on him and bit with might and main. The feeling of those moments lingers still, but not in the way the poets write of beautiful memories. It was worse than when, some years later, a dog took a piece out of him. Since then neither dogs or ganders have been great friends of his. There are some good dogs though which would not bite children, and which have done very brave things, which make us respect them; but a gander, as far as my experience goes, is both a bully and a coward. But that isn't confined to ganders, and I trust little Jack and all the Jacks and Jessies—boys and girls—will shun what they dislike in him. Then they will obey the Golden Rule:—

"Do unto others as you would
Have others do to you."

Some of my little nieces and nephews are just starting to school. What a strange, new, busy world it is there! Some have been going for years, and I have been wondering how many can tell me why they go. To learn to read and write, I hear one say. Is that all? What is reading and writing going to do for you? What is ahead of that? What object have you in view? Yes, larger, more and nephew, what are you working for? Is it because you have to do so? Is it because you love to do so? Why, what's your object?

Did you ever hear of the western farmer who made more money to buy more land, to raise more corn, to feed more hogs, to make more money to buy more land, and so on? What a treadmill life that would be!

I trust that the object my young readers set before them is above either hogs or money, and

that they will aim high and hit the mark, as good marksmen will.

But the clock strikes, and the time has come to quit for
UNCLE TOM.

P.S.—Some of my nieces forget to send the answers with their puzzles and then wonder why their puzzles are not published. Answers must accompany all puzzles, and write on one side of the paper only.
UNCLE TOM.

FIRST PRIZE STORY.

An Adventure With A Wolf—A True Story.

BY WILLIE GILROY, MOUNT FOREST, ONT.

In the earlier days of our province, before the country was completely opened up, great numbers of wild animals roamed through the forests, and even as late as 1865 lumbermen were exposed sometimes to great dangers, as the following narrative will serve to show:—

In the fall of the year 1864, Jacob M——, a young man of the township of Wolford, in Grenville county, set out, as he had done previous winters, to work in a lumber camp. There he was engaged as cook, and in that position he was required to do all domestic work as well, and spend the rest of his time in the bush with his companions. As this was the case, he would have to return alone to the shanty in order to prepare the meals.

One fine January afternoon the lumbermen were all hard at work, Jacob among the number, when a far distant howling was heard which seemed to be coming nearer all the time. They all well knew what this meant, and with the exception of one or two who stopped to remark to their neighbors that the wolves were near, no particular notice was taken of the noise. But Jacob was by no means in such a mood; he trembled and felt heartsick as he heard the sounds, for he felt that in less than an hour he must set out alone for the shanty, to get supper for the lumbermen. The time passed rapidly, far too rapidly to suit Jacob, and the dreaded moment came at which he was to set out. This he was loath to do, and feeling somewhat nervous he requested that one of his companions go with him. But they took no notice of his request, and only laughed at his fears. Jacob, nevertheless, undaunted, like his Biblical predecessor of the same name, determined to set out alone, and, shouldering his axe, he left the place. Never had he felt more alone and forsaken than when the sound of the voices and the noise of the chopping died away. At every sound his heart beat faster, and even the rustling of the leaves and the sound made as his foot broke the crusty snow, seemed to strike terror to him. At last, when he was near home and was beginning to feel safe, he was surprised and terrified to see a large wolf suddenly make his appearance from behind a tree. Poor Jacob! what was he to do? But for his presence of mind he would not have lived to tell the story. At a short distance from him was a tree which had fallen into the crotch made by the branches of another, and making his way to this place, with the wolf in hot pursuit, he climbed up and awaited the coming of the wolf. He had not a moment to wait, for the wolf sprang to the tree and proceeded to climb after him. Only those who have been placed in a position similar to his can realize his feelings

at that moment. But he knew that it was to be life or death, and having nothing but an axe he swung it in the air and, aiming well, sent a murderous stroke on the head of the wolf. Such a shock did the blow give Jacob that the axe dropped from his hand, and it was with difficulty that he kept his balance. But, happily, righting himself, he had the pleasure of sitting there and seeing his enemy breathe his last. Fearing a second encounter with another wolf, he jumped down and picking up his axe made his way home as fast as he could. There he arrived safe and sound, and as the lumbermen gathered to their meal he told of his narrow escape, showing them that going through a bush alone with wolves so near was something to be afraid of. Jacob M—— still lives, and although far advanced in years he has never forgotten his thrilling adventure and narrow escape while working in the lumber camp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Summer Fair—Brandon.
Pumps—J. G. Robinson.
Implement—Anderson & Calvert.
Druggist—C. M. Eddington.
Shorthorns—Walter Lynch.
Credit Sale—G. L. Smellie.
Attention—F. H. Anson.
Seeds—Keith & Co.
Poultry—H. W. Dayton.
Cheap Excursions—Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion, BALHALGARDY HERO (6458)

Will stand for mares this season, as follows:
Leaving his own stable, on Red River, Lot 397, at 8 o'clock a. m., April 27th, he will proceed to the Commercial Hotel for dinner; thence to Tunnah & Summer's, S. 3. T. 4, R. 3, east, over night. Tuesday, to Wm. Gainer's, S. 10, T. 4, R. 3, east, for dinner; thence to Geo. Davitt's, S. 27, T. 3, R. 4, east, over night. Wednesday, to Baskerville, on the Roseau River, for dinner; to Otway's, on the Green Ridge, over night. Thursday, to Queen's Hotel, Dominion City, over night. Friday, to Wesley Timlic's, for dinner; thence to St. Jean Baptiste, over night. Saturday, to Commercial Hotel stables, Morris, for dinner; thence to his own stable. He will continue this route during the season (eleven trips), health and weather permitting.
17-b-M E. PORTER, Morris, Man.

FREE.

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

ROYAL SOAP CO., - WINNIPEG,

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



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 tables 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 162 East 3rd St., St. Paul, or to F. H. Anson, General Northwestern Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.
18-g-M

WANTED.

A Good Penman to write at home. Either sex. Steady work. Address in your own handwriting, and enclose 5c. silver, for our reply and full illustrated particulars.
A. W. KINNEY, F. A.,
306 a O.M. Yarmouth, N. S.

Great Credit Sale —OF— SHORTHORN CATTLE

DISPERSION OF THE FAMOUS
BINSCARTH HERD

—BY—
PUBLIC AUCTION

—ON THE—
17th & 18th June, 1891

The Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company (Limited) having decided to dispose of Binscarth Farm, will offer for sale, by public auction, at the Farm, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of June next, their entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle comprising about 90 animals, all registered in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book, and in perfect breeding condition.

At the same time the Company will offer for sale all their other stock and chattels on the farm, consisting of horses, pure-bred Shropshire sheep (nine of which are imported), all their conveyances, farm tools, implements and machinery, and their valuable household furniture.

RAILWAY RATES.—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Manitoba and North Western Railway for return tickets at single fare from all points on these lines between Regina and the Eastern Boundary of Manitoba. Persons wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must pay full fare from starting point to Binscarth and take ticket agent's receipt which, along with certificate from the Manager of the Farm that they have attended the sale, will entitle them to return ticket free. A reduction in freight rates has also been secured over the M. & N. W. Railway for cattle purchased at the sale.

TRAINS.—Passengers will arrive at Binscarth on Tuesday evening from the East and on Wednesday morning from the West, and leave for the West on Thursday night and for the East on Friday morning, and purchasers will be able to ship freight east on the Friday morning, and west on the Wednesday morning following.

ACCOMMODATION.—Intending purchasers will be met at train on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, and the Company will endeavor to provide them with free accommodation.

TIME.—Sale will be commenced each day at ten o'clock, and continue throughout the day, with an intermission from one till two o'clock for lunch.

TERMS.—\$10 and under, cash; over that amount, half in six and half in eighteen months on approved joint notes, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Ten per cent. discount will be allowed for cash on purchases exceeding \$10. As the Company are fully determined to sell all their stock, and are offering extremely liberal terms, they will require to be satisfied as to the financial standing of purchasers desiring credit, and persons from a distance must bring references.

CATALOGUES describing the stock, etc., are now ready, and will be sent to any address on application to J. L. SCARTH, Toronto, Ontario; ALEX. BAIN, Winnipeg, Man.; or to the undersigned.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

G. L. SMELLIE
13-b-M
Manager, Binscarth Farm.

BRANDON SUMMER FAIR

—TO BE HELD AT—
**CITY OF BRANDON,
JULY 22 and 23**

—OVER—
**One Thousand Dollars
IN PRIZES.**

Cattle Breeders' Association
—AND—
**DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIAT'N
MEETINGS.**

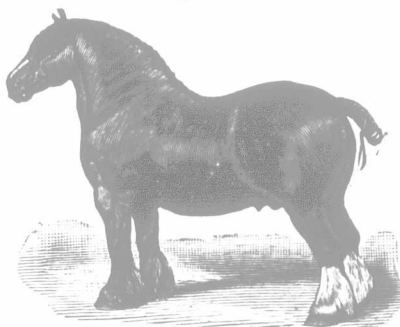
—ALSO—
Convention of Farmers' Institute Delegates,

—AND—
SALE OF PURE-BRED AND OTHER STOCK
will be held during the Fair.

MEMBERSHIP TICKETS,
Prize Lists and all information regarding the Fair can be had on application, by letter, to the Secretary, Brandon.

S. A. BEDFORD, - - - President.
THOMAS HARKNESS, - - - Secretary.
18-a-M

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.

W. A. DUNBAR
VETERINARY SURGEON,
15½ Jemima St., - - - Winnipeg.
Communications by letter or telegraph promptly attended to.
TELEPHONE 56. 13-y-M

WILLIAM HINE, Taxidermist, - Artificial Human Eyes, also Eyes for Beasts and Birds; 609 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 13-y-M

Eggs for Hatching

from carefully selected Black Cochins, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Cochins and Bronze Turkeys; price \$2.00 per setting. Eggs from Golden Wyandottes, recently imported, \$2.50 per setting, carefully packed in handle baskets, delivered at express office, Winnipeg. Above birds are mated to produce the best results, and are not related. Write for circular and price list. Address S. LING, Fort Rouge Poultry Yard. A few choice Birds for sale. 6-y-M



DAYTON'S POULTRY YARDS

Kildonan, - Man.
I will sell eggs from my grand Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks at half price after June 1st. This reduces the price to \$1.25 per thirteen for Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks; \$1.50 per ten for Bronze Turkeys; and \$1 per ten for Pekin Ducks. 15-1f-M

NORTHWEST POULTRY YARDS, STONEWALL, MAN.

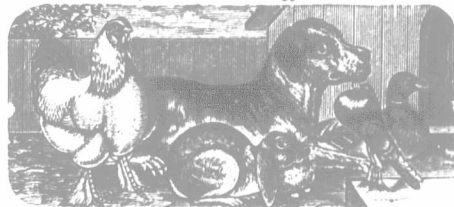
H. C. McQUARRIE, - - - Proprietor.

—BREEDER OF—
Light Brahmas, Langshans, P. Rocks and White Crested Black Polands.

Prize-winners from eastern shows recently added to the yards.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Light Brahmas, \$2.50; Langshans and W. C. B. Polands, \$3; Plymouth Rocks, \$2 per 13. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 17-b-M

H. A. CHADWICK, St. James, Man.



BREEDER OF PURE-BRED POULTRY
Including Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Pit Game and Guinea Fowl. Also Eggs of all these varieties. A few Light Brahma Cockerels for sale. German Canaries for sale. Send stamp for price list. 16-c-M

LACED WYANDOTTES ONLY Three Magnificent Breeding Pens. Hawkins & McClave Strains.

Prize Winners Wherever Shown.
Great winter layers, 192 eggs in February from 11 June Pullets. No artificial heat. Hens weighing 8½ lbs. Cocks 9½ lbs. Eggs, \$2.00. Write for particulars. 17-y-M

M. MAW, Main St. North, WINNIPEG.

KINGSWOOD SHORTHORNS

The Red, White and Roan.
TO REDUCE STOCK
GREIG BROS.

will sell, at farmers' prices, a choice selection of Dominion Herd Book Bulls, Cows and Heifers, also some good Grade Heifers. No reasonable offers refused. Kingswood Farm is eight miles from St. 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. 12-1f-M

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

ESTABLISHED 1879.
WM. BELL
 MAIN STREET 288 WINNIPEG.
 (CORNER GRAHAM.)

DRY GOODS!

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings
 Always on hand. A full and varied stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
 Orders by letter and in person from our country friends given special attention. We have everything in stock to suit the farming community. Our stock will be found most complete, and in prices cannot be undersold.

WM. BELL,
 15-11-M 288 MAIN STREET.

**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

Manitoba Wire Co., Winnipeg, Man.



We manufacture Barb Wire and Plain Twisted Wire without Barbs, and we are in a position to fill all orders promptly. Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB. A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL. Every pound guaranteed. Have sold during the season over 70 carloads (1,400,000 pounds), and have not heard an objection or complaint as to its strength or quality. Manitoba Wire Co., Winnipeg, Man. 14-1-M

HARDWARE.

Farmers' and Threshers' Supplies,
 Harvest Tools, Lace Leather,
 Leather and Rubber Belting,
 Rabbit M-Gal, Machine Oils,
 Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns,
 Rifle and Ammunition.

DAIRY SUPPLIES.

In Stoves of Every Description, Tinware,
 Eastlake Metallic Shingles,
 and Siding is the Best.
 Call, or write, for prices.

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

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

— THE —
Canadian Pacific Railway
CHEAP EXCURSIONS
 — TO THE EAST —

By the Great Lakes
 ALSO LOW SINGLE TRIP RATES.

Steamers sail from Fort William, as follows:—
 Alberta every Tuesday,
 Athabasca every Thursday,
 and the Magnificent New Express Steamship
 "Manitoba" will leave every Sunday.
 Quick time and excellent accommodation has
 made the C. P. R. Lake Route famous. Rates
 to Pacific Coast points as usual,
\$10 AND \$5 LOWER
 than by any other route. Direct line and cheap
 rates to St. Paul, Chicago and all
 southern points.

For full information as to rates, etc., apply to
 nearest Ticket Agent, or to
W. M. McLEOD, - City Passenger Agent,
 471 Main Street, Winnipeg,
J. S. CARTER, - Depot Agent,
 or to Winnipeg,
ROBT. KERR, General Passenger Agent,
 14-y-M Winnipeg.

J. G. ROBINSON
 293 LOGAN ST., WINNIPEG,
 MANUFACTURER OF
WOODEN
 — AND —
IRON PUMPS.
 Winner of first prize and diploma
 at the last Manitoba Provincial
 Exhibition. Satisfaction guaranteed.
 Write for prices
 and terms. 18-c-M

AGENTS WANTED.

THE ONLY PERFECT FENCE.

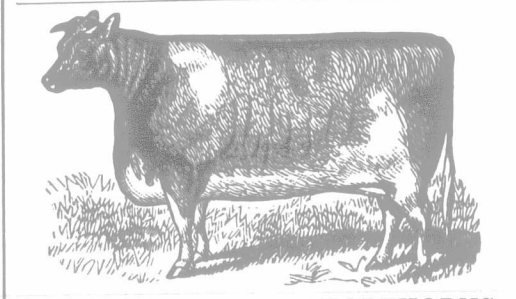
BEST STEEL WIRE GALVANIZED.
WOVEN WIRE FENCING
 54 cts. per Rod and Upward.
M. MULLEN'S
Twisted Wire Rope Selvage.
 All widths and sizes. Sold by all dealers in this line
 Freight prepaid. Information free. Write
The ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO.,
 Picton, Ontario, or to our Wholesale Agents,
The B. Greening Wire Co., Jas. Cooper,
 Hamilton, Montreal.
Carvell Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 No rigid twists. Wire galvanized before weaving
 Perfectly adjusted for extremes of cold and heat. A
 complete barrier against all animals. No trouble to erect.
 35-1-OM

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 Deans & Bode & Co., Winnipeg, Man. 17-y-M

M. MOODY & SONS,
 TERREBONNE, QUE.
 Carriers adapted to any angle
 or place. Strong and
 Large Capacity.

ENSILAGE CUTTERS
 FOR HAND OR
 POWER.
 306-d-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

**JERSEY -:- BULL
 FOR SALE.**

THE RICHLY-BRED YEARLING BULL
RASSELAS
 A. J. C. C. 24805.

Dam Imported
 Thaley 14259,
 whose sire,
 Guy Fawkes—
 F-251-H C, is
 full of the
 blood of the
 celebrat'd Coo-
 massie. Guy
 Fawkes is the
 sire of a long
 list of perform-
 ers, including
 Island Star (butter record, 21 lbs. 3 ozs. per week)
 and Thaley, the dam of Rasselas (butter record,
 16 lbs. 5 ozs. per week). His sire is Romeo of St.
 Lambert's 2nd 17562, who is 34% per cent. Victor
 Hugo, 25 per cent. Stoke Pogis, 16 2/3 per cent. Mary
 Ann St. Lambert.

Rasselas is a grand individual, and closely re-
 sembles his prize-winning sire.

**WILLIAM JOHNSON,
 MONTREAL, P.Q.**

306 a-OM
RETIRING FROM FARMING.
 Grand Clearing Sale of the oldest established
 herd of
HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS
 IN CANADA. MUST BE SOLD.



Together with one of the choicest stock farms in
 Eastern Ontario, containing 170 acres, highly im-
 proved and in an excellent state of cultivation;
 water supplied by spring and wind-power; close to
 railway station and steamboat landing on River St.
 Lawrence; residence located in a thriving village,
 with churches, schools, etc., at door. A rare
 opportunity for investors. Our herd of Holsteins
 is one of the best in the Dominion, and includes
 representatives of the choicest milk and butter
 families of both sexes and all ages. Must be sacri-
 ficed in three months without reserve. Write for
 prices, or come and see our herd.

M. COOK & SONS,
 302-c-OM AULTVILLE, STORMONT CO., ONT.

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
306-l-OM Canadian Horses.



"Rogers' Peerless Machine Oil" is specially manufactured for Farm Machinery, for lubricating Pitman's Shafts, and all parts of Binders, Mowers, Threshing Machines, Etc. It is most economical. Also Peerless Axle Grease for Wagons and Gearings. Sold by dealers everywhere. 306-d-OM

FOR SALE
Thirty good Missouri and Illinois Farms near St. Louis. Enclose stamp for descriptions.
Thos. Betts,
305-b-OM 525 Chestnut, St. LOUIS, MO.

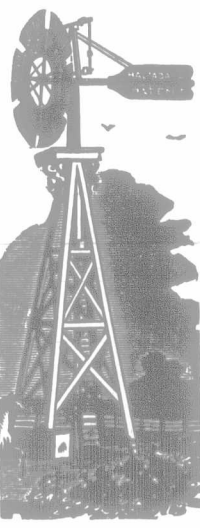
MARKET DRUG STORE
OPPOSITE MEAT MARKET.

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 and express orders promptly attended to. Correspondence strictly confidential. Open day and night. When in town kindly call. 18-c-M

HALLADAY STANDARD WINDMILLS

For supplying constantly pure and fresh water for the following purposes, viz.:—

Pumping Water
For Stock,
Farm Buildings,
Mansions,
Villa Residences,
Public
Institutions,
Gardens,
Green Houses,
Town & Village
Water-works,
Hotels, Colleges,
Pumping for
Railway
Stations,
Fire Protection,
Irrigation,
Tanneries,
Breweries,
Sewage, Mines,
Draining
Low Lands.
Geared Mills for chaff cutting, root pulping, threshing, sawing wood, grinding corn, etc., etc.



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
ONTARIO PUMP CO'Y,
TORONTO, ONT. 301-tf-OM

CHOICE FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

ADDRESS—
KEITH & CO., Seedsmen,
505 Main St., opposite City Hall.
Hungarian, Millet, Timothy, Clovers and Grass seeds. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery and Tomato plants. 14-f-M

**ADVANTAGES OF USING THE
LOADER**



No fixed number of persons is required to operate the Loader, but it may be handled by one, two or three, to suit the circumstances. If a man is without help, he can load with the machine as fast as if he had a man pitching on by hand. If he had a boy to drive, he can load AS FAST AS IF THREE MEN WERE PITCHING ON. If a third person is at hand, two men on a wagon can (with the machine) load A TON IN FIVE MINUTES. In fact, the speed of the Loader is only limited by the ability of the men on the wagon to place the hay.

HAY TEDDER.

Prof. Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says:—

"That with a small boy and a horse, his Tedder would do the work of ten men turning by hand."

After the Tedder has gone over the new mown grass, it leaves it in such a position as to catch every passing breeze to aid in drying it.

Hay cured by the sun is bleached, and is little, if any, better than over ripe hay.

Hay cured by a Tedder (from its fresh green color) will sell from \$1.00 to \$1.50 more than that which is left to cure in the sun, and is worth to the farmer that much more for feeding purposes.

Write to us for our article on Hay Making.

WILSON MANUFACTURING CO'Y,
HAMILTON, ONT. 306-b-OM

AUCTION SALE.

Mr. Frederick Wm. Stone, Guelph, Ont.,
having sold four hundred and fifty (450) acres of his land, will sell by public auction, without reserve,

150 Pure-bred Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle

Also several well-bred Agricultural and other Horses, on
Wednesday & Thursday, June 24th & 25th, 1891,
AT GUELPH, ONTARIO, CANADA.

For catalogues containing full particulars as to pedigrees, terms of sale, railroad rates, etc., apply to
FREDERICK WM. STONE, 306-a-OM 42 Gordon Street, Guelph.

MOODY'S 2-HORSE THRESHING MACHINE

NO FIRE,
NO EXPLOSIONS,
THOROUGH WORK.



Will you have any threshing to do this fall? Why not do the work yourself? We can give you a machine to do it, with comfort to yourself and safety to your horses. The horses on our power walk at the rate of from two to three miles per hour, and under favorable conditions the machine will thresh from forty to sixty bushels of oats per hour, and other grains in proportion.

Send for Catalogue and prices.

MATTHEW MOODY & SONS, - Terrebonne, Que.
306-a-OM

FOR SALE CHEAP

WIND-MILL

Almost new. Only a short time in use. Apply to **CHARLES HUTCHINSON, Barrister,** 306-a-OM LONDON.

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE-POWERS
(ONE, TWO AND THREE-HORSE)



Guaranteed to be "the best" Tread Horse-power Threshing Machine made, and takes the lead wherever introduced. Agents wanted. **JOHN LARMONTH & CO.,** Manufacturers, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que. **E. G. PRIOR & Co.,** Agents, Victoria, B. C.; **W. F. BURDITT & Co.,** St. John, N. B.; **G. A. LEBARON,** Agent, Sherbrooke, Que. 306-f-OM

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 **CARDON & GEARHART, Whitby, Ont.** 306-l-OM

THE MORNING GLORY CREAMERY CHURN.

The cheapest, quickest and best in the market, having a hot and cold water tank conveniently arranged for tempering the cream, which enables the operator to produce the best quality of butter. Testimonials free. Apply to **Jarvis Churn Company, Jarvis, Ont.** 302-lf

WILLIAM EVANS,

Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, importer and grower of

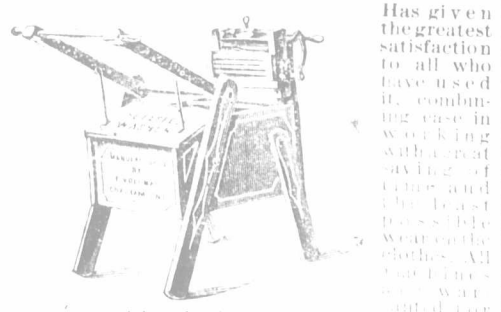
Field, Garden, Flower Seeds

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Gunno, Superphosphate and other fertilizers.

WAREHOUSES: Nos. 89, 91 & 93 McGill Street, Nos. 101, 105 and 108 Foundling Street, and 42 Norman Street, **MONTREAL.**

Orders respectfully solicited. French and English catalogues on application. 304-c-OM

THE PERFECT WASHER



Has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it, combining ease in working with a great saving of labor and the least possible wear on the clothes. All the clothes washed in one year, and breaks from imperfectly washed clothes will be replaced free. Sample catalogue will be shipped on trial. Testimonials on request. Address **PHILIP VOLMER, Manufacturer,** 314-y-OM

GOOD WAGES for GOOD AGENTS
to canvas for the **Ladies' Home Journal.**
306 f-OM CURTIS PUB. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A

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.** 296-y-OM Winona, Ont.

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.

FARMERS!

If you want the best value for your money. 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



REMEMBER THAT—
McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND
IS THE ONLY GENUINE.
THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT. 307-y-OM

SCHOOL DESKS!

Supplied direct to Schools at Wholesale Prices. Write for ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS and Price Lists to **Wishart Furniture Co'y.** Manufacturer's Agents, **WINNIPEG, MAN.** 15-l-M

Northern Pacific RAILROAD TIME CARD

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

NORTH BOUND.			SOUTH BOUND.		
Freight No. 121, Daily ex. Su.	Passenger No. 118, Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger No. 118, Daily.	Freight No. 121, Daily ex. Su.
12.55p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11.20a	3.00a
12.40p	4.17p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.28a	3.15a
11.17a	3.26p	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	8.20a
12.26p	9.40a	161	Grand Forks	6.00p	5.40p
3.15p	5.30a	226	Winnipeg Junction	10.00p	3.00a
	1.30a	343	Brainerd	2.00a	
	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.		
Freight No. 142, Mon, Wed, and Friday.	Pass. No. 138, Tu, Thu, & Saturday.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Pass. No. 137, Mon, Wed, and Friday.	Freight No. 141, Tu, Thu, & Saturday.
6.00p	12.55p	0	Morris	3.00p	10.30a
4.00p	11.48a	25.9	Roland	4.00p	12.22p
2.55p	11.15a	39.6	Miami	4.33p	1.25p
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	7.40p	7.35p
7.00a	7.00a	145	Brandon	8.45p	9.30a

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
Mxd No. 118, 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 connection 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.

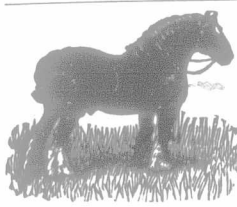
OCEAN PASSAGES

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.

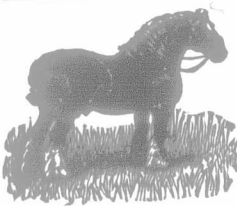
For full information concerning rates, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent, any travelling passenger agent of the Company, or **H. SWINFORD,** Gen. Agent, N. P. R., Winnipeg; **CHAS. S. FEE,** Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, N.P.R., St. Paul. 11-y-M

STOCK FOR SALE.



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



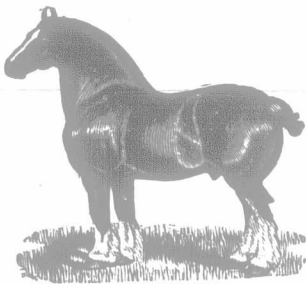
CLYDESDALES For Sale.

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

S. C. JOHNSTON,

—Letters and telegrams—
Manilla, Ont.,
(60 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

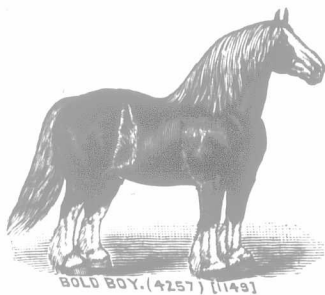


Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.

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

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

Breeders and Importers of
FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES

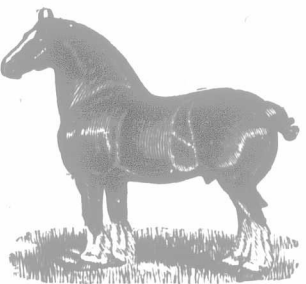


BOLD BOY (4257) (1445)
is at the head of our stud. 277-y

ROBT. NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,

—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—
Clydesdales, Shires, Coachers, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

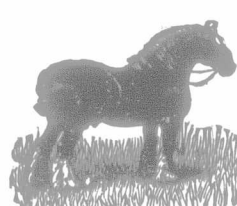
I have still a few of the twelfth yearly importation of high quality on hand, notably, James Arthur (5888); sire Macgregor (1487); sire of dam Prince of Wales (6731); Machelmie (7009); sire Macgregor (1487), own brother to the great breeding horses, Macpherson, Macalchum and Energy. Yorkshire Coachers. 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.

IMPORTED & CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.

BEATTIE & 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. 304-y-OM

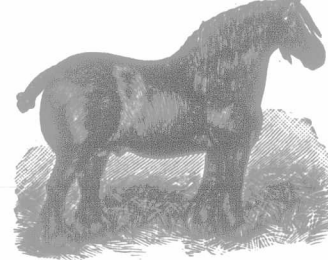


ROSEDALE FARM
HIGHFIELD P. O.,
MALTON, - ONTARIO.

Jas. Cardhouse & Son
Importers & Breeders of Shire and Clyde Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. First-class stock at rock-bottom prices. Write or call. 298-y-OM

PRIZE-WINNING Clydesdale Horses & Mares

FOR SALE CHEAP. TERMS LIBERAL.



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

Address—**Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Ont.** 304-y-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,
Ingersoll, Ont. 297-y-OM

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. 12-y-M

ELGIN STOCK FARM



We are one of the largest breeders in the Dominion of
CLYDESDALES

And have for sale a lot of imported and home-bred Clydesdales—male and female.

Durham and Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Chester White Pigs, Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep.

A. & J. BELL,

Athelstan, P. Q.

- 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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

ENGLISH PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK.

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

Choice registered stock of the best strains and highest merit for sale at moderate prices. Foreign buyers assisted in purchase and shipment at one per cent. Stock purchased and shipped under experienced herdsman for two-and-a-half per cent. Bankers, Lloyd's Bank, Shrewsbury. Special low freights. Highest references from foreign breeders. All commissions personally executed. 1027 Shropshire sheep alone, exported to America in 1890, besides horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep of other breeds, to that and other countries. All importers should apply to—

E. GOODWIN PREECE,
Exporter and Live Stock Agent,
SHREWSBURY, ENG. 296-j-OM

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS

Headed by Mambrino Rattler, alias Crown Prince (1244), 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

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,
Bow Park, Brantford, Ont. 303-y

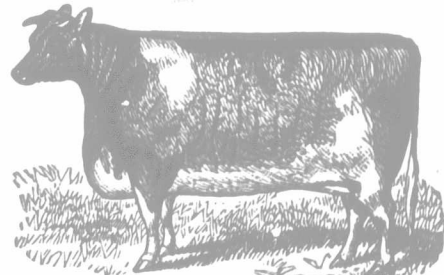
THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

JOHN S. ROBSON,
PROPRIETOR,
MANITOUL, - MAN.,
Breeder and Importer of
SHORTHORN CATTLE



A choice lot of young Bulls & Heifers now on hand. Correspondence solicited 13-1f-M

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

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

SHORTHORN BULLS

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED
Shropshire Sheep.
The imported 2-year-old Aberdeen Hero
And a choice lot of young bulls of our own breeding. Some No. 1 imported Ewes & Lambs FOR SALE.
SHORE BROS.,
WHITE OAK, ONT. 298-y-OM



SIMMONS & QUIRIE
IVAN, ONT.

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



SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS FOR SALE.

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



JAMES GRAHAM,
290-y **PORT FERRY, 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

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, Kirtton, 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

LAKEHURST JERSEY STOCK FARM,
Oakville, Ontario.

T. E. BRAMELD, Proprietor, offers for sale, at very reasonable figures, choice A. J. C. C. Jerseys from his prize-winning herd; also a few extra good high-grade Cows and Heifers, and registered Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Write for prices. P. O., Station and Telegraphs, Oakville, on G.T.R. 302-f-OM

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

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

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, 2634 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 Sate-nella, 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter in one week, on second calf only.

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

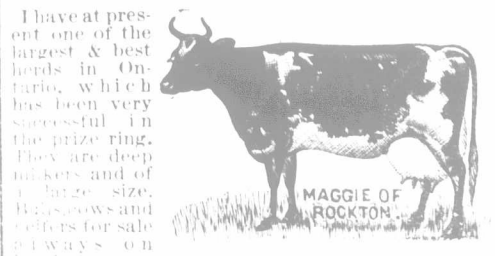
Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale



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. Big cows and heifers for sale at always on hand.

JAS. McCORMICK,
290-y-OM **Rockton, 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.**

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,
298-y-OM **Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont.**

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.**

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

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

BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM.

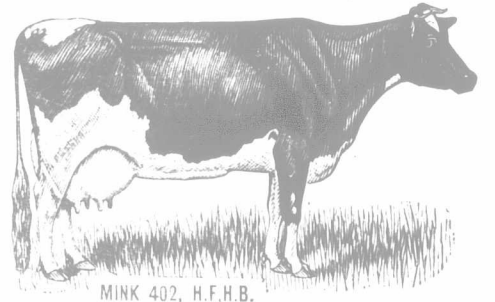
Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

ADVANCED REGISTRY STOCK.
Netherland Romulus, a grandson of Netherland Prince and Albino the second, heads the herd. Young stock for sale.

R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor,
295-y-OM **ANCASTER P. O., ONT.**

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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



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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.

Two nicely marked Yearling Bulls of the best milking strains.

JOHN TREMAIN, 302-y-OM FOREST, ONT.

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. Waterloo R. R. Station. 308

S. D. BARNES, - Birnam P. O.

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, 208-y-OM Woodbine Farm, Ayr, Ont.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

THE CHOICEST HERD IN CANADA.

Stock of highest excellence and most noted milk and butter families of the breed. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. 306-y-OM

A. C. HALLMAN & CO.

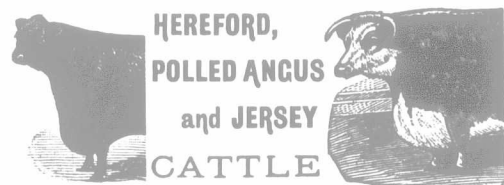
FOR SALE.

A very Superior Registered **GUERNSEY BULL**, three years old. A good chance for a dairyman to grade up his herd. W.M. DAVIES, 306-a-OM Kline Croft Farm, Markham.

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

HILLHURST HERDS

ABERDEEN, ANGUS, HEREFORD,

-AND-

A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE.

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

M. H. COCHRANE, 208-y HILLHURST P. O., Compton Co., Q.

FOR GOOD HEREFORD CATTLE

-WRITE TO-

F. A. FLEMING

Address, WESTON P. O., ONT., Or 15 Toronto-St., Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper. 300-g-OM

PURE-BRED : REGISTERED : SHROPSHIRE!

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



I have on hand a splendid lot of

IMPORTED EWES

from the best English flocks, and are now being bred to a first prize imported ram.

S. C. MILLSON, GLANWORTH, ONT. 295-v-OM

SHROPSHIRE! SHROPSHIRE!

Having reduced my flock by recent sales,

I am now in England

BUYING

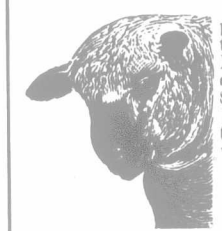
for the

Fall Trade.

I hope to secure a lot equal to my former importations as regards character and size.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, GLANWORTH, ONT. 291-tf-OM

SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.



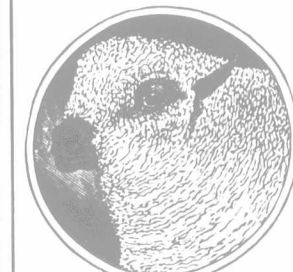
This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.

F. BACH & SON, Onibury, Shropshire, ENGLAND. 289-y

SHROPSHIRE

-AND-

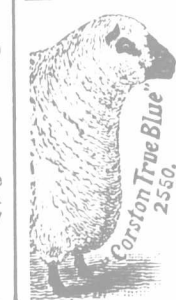
Improved Yorkshire Pigs.



A choice lot, imported by ourselves. Sheep from the flocks of H. J. Sheldon, F. Bach, R. Mansell, J. Thonger.

Yorkshire pigs from last year's prize winners.

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



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

DAVID BUTTAR,

Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland

Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred: every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 294-y-OM



PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS

-AND-

Shropshire Sheep

Now ready for shipment. Imported and Canadian bred Rams, Ram and Ewe Lambs, the get of the choicest imported sires. Good heads, good carcass and good fleece. None better in the Dominion.

Write for prices. Address— 289-tf JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont.

SOUTHDOWNS!

My sheep are imported from the flocks of Henry Webb, Geo. Jonas, J. J. Coleman and W. Toop. Will now sell a few ewes from the above in lamb to imported rams, also a few ewe lambs of my own breeding.

DAVID H. DALE, Glendale, Ont. 296-y-OM



TAZEWELL & HECTOR,

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

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

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

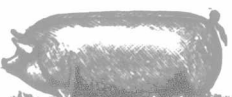
ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT. Sole Agent for the Dominion. 304-y-OM

Pedigreed -:- Improved -:- Large -:- Yorkshires.

Mr. G. S. Chapman, of the late firm of Ormsby & Chapman, is still breeding pedigreed Yorkshires, and is prepared to book orders for young stock.

ADDRESS:- C. S. CHAPMAN, The Grange Farm, 304-y-OM Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.

Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.



Entire breeding stock of Yorkshires are imported; specially selected from stock of F. Walker-Jones and Sanders Spencer, Enz. Registered sows and boars supplied not akin Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 300-y-OM

THE PIONEER HERD

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES

The oldest herd of pedigree pigs of this famous breed in America. Orders now booked for Spring Pigs. None but choice pigs shipped, and satisfaction guaranteed. ADDRESS:-

J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S., Grange Cottage, 304-y-OM Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ontario.



Improved Large Yorkshires.

We have animals of all ages for sale of good breeding and excellent quality.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, - ONT. 301-tf-OM

YORKSHIRES ONLY!

MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON, Oakville, Ont., have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock imported from the best herds in England. Orders booked now for spring pigs. P.O., Telegrams and Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 302-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. 300-y-OM

THE-GLEN-STOCK-FARM

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,

SHIRE HORSES,



Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs.

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

GREEN BROS., INKIKIP, Oxford Co., Ont. 202-y-OM

The undersigned being desirous to improve Canadian hogs, have purchased a number of

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES,

and will sell them at very low prices.

WAL. DAVIES & CO., 200-y-OM Porkpackers, Toronto.

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. Address:-

Wm. Goodger & Son, 304-y-OM Woodstock, Ont.

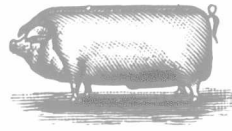
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Ridgling horses successfully operated upon, write for particulars.

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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. 305-y-OM

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Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine. First-class registered stock for sale in pairs not akin. Also a few fine young Sows, bred to an imp. boar, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices within the reach of all. 301-t-OM

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6 Boars, 4 to 6 months' old, fit to head any herd. Pairs not akin. Chesters a specialty. Prices right. 305-y

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A few grand pigs of both sexes, just weaned, from a first-prize sow. A. D. ROBARTS, Walmer Lodge, ANCASTER, ONT. 305-y-OM

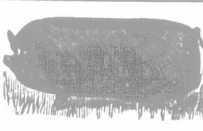
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All pure-bred and registered. From the very best strains in America. First come first served. Write for prices. I mean business. 298-y-OM W. S. HARRIS, Homer, Michigan, U.S.

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

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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

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-AND- COTSWOLDS.

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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 (1378)" and "Perry Lad (1378)." "Enterprise" won first prize at the two leading fairs in Ontario last year. He weighed just after landing from England 850 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

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

A delicious combination of Tonic, Stimulant, Nutritious and Fattening Food, which Purifies the Blood, prevents and cures Disease, and improves the health of all animals by its use. A trial will prove its usefulness and economy. Send for testimonials, prices, &c., &c. 298-y-OM

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40 HEAD PURE BRED IMPORTED AND PEDIGREED

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Champions and favorites in the U.S. Most pork for food consumed. Docile, mature quick, always fat even on grass. Coming hog of Canada. They must predominate on merits. Best hog in the world for profit. 200 head for sale this season. POLAND-CHINA. G. M. ANDERSON, Tynside P. O., Ont.

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Varying in age from three weeks to six months. All bred from fashionable prize-winning English stock. Also some

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Good stock always for sale. Visitors welcome.

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Improved Large White Yorkshires



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All bred from imported stock and registered. Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.

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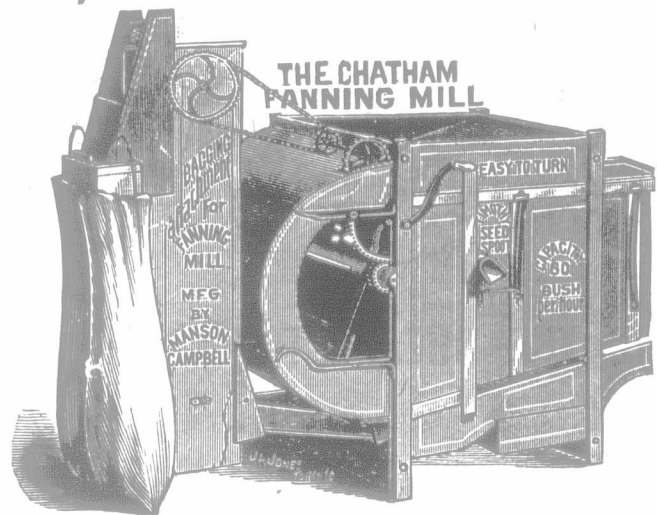
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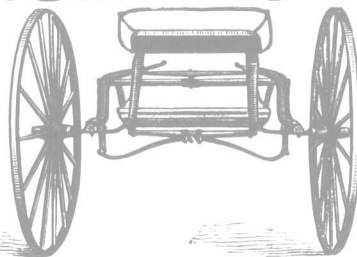
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Best Steel C. B. Axles; Round Edge Steel Tires, Flat Steel Springs, all Braces and Seat Hauling of Heavy Round Iron; Sarven Wheels of good material; Point Hub Bands; Sword Whiffletrees; Double Bent Shafts; best 1 1/4 x 1/4 Seat Risers; seat for two; Cross Bars and Foot Slats of very best stuff; Whip-Holder; Hold Backs, etc., all complete to hitch to. Finished in Wine Color or Natural Wood, and varnished as desired. Great attention is given

CHEAPEST AND BEST CART IN CANADA:

to the material, especially the Wheels and Woodwork used in the construction of these now famous carts. The style of the cart is without a doubt the very best pattern ever produced. It is absolutely without the customary horse motion that is so common with the great majority of road carts.

PRICE.—Only \$16 F. O. B., Hamilton, Ontario. We pay no freight and allow no cash discount. Our terms are spot cash with the order. Send money by registered letter or post-office order. We ship promptly.

In Quantities of Half-dozen or more, we quote Special Price on Application.

HARNESSES.—Send for catalogue, giving full description of our \$10, \$13 and \$15 single harness. They are remarkably good value.

SCALES.—To any person sending us \$5 in a registered letter, we will ship one of our 240 lb. Union Scales, or for only \$12.90 one of our 1,000 lb. Farmers' Platform Scales on wheels. These goods are first-class quality and low in price. Send for catalogue.

TERMS.—Our terms are cash with the order. We ship no goods without being first paid for them. We sell too cheap to run any risk whatever of payment. Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

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 Send us \$2 for the best tree sprinkler made. 305-a-O-M

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PRINCESS LORETTA. 3 years old. Registered in Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book. Will be sold at a close price, as I intend to keep only pure-bred Jerseys. 16-c-M W. S. FOSTER, Wawanessa, Man.

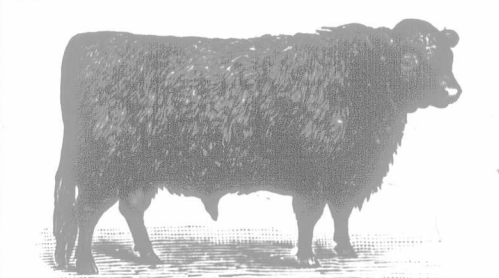
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About 5 months old. Pure bred. W. S. FOSTER, WAWANESSA P. O. 16-b-M

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We have a carefully selected herd of Shorthorns, 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. 13-y-M J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.

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A NUMBER OF Young Bulls and Heifers now on hand at reduced prices. Full catalogue will be sent on application. Send for it. No trouble to quote prices. Buyers will be met at Morris, C. P. R., or St. Jean, N. P. R.

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Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire Pigs (Snell's and Green's), Ohio Improved Chester Whites. Stock registered. Bronze Turkeys and White Wyandotte Fowls. Birds for sale. **CLYDESDALE STALLION** FOR SALE. 17-y-M



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

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Send to G. L. Smellie, Binscarth Farm P. O., for a catalogue of their sale June 17 and 18.

Dr. Young, of Manitou, has bought from the Sharp herd at Wakopa, a fine young Shorthorn bull.

Mr. H. S. Maw says: "My advertisement in your paper is selling me lots of eggs. I never had as good a trade as this season. I expect to have a fair lot of chicks for sale this fall."

Messrs. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, offer \$50 as a prize for the best yearling colt or filly from an imported registered Shire stallion, open to Manitoba and the Territories, to be awarded at the Brandon Summer Fair.

Mr. Edward Anderson, of Dugald P. O., a newly-fledged Shorthorn breeder, made this office a pleasant call last month. His heifer, bought at the dispersion sale of Kenneth McKenzie last fall, has given him a good bull calf.

Mr. Jno. S. Robson, Manitou, has recently made the following sales of young Shorthorn bulls:—To Wm. Grogan, Manitou, Gen. Middleton; to J. & R. Spithern, Baldea, Lord Wolseley; to S. C. McDonald, Manitou, Lord Stanley.

Messrs. Weld Bros., of Winnipeg, report their Ayrshires doing remarkably well. The heifer, Oshawa Lass, has dropped a nice heifer calf, and is proving a remarkably deep milker. One of their Berkshire sows recently farrowed eight nicely marked pigs, all of which are doing well.

Messrs. Steel Bros., of Glenboro, report their Ayrshires doing well. They have now a herd of twenty-three animals, five of which, one heifer and four bulls, are calves dropped this season. Messrs. Steel were born in Ayrshire, Scotland, the home of this breed of cattle, and consider them the best breed in Manitoba, as well as on their native heather.

Duncan C. Graham, of North Glencoe, has returned from the East, where he has been purchasing a careload of Shorthorn and Hereford yearling bulls, together with two imported Clydesdale stallions for the Brown Ranching Co., Lethbridge, Alberta. They will be shipped by N.W.T. Co. via Sarnia. Mr. Graham reports the ranch in a prosperous condition, the increase last year being 80 per cent. The owners of this ranch are Brown, Graham, Ross & Co.

There arrived in Winnipeg a few days ago from Newmarket, Eng., some of the best English Thoroughbred horses that have ever been imported to this country. They are the property of Mr. Jas. Jenkinson. The first, Regalis, a dark chestnut stallion, is a very superior horse. He stands 15.3 hands high, and is five years old. He won the Biennial Stakes at Ascot. His sire was Springfield, dam Wood Anemone, by King of the Forest out of Crocus by Thornmanby. Springfield was sired by St. Albans. The second, a bay stallion, St. Emanuel, three years old, standing 16 hands high, is sired by Victor Emanuel, out of St. Mary by Cathedral, out of Duphrosyne by the Miner. Victor Emanuel is by Albert Victor, out of Time. The third is a bay stallion, Leon, two years old, is sired by Paradox, out of Lioness by Uneas, out of Flower of the Forest by the Ranger. Paradox is by Sterling, out of Causistry Leon, stands 14.3 hands high, and was the property of Lord Londonderry.

J. E. Smith, of the Beresford Stock Farm, reports the following sales of Thoroughbred stock, since the report in the April number:—To Alex. F. Elliott, of Kenmare, the registered Clydesdale mare Dainty Kate. This is one of the recent importations, and is a very handsome and robust animal. She is now carrying foal to Pitford Darnley (imp.), he by Old Darnley (222). To Messrs. Taggart Bros., of Souris, the Clydesdale mare Nellie Byron (806), bred by David Birrell, of Greenwood; sire Jamie the Laird (imp.) (660) (5700); dam Nancy Broomfield. This mare is a credit, and will be a great source of profit to the Messrs. Taggart and an honor to the district. To Messrs. Lees Bros., of Camington Manor, Assin., N.W.T., the imported Clydesdale stallion Keith-Hall (1610) (5862). Keith-Hall has few equals in the province, and Lees Bros. have been fortunate in securing such a grand horse. To Messrs. Armstrong & Steele, of North Brandon, the registered Clydesdale stallion Highlander (1627); sire Sir Vernon (imp.) (1088) (4726); dam Jess of Headford (559). To Mr. Cutbertson, of Rowland, the Clydesdale stallion Glencliff (registered). This is a very handsome horse and has proved himself a grand stock getter in Ontario. To Messrs. Wilson Bros., of Beresford, the Clydesdale stallion Bravery of Beresford; sire Bravery (imp.) (384) (3458); dam by Haddo (191) C. C. B. (3872). To A. W. Playfair, of Otenaw, Baldur Station, the heavy draught stallion Prince of Wales (1123); sire Mount Annan (3851); dam Bess (1182). Mr. Playfair also purchased three Shorthorns, Capt. Beresford 2d, Matchless of Beresford 2d and Queen Esther of Beresford. Captain Beresford 2d (3325); sire Captain Beresford (1029); dam Lady Cleveland; sire Chamberlain (441). Matchless of Beresford 2d, sire Sunrise (6093); dam Matchless of Elmhurst 11th (2451). This is a very choice heifer of great substance, her grandsire being that noted Shorthorn Hampton Hero (324). Queen Esther of Beresford (1280); sire Sunrise (1963); dam Queen Esther 4th (10649), by Abbotsburn (imp.) (1210) (4732). Queen Esther 4th is a sister of Young Abbotsburn, the property of Colonel Moberly, of Kentucky, who exhibited him in Chicago in 1870 and was awarded the championship of America over all beef breeds.

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Both of which we can confidently recommend as capable of doing their work RIGHT, and give you no trouble.

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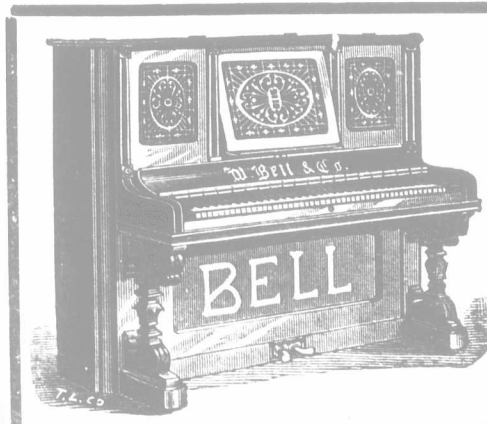
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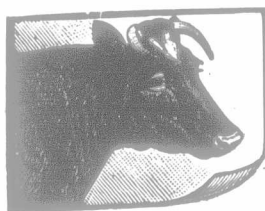
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PIANOS AND ORGANS

New Williams, White and Household
SEWING MACHINES

Fully warranted. Prices low. Terms easy.

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



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ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

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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
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North Nation
Mills, P. Q.

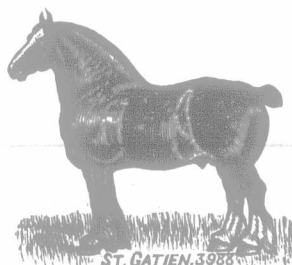
Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

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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Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares for Sale.

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

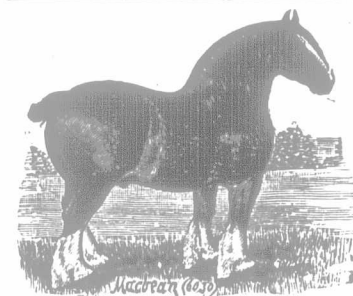


Such as Lord Erskine, Darnley, Old Times, McCammon, Prince Lawrence, Lord Hopton, Bold Magee, Sir Wyndham, Good Hope and Fireaway.

Prices Reasonable. Catalogues Furnished on Application.

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Our last importations comprise a large number of one, two, three and four-year-old registered stallions and mares, the gets of such sires as Macgregor (1487), Darnley (222), and Prince of Wales (673). Also a few choice **SHETLAND PONIES**. Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.

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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

— AND —
COLLIE DOGS.

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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.

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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co. write the **ADVOCATE** that they will leave for England early in June for the purpose of making a selection of Shires, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay, and Thoroughbreds of both sexes. They add: "The stallions we sold last year have done exceptionally well, and their colts appear a most promising lot. We are also glad to report that there is lots of them."

A cablegram from London says:—Alberta ranch cattle are much in favor amongst English agriculturists just now. A Leicestershire feeder bought two carloads last November paying twelve pounds each for the cattle. Recently, at Manchester, they were sold for twenty-five pounds each. Experts pronounce them models of butchers' beasts. This sale will likely give a renewed impetus to the purchase of Alberta ranch cattle here as stockers.

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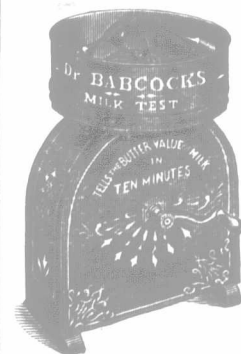
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TESTIMONIAL.

Ingersoll, Mar. 19, 1891.

John S. Pearce & Co.

Dear Sir,—I received the Baby No. 2 Separator Wednesday evening. Mr. Drummond set it up the next morning, and separated about 100 pounds of milk, and he thinks the machine an extra good one, even better than the one he used in the Scottish Dairy School. He thinks it turns easier. I have tried it twice myself since, and find no trouble in working it, and think it just about perfection. I would not think of running my little creamery now without it, as I am fully satisfied we will save enough this summer in time and extra cream to pay for it. I will test it for another week, and then call and pay for it, probably next Saturday.

Yours truly, GEO. GRAVES.

A FULL LINE DAIRY SUPPLIES.

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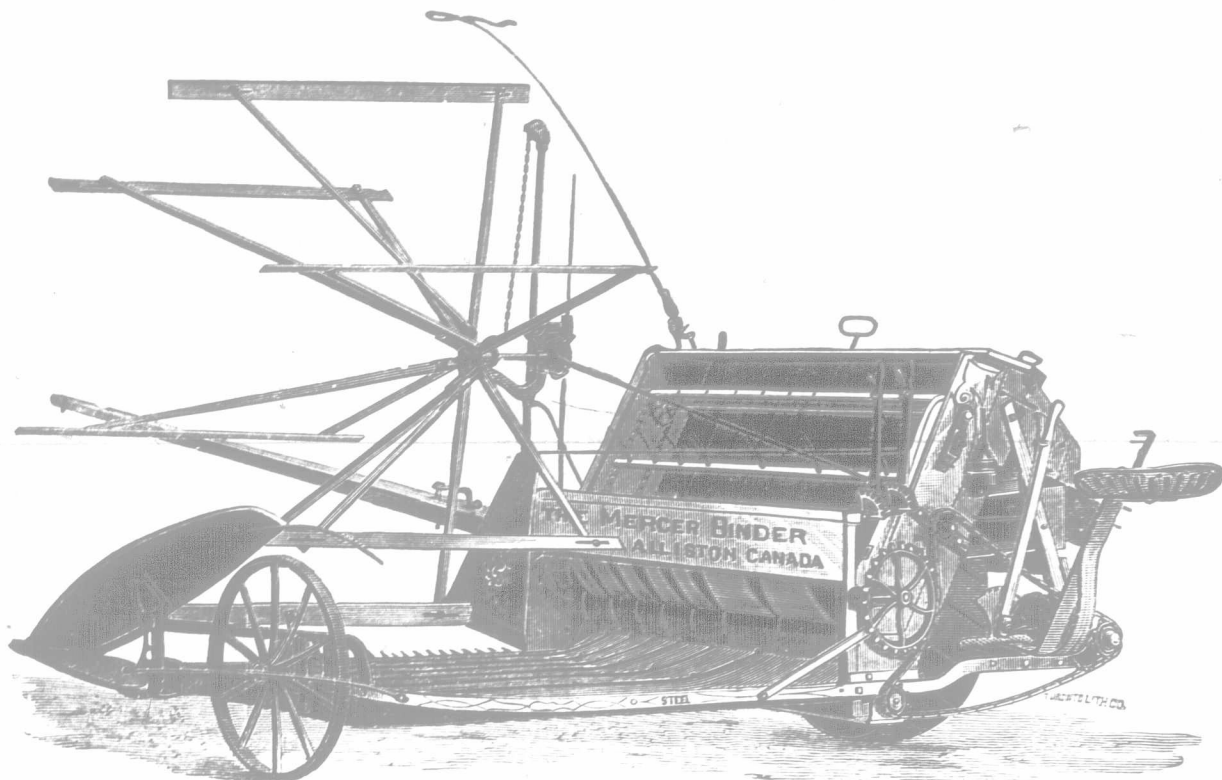
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 A postal card of enquiry would have prompt
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Portable & Traction Engines and J. I. C. Separators,

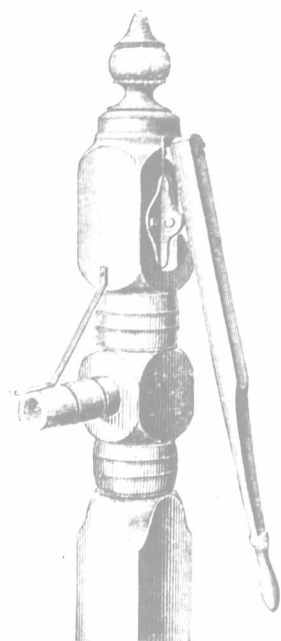
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Manufacturer of
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Orders by mail promptly
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 For 50 new names we will give a pure-bred registered Shropshire Ram Lamb, bred by Mr. John Gaulton, Crystal City, Man.
 For 200 new names we will give a setting of 15 eggs from the yards of Mr. H. H. Wallace, Wood Lake, Ont., one of the most successful breeders in the east, in any of the following varieties: White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Rose Comb Browns, Light Orpingtons, Bantams, Ducks, Roman Ducks, and 200 other Ducks.
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 For 5 new names we will give a setting of 13 eggs from choice Light Brahmas or Plymouth Rocks, bred by W. W. Dayton, Kildonan, Man.
 For 8 new names we will give a Collie pup, eligible for registration, bred by Mr. L. O. Leveilleux, of Oak Lake.
 For 15 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.